Greetings!

Washington State University Skagit County Extension has been keeping crop records since 1922. Information is compiled from processing companies, farm organizations, growers, field representatives, media sources, and University sources.

Agricultural statistics with related written details are important for several reasons:

- Figures show the past production history of farming in a community;
- Statistics show the ups and downs of agriculture in relationship to weather, economics, urban encroachment, disasters, or a shift in production to other areas;
- This information provides a basis on which to make important decisions for land-use planning, zoning, and economic development planning related to agriculture.

Your comments and suggestions are welcomed and encouraged. Feel free to give us a call and we can discuss the enclosed information.

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**Teach • Learn • GROW**

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**Amber Phillips**  
Farm Fresh Foods for Healthy Kids
# Report Summary

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GEOGRAPHY

Skagit County is 60 miles north of Seattle. It is 24 miles wide (north and south) and 95 miles long (east and west). Several islands in the Puget Sound area are included in the county. Snowcapped Mount Baker (in Whatcom County), elevation 10,000 feet, dominates the northeastern edge of the county and is the start of the North Cascades wilderness area and National Park. The Skagit River, which is famous for steelhead and salmon fishing and serves as important bald eagle feeding grounds, begins in the North Cascade mountain area. The upper Skagit has three hydro-electric dams which provide power for the northwest. Below the dams, the Skagit is fed by the Sauk, Cascade, Suiattle and Baker rivers. The Skagit River flows through the “upper valley” and continues through thousands of acres of fertile farmland before emptying into Puget Sound.

CLIMATE

Cool, marine temperatures and an abundance of moisture is evidenced by the lush growth of forest, pastures and agricultural crops in Skagit County.

Rainfall. The “rule of thumb” is to add one inch of moisture for each mile traveled east from Puget Sound. Anacortes averages 25 inches per year; Marblemount, 95 inches per year. The driest year since 1948 was in 1987, when precipitation total was 20.71 inches. The wettest year was 1990, with 47.20 inches.

Approximately 20% of the rainfall in Mount Vernon occurs June through September. The sun shines 65% of the time in summer, and 25% of the time in winter.

TEMPERATURE:

The highest temperature ever on record at the WSU Northwestern Washington Research and Extension Center at Mount Vernon, was 98° F on August 9, 1960. The average summer temperature is 73° F. The highest recorded winter temperature for December, January and February was 65° F. The lowest temperature on record was –4° F. on January 26, 1957. WSU NWREC has been keeping records since 1948. (See chart on next page).
2017 WEATHER PICTURE
The winter of 2016/2017 was delayed with the first freeze
not occurring until December 6th, and the coldest days of
the year occurred on February 23rd at 22.3 degrees. The
cold weather had a slight impact on the perennial cropping
systems in Skagit County; there were four reported crop
failures due to freezing weather on cabbage seed and
several crop failures on raspberries and/or blackberries.
The spring of 2017 was one for the record books. Farmers
received rainfall events in March to keep them out of their
fields. April was the start of a major drought in Skagit
County. Farmers had very little precipitation from April
through the end of September. Farmers were able to have
good weather to get crops in the ground with many
reporting no rain delays in planting despite a few rain
showers. May was another fabulous planting month with
about 2 inches of precipitation falling at WSU NWREC in
Mount Vernon. Summer was hot and dry with driest
weather we have ever seen in western Washington. The
hot/dry weather created some of the worst forest fires in
the Pacific Northwest that impacted Skagit County with
heavy smoke. The summer of 2017 created the dividing line
between the have and the have nots. The farmers that
were able to irrigate their crops reported high yields and
quality, those that were not equipped with irrigation did
not fare as well. October closed the door on harvest with
5.39 inches of rain falling at WSU NWREC.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Low</th>
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<td>44</td>
<td>29.8</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td>1.62</td>
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<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>47.1</td>
<td>33.1</td>
<td>40.1</td>
<td>3.18</td>
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<td>March</td>
<td>51.9</td>
<td>40.5</td>
<td>45.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>57.8</td>
<td>44.2</td>
<td>50.5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>65.2</td>
<td>46.3</td>
<td>55.4</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>69.3</td>
<td>50.4</td>
<td>59.8</td>
<td>0.94</td>
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<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>51.8</td>
<td>62.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>76.9</td>
<td>52.3</td>
<td>63.7</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>71.8</td>
<td>49.3</td>
<td>59.7</td>
<td>1.59</td>
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<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>59.3</td>
<td>41.1</td>
<td>49.6</td>
<td>5.39</td>
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<td>November</td>
<td>51.7</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>46.4</td>
<td>6.22</td>
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<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>44.5</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>37.4</td>
<td>3.76</td>
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</table>

Year Total – 33.12

Source: http://www.weather.wsu.edu/
FROST FREE DAYS:
The lower Skagit Valley area has approximately 230 growing days and the upper valley has approximately 200 growing days. The last spring frost in the lower valley is estimated to occur about April 15, and the first fall frost occurs about October 15.
IRRIGATION
In July and August, irrigation was used on approximately 30,000 acres of cropland in 2017. This was above average for Skagit County due to the summer drought. The main crops irrigated were corn, grass pasture, berries, potatoes, vegetable seed crops, and tree fruits.

SOILS
The Skagit Valley was formed by water-deposited (alluvial) soils. Most cropland and pasture land in the county is located in the floodplain-delta area. This area covers the valley floor and extends east along the Skagit River and its tributaries. There are five primary soil types in the floodplain-delta area. Three types are located in the floodplain: Skagit (26%), which consists of silt loam, silty clay loam, and a small amount of very fine sandy loam; Sumas (15%); and Field (14%). The other two types are found along the Skagit River: Lorus (17%) and Pilchuck (14%). Floodplain soils are highly productive under dry land farming. Elevation in this area ranges from sea level to 500 feet.

Soil wetness is the major limitation for crops in the floodplain area. The Skagit and Samish Rivers have had a long history of flooding. The Skagit River, from just west of Sedro-Woolley to the Puget Sound, is protected from flooding by dikes and levees. The floodplain areas along the lower reaches of the Samish River, below Thomas Creek, are flooded almost every year.

AGRICULTURE: SKAGIT FUN FACTS
- Skagit County is a major producer of cabbage, table beet, and spinach seed for the world. There are six vegetable seed companies in the county, most of which market products worldwide.
- There are two remaining processing companies in Skagit County: Sakuma Brothers and Gielow Pickles.
- There are two major ag-supply dealers in the Valley: Skagit Farmers Supply and Wilbur-Ellis provide supplies and services to farmers.
- More tulip and daffodil bulbs are produced in Skagit County than in any county in the United States.
- Skagit County ranks fifth in dairy production in Washington State.
- About 10,000 Trumpeter and Tundra swans, 100,000 Snow geese, and thousands more of mallard and other dabbling ducks utilize Skagit farmland for food and habitat. Skagit County is host to one of the highest concentrations of raptors, which also utilize farmland, in North America.
- Every year since 1999 approximately 20,000 visitors enjoy the Skagit Valley Festival of Family Farms.
AGRICULTURAL LABOR

Minimum wage in the state of Washington is the highest in the country, the result of a 1998 citizens’ initiative passed by voters that links the minimum wage to the Federal Consumer Price Index.

Washington State Minimum Wage

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<td>January 1, 1976</td>
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<td>January 1, 1994</td>
<td>4.90</td>
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<tr>
<td>September 1, 1997</td>
<td>5.15 (Federal minimum wage changed)</td>
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<td>January 1, 1999</td>
<td>5.70</td>
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<td>January 1, 2000</td>
<td>6.50</td>
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<td>January 1, 2001</td>
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<td>January 1, 2015</td>
<td>9.47</td>
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<td>January 1, 2017</td>
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SKAGIT COUNTY POPULATION GROWTH

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<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
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<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>43,273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>52,381</td>
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<td>1990</td>
<td>64,138</td>
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<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>79,555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>116,910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>121,846</td>
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</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
CROPS
In the past the Skagit County processing industry revolved around green peas. 2010 marked the first year since the early 1900s that no commercial pea processing took place in Skagit County. As a result, growers have been experimenting with new crops in hopes of finding the next niche.

Potatoes have become a very important crop with acreage expanding significantly over the past fifteen years. Other crops, such as cole crops, vegetable seed crops, cucumbers, flower bulbs, and small fruits contribute less in gross dollars but are very important. The net return to the grower on these crops is relatively high, and they provide diversification and many jobs.

APPLES
Apple acreage in Skagit County is on the decline. The 2017 Skagit crop showed average yields and average quality with a moderate pricing structure.

Our coastal climate allows us to grow varieties that are different from those grown in the large apple-producing regions of central Washington. Varieties grown here such as Jonagold, Gravenstein, Spartan, Akane and Honey Crisp are excellent apples to consume, but with no apple processing facilities in Skagit County, shipping the apples back and forth across the mountain passes makes commercial production unprofitable.

In 1998 Washington State Department of Agriculture added Skagit to the list of counties quarantined against apple maggot. WSU Skagit County Extension initiated the formation of the Skagit County Horticultural Pest and Disease Board to develop programs to prevent the pest from infesting commercial orchards. To date, no apple maggots have been found in commercial orchards.

BLUEBERRIES
Harvested by hand and machine, about half the crop is sold for fresh market, and half is processed. Yields and quality in this area are exceptionally high compared to the Midwest. Our cooler summer temperatures allow the berries to ripen slowly, which results in more sugar. Prices have declined for blueberries due to overproduction.

BLACKBERRIES
2017 provided mixed reviews for the blackberry crop. Warmer winter temperatures increased fruit production but over-production kept prices lower. Prices bottomed out in 2017 and an increase is expected for 2018. Given the climate of Skagit County, blackberries have the potential to become a much larger player in Skagit County fruit production.
**BULB CROPS**

Approximately 1,000 acres of tulips and daffodils are grown in Skagit County. They are sold for both cut flowers and bulbs and shipped throughout the U.S. and Canada. About 20 million bulbs are harvested each summer in Skagit County. About 75 million cut flowers are grown in greenhouses and fields, accounting for over 50% of overall sales. About 500 acres of tulips are grown in the Valley, which represents 75% of U.S. commercial production. Skagit County is known worldwide for its Tulip Festival, which occurs the entire month of April. The Tulip Festival began in 1984 and now brings an estimated 300,000 visitors and $65 million in revenue to the county.

The bulb industry averages about $20 million in annual gross income, $3 million of which is in bulb sales. Since 1968, flower prices have increased three times, while bulbs have only doubled, but prices have decreased steadily since 2000. There are now only three bulb-growing farms in the region. One of the three is expected to discontinue producing daffodils at the end of the 2018 season. Iris production was discontinued in 2016.

**BRUSSELS SPROUTS, CAULIFLOWER AND BROCCOLI**

All Skagit County Brussels sprouts, cauliflower and broccoli are grown for fresh market. Head quality is exceptionally high in this region. Approximately 60% to 80% of the Brussels sprouts, broccoli and cauliflower grown in Skagit is consumed in Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia. Skagit farmers grew about 2,500 acres of Brussels sprouts, cauliflower and broccoli this year. Farmers in the Skagit Valley maintained acreages for these important rotational crops in 2017 largely for the nutrient and disease suppression that brassica crops provide.

**CHICKENS AND EGGS**

Washington is ranked 19th in the nation for egg production (Source: http://www.stuffaboutstates.com/agriculture/livestock/chicken_eggs.htm). Two companies produce the majority of the eggs in Skagit County: National Foods and Wilcox Farms (entering the scene in 2016). These two farms account for hundreds of millions of eggs being produced in Skagit County and Washington State.

Retail egg prices are among the most volatile retail food prices, as they can be affected by seasonal demand. Egg prices decreased 5.8 percent from April to May but are 21.6 percent above May 2017 levels. In 2017, more egg-laying birds and an increased number of eggs per hen placed downward pressure on prices. Recent price surges at the farm and wholesale level may indicate that retail egg prices will continue to rise over the next several months. Egg prices are expected to increase 6.0 to 7.0 percent in 2018. (Source: http://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-price-outlook/summary-findings.aspx).

The sole Washington-owned chicken processor in the state, Draper Valley Farms, is located in Mount Vernon. The company employs approximately 500 people and has sales around 80 million dollars.
CUCUMBERS
The lone pickle cucumber processor in Washington State is Gielow Pickles located at the Port of Skagit County with headquarters located in Lexington, MI. According to their website, “Making pickles is in our blood. When our family began making pickles in the early 1900’s, our goal was to make the highest quality pickle at a competitive price. Today, our goal remains the same. The use of automated packaging equipment, direct contact with growers across America, and the buying power of the market leaders enables Gielow Pickles to accomplish our goal.”

POTATOES
Potato acreage consists primarily of fresh market reds, whites, yellows, purple, fingerlings and some chipping potatoes. Skagit potatoes are in demand for their high quality. Late blight disease is a constant threat to the industry; however, due to a study of all the growers in Skagit and northern Snohomish counties, WSU Skagit County Extension was able to determine that Potato Virus Y (PVY) and Silver Scurf continues to be more of a problem for area growers. Researchers at WSU NWREC and WSU Skagit County Extension are now working on these issues. Because of the need for a three-year rotation, there is limited ground available for the 12,000 acres of potatoes currently grown in Skagit County. Overall production remained constant for 2017. The disadvantage in 2017 was that once the wet spring turned, things opened up for the growers; they scrambled to get enough water on the crop during the drought. There were over 1000 acres of potatoes that were not harvested in 2017 based on heavy rains late in the harvest season.

RASPBERRIES
The majority of raspberry acreage in Skagit County is harvested by machine; high labor costs designate that hand harvest be designated for fresh consumption. The primary variety is Meeker. The majority of the crop is frozen so it can be processed at a later date into juice, preserves, yogurt, bakery ingredients, and frozen products. Skagit County produces about 3% of the state’s crop. Washington produces about 75% of the total U.S. production of frozen red raspberries, and 95% of that is from Whatcom and Skagit Counties.

Overall prices for the 2017 raspberry crop continued to be good due to poor production worldwide and gradually increasing demand. In Skagit County, yields were average in 2017 despite some of the fields getting set back by cold winter temperatures.
SEED CROPS

A large variety of vegetable seed crops are grown in the Skagit Valley; the top 3 in both acreage and farmgate value are spinach, cabbage and beet seed. Skagit and Snohomish counties produce nearly 75% of the US supply of spinach and cabbage seed and nearly 95% of the U.S. table beet seed. Skagit County is known as a significant world contributor with approximately 8% of the world’s spinach seed, 25% of the world’s cabbage seed, and 25% of the world’s beet seed. Other vegetable seeds produced in Skagit County include arugula, broccoli, Chinese cabbage, coriander, mustard, parsley, parsnip, rutabaga, swiss chard and turnip.

Vegetable seed production is highly technical and often involves long rotation intervals—sometimes stretching beyond a decade. Skagit County farmers have developed innovative tools and cultural practices along with a close relationship with Washington State University research scientists and Extension professionals to be proactive in managing specialty seed crops challenges.

Vegetable seeds from the Skagit County are marketed all over the world. The need for isolation distances to prevent contamination from cross-pollination keeps the vegetable seed acreage below 5,000 acres in Skagit County. Skagit-based seed companies contract some of their acreage with Snohomish, Island, Whatcom, and Clallam county growers. To protect these areas, seed companies joined together in the 1940s to designate where the crops would be grown. On the first Monday in March and again in June the seed companies meet at WSU NWREC for the annual pinning days that determine which crop will be planted and where. It is this spirit of cooperation that keeps the seed industry growing in Skagit County.

Beet and spinach seed yields were down significantly in 2017 in areas without supplemental irrigation due to the drought.

There was approximately 15 percent cabbage seed damage due to extreme winter weather conditions in the 2017 growing season.

There are nine vegetable seed companies in Skagit County: Sakata, D&D, McDonald, Rijk Zwaan, Schafer, Skagit Seed Services, Syngenta, Universal and Vikima Seeds USA.

Some turf and forage grasses for seed are also grown in Skagit County; production varies widely depending upon market volatility.
**ORGANIC FARMING**

- In 2017 there were 65 certified organic producers, two secondary companies/producers and one producer transitioning to organic production in Skagit County on 7,917 acres and more than 70 acres in transition. Organic production in Skagit County is valued at $26,900,000, making it the highest organic agricultural producing county in Western Washington.

- WSU Skagit County Extension has been teaching the Cultivating Success Beginning Farmer and Rancher course and the Agricultural Entrepreneur bilingual 12-week course in partnership with Skagit Valley College since 2006. To date more than 500 students have been educated on organic/sustainable agricultural production.

(Source: personal communications with WSU Sustainable Agriculture Specialist, David Granatstein)

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**STRAWBERRIES**

The main varieties are Albion, Shuksan, Totem, Puget Reliance, Hood, Puget Summer, Redcrest and Rainier. Most strawberries are sold to processors. Skagit County produces about 20% of the state's strawberries. Acreage is beginning to increase in Skagit County, based in part to a demand for local production. More growers are changing varieties to capture more of the fresh market by producing everbearing strawberries and using innovative technologies to increase the length of the season.

**WINE GRAPES**

The marine climate in the Skagit Valley is similar in many ways to the fine wine producing areas of France and Germany. Research conducted from 1976 to 1988 at WSU NWREC produced a number of white wine grape varieties, which have already proven successful in area vineyards. More recent research involves projects in evaluating new wine grape varieties, and rootstock trials evaluating potential for earlier maturity in 'Pinot Noir' grapes.

Currently, there are 7 wineries producing 25,000 cases of wine on approximately one hundred acres valued at over $1 million.
2017 MILK PRODUCTION DATA FOR SKAGIT COUNTY

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<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Dairies</th>
<th>Total Pounds</th>
<th>Uniform Ave.</th>
<th>Annual Total Milk Value</th>
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<td>Start of Year</td>
<td>End of Year</td>
<td>Milk Produced</td>
<td>Milk Price/ cwt*</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>279,118,178</td>
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<td>30</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>299,584,645</td>
<td>$22.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>280,182,987</td>
<td>$18.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>270,573,960</td>
<td>$17.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>336,923,400</td>
<td>$19.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>264,944,400</td>
<td>$15.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>237,502,107</td>
<td>$11.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>272,623,494</td>
<td>$16.87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Statistical uniform price = Class III milk price + producer price differential.

2017 DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Number of Dairies</th>
<th>Total Pounds</th>
<th>Uniform Ave.</th>
<th>Annual Total Milk Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>23,020,924</td>
<td>$17.03</td>
<td>$3,920,463</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>21,392,497</td>
<td>$16.58</td>
<td>$3,546,876</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>23,537,336</td>
<td>$15.93</td>
<td>$3,749,497</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>23,365,389</td>
<td>$15.23</td>
<td>$3,558,549</td>
<td>31</td>
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<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>24,292,377</td>
<td>$15.43</td>
<td>$3,748,314</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>23,831,457</td>
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<td>$3,929,807</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>24,745,994</td>
<td>$16.60</td>
<td>$4,107,835</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>24,421,859</td>
<td>$17.05</td>
<td>$4,163,927</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>22,809,390</td>
<td>$16.59</td>
<td>$3,784,078</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>23,213,203</td>
<td>$16.03</td>
<td>$3,721,076</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>21,585,030</td>
<td>$15.69</td>
<td>$3,386,691</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>22,902,722</td>
<td>$15.21</td>
<td>$3,483,504</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTALS</td>
<td>279,118,178</td>
<td>ave. $16.16</td>
<td>$45,100,617</td>
<td>30.08 ave</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

U.S. dairy product consumption statistics reveal interesting trends. The USDA's Economic Research Service reports the following changes between 1975 and 2013:

- Milk and cream: 28% decrease in consumption
- Yogurt: 645% increase in consumption
- Cheese: 89% increase in consumption
- Evaporated and condensed milk: 16% decrease in consumption
- Frozen products: 23% decrease in consumption

Sources:
**2017 DAIRY**

Washington dairy producers continue to showcase survival resiliency in the face of challenging economic conditions. Following reported profitability losses of $30 and $40 on every cow milked in 2015 and 2016, respectively, profitability increased in 2017 because milk prices improved primarily due to increasing demand for butter. However, for the first half of 2018, milk prices have weakened, placing dairy farmers on a farm profitability rollercoaster, where the rise and fall in profitability is directly related to international trade in dairy products affecting milk price.

U.S. dairy exports as a percent of production continue to trend upward and reached 14.7% in 2017. Increasing reliance on milk exports increases variability of prices as international dairy production, geo-economics, and geo-politics effect dairy markets. For Pacific Rim trading partners, U.S. increased dairy exports by value to China, Japan, and South Korea by 49%, 41%, and 21%, respectively in 2017 over 2016. The ongoing geo-political rhetoric concerning tariffs, trade wars, and trade agreements has dairy producers on edge regarding the potential future impacts of ongoing disputes on milk prices. Counter-tariff measures targeting agriculture have been announced by China, Mexico, and Canada, who are the leading U.S. dairy export destinations. As part of the ongoing trade dispute, Canada has been called out for its protectionist dairy policy negatively affecting upper-Midwest dairy producers, which is likely to be a controversy in future trade negotiations. At this time we can only estimate actual trade impacts, but any impact to the highly competitive dairy market is likely to be negative.

To help dairy producers manage risk, the dairy Margin Protection Program (MPP) was modified in Feb. 2018. The MPP allows producers to insure a milk price–feed cost margin. Major changes are: the catastrophic level of margin coverage offered at no cost was raised from $4/cwt to $5/cwt; premium costs were reduced; and the margin payment calculation was changed to a monthly basis rather than a two-month average. When Congress made changes to MPP, they also made changes to the Livestock Gross Margin–Dairy program by removing the restrictive $20 million annual cap to make this program more widely available. These changes are important improvements to the dairy farm safety net and producers need to evaluate their risk management strategies as they face uncertain market impacts out of their management control.

--Dr. Shannon Neibergs, WSU Livestock Economist
## VEGETABLE SEED PRODUCTION IN WESTERN WASHINGTON (ACRES)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Harvest Year</th>
<th>Skagit County</th>
<th>Total Clallam</th>
<th>Total Cowlitz</th>
<th>Total Island</th>
<th>Total Jeffer</th>
<th>Total Lewis</th>
<th>Total Snohomish</th>
<th>Total Whatcom</th>
<th>Total Western WA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*2017</td>
<td>Beet</td>
<td>Cabbage</td>
<td>Spinach</td>
<td>Misc.</td>
<td>Total Skagit</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*2016</td>
<td>486</td>
<td>259.8</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2718.8</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>72.8</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*2015</td>
<td>581</td>
<td>236.2</td>
<td>1260</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>2122.2</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>55.6</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*2014</td>
<td>609</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>1227</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2111</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*2013</td>
<td>734</td>
<td>201.6</td>
<td>1622</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2577.6</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>58.5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*2012</td>
<td>1005</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>2139</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>3491</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>43.5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*2011</td>
<td>733</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>1847</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>3018</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>76.3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*2010</td>
<td>668</td>
<td>338.7</td>
<td>1454</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>2460.7</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>46.05</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*2009</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>494.7</td>
<td>1619</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>2669.7</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>69.5</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*2008</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>433.25</td>
<td>1631.5</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>2444.75</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*2007</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>1456</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2314</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*2006</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>1493</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>2503</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>352</td>
<td>1680</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>2620</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>770</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1204</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>349</td>
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<td>190</td>
<td>2361</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>763</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>2412</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>3800</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Beginning in 2006 production numbers are based on “Pinned” acres by seed company representation at WSU NWREC on March 1st and June 1st.
# VEGETABLE SEED PRODUCTION IN WESTERN WASHINGTON (DOLLARS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Harvest Year</th>
<th>Skagit County</th>
<th>Clallam</th>
<th>Cowlitz</th>
<th>Island</th>
<th>Jefferson</th>
<th>Lewis</th>
<th>Snohomish</th>
<th>Whatcom</th>
<th>Total Western WA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beet</td>
<td>Cabbage</td>
<td>Spinach</td>
<td>Misc.</td>
<td>Total Skagit</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>670,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1,458,000</td>
<td>2,598,000</td>
<td>5,868,000</td>
<td>51,000</td>
<td>9,975,000</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>2,324,000</td>
<td>2,362,000</td>
<td>3,780,000</td>
<td>135,000</td>
<td>8,601,000</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>728,000</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>1,827,000</td>
<td>1,250,000</td>
<td>3,681,000</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>6,833,000</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>278,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2,202,000</td>
<td>2,016,000</td>
<td>4,866,000</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>9,144,000</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1,512,500</td>
<td>1,932,000</td>
<td>5,347,500</td>
<td>62,500</td>
<td>8,854,500</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>292,500</td>
<td>2500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>1,899,000</td>
<td>1,940,000</td>
<td>5,541,000</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>9,455,000</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>217,500</td>
<td>1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2,004,000</td>
<td>1,693,500</td>
<td>4,847,000</td>
<td>102,000</td>
<td>8,646,500</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>381,500</td>
<td>1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>1,536,000</td>
<td>2,473,500</td>
<td>4,857,000</td>
<td>132,000</td>
<td>8,998,500</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>230,250</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>915,000</td>
<td>2,166,250</td>
<td>4,894,500</td>
<td>225,000</td>
<td>8,200,750</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>347,500</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>1,143,300</td>
<td>1,905,500</td>
<td>4,366,599</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>7,515,399</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>953,640</td>
<td>1,198,500</td>
<td>2,238,750</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>4,510,890</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>219,000</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>519,000</td>
<td>352,800</td>
<td>1,680,000</td>
<td>39,000</td>
<td>2,620,800</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>180,450</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>630,897</td>
<td>492,849</td>
<td>1,152,622</td>
<td>17,906</td>
<td>2,294,274</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>290,534</td>
<td>129,969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>1,481,266</td>
<td>1,501,946</td>
<td>2,099,945</td>
<td>178,890</td>
<td>5,262,047</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>545,636</td>
<td>973,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1,192,711</td>
<td>2,036,666</td>
<td>3,345,547</td>
<td>606,589</td>
<td>7,181,513</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>193,710</td>
<td>1,773,375</td>
</tr>
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</table>
## SKAGIT COUNTY CROP ACREAGE SUMMARY *

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apples (1)</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackberries</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blueberries</td>
<td>4500</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>625</td>
<td>xxx</td>
<td>xxx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brussels Sprouts</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrots (processing)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>468</td>
<td>890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cucumbers (processing)</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>2,396</td>
<td>1,900</td>
<td>1,094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry Beans</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Crops (2)</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>22,650</td>
<td>33,050</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass Seed</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>1,081</td>
<td>xxx</td>
<td>xxx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misc. Crops (3)</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>3623</td>
<td>665</td>
<td>975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peas (processing)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7233</td>
<td>14,880</td>
<td>15,898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>10,500</td>
<td>9,500</td>
<td>7,250</td>
<td>1,520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rasp/Blueberries</td>
<td>See separate listings</td>
<td>See separate listings</td>
<td>See separate listings</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raspberries</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>1441</td>
<td>xxx</td>
<td>xxx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strawberries</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>475</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>615</td>
<td>550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Corn, processing</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>616</td>
<td>1,098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetable Seed (4)</td>
<td>2718.8</td>
<td>2669.7</td>
<td>3800</td>
<td>3,375</td>
<td>4,891</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) Includes no nonbearing trees.
2) Field Crops include alfalfa, barley, corn & grass silage, grass, oats, small grain, & wheat.
3) Refer to Crops Grown in Skagit County on page 22.
4) Vegetable Seed includes beet, cabbage, swiss chard and spinach.

* Figures shown are unofficial estimates based on input from processing companies, growers, agricultural organizations and agencies, field representatives, news articles, and Extension Agent experience. Crops grown by fewer than three producers are combined to protect confidentiality. Official agricultural figures are collected every five years by USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service. The last Census of Agriculture was collected for the year 2012 and can be viewed at the following web site: https://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2012/

### TYPICAL YIELDS (per/acre)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CROP</th>
<th>Yield</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apples</td>
<td>40 bins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blueberries</td>
<td>6-10 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flower bulbs</td>
<td>50,000 bulbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cucumbers</td>
<td>7 ton-10 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green peas</td>
<td>2 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes</td>
<td>20-25 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raspberries</td>
<td>3.5-4.5 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryegrass seed</td>
<td>1500 lbs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Statistical Summaries: *

### Dollar Value to Producer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apples (1)</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>865,200</td>
<td>592,250</td>
<td>xxx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackberries</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blueberries</td>
<td>20,000,000</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
<td>3,011,646</td>
<td>xxx</td>
<td>xxx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrots processing (2)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>985,600</td>
<td>493,794</td>
<td>1,181,157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cucumbers (processing)</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>5,220,773</td>
<td>4,944,034</td>
<td>1,920,930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy (milk sold)</td>
<td>45,105,498</td>
<td>40,854,426</td>
<td>43,895,519</td>
<td>53,122,168</td>
<td>23,885,268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry Beans</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggs and Fryers (2)</td>
<td>25,000,000</td>
<td>25,000,000</td>
<td>12,309,000</td>
<td>14,016,877</td>
<td>5,177,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Crops (3)</td>
<td>27,000,000</td>
<td>30,000,000</td>
<td>9,423,600</td>
<td>12,844,718</td>
<td>2,575,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass Seed</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>487,500</td>
<td>545,000</td>
<td>xxx</td>
<td>xxx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
<td>7,500,000</td>
<td>8,123,000</td>
<td>4,400,000</td>
<td>5,493,283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misc.Crops (4)</td>
<td>20,000,000</td>
<td>20,000,000</td>
<td>16,944,598</td>
<td>2,046,600</td>
<td>176,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursery &amp; Greenhouse, Floriculture &amp; Sod</td>
<td>50,000,000</td>
<td>50,000,000</td>
<td>56,207,469</td>
<td>24,000,000</td>
<td>4,900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peas (processing)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3,044,092</td>
<td>5,640,903</td>
<td>7,117,743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes</td>
<td>60,000,000</td>
<td>52,500,000</td>
<td>52,725,000</td>
<td>33,746,600</td>
<td>2,032,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raspberries/ Blueberries</td>
<td>See separate listings</td>
<td>See separate listings</td>
<td>See separate listings</td>
<td>1,179,450</td>
<td>1,789,058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raspberries</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>8,400,000</td>
<td>4,143,347</td>
<td>xxx</td>
<td>xxx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strawberries</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
<td>2,725,643</td>
<td>2,496,280</td>
<td>1,233,314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Corn (processing)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>187,828</td>
<td>1,187,462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetable Seed (5)</td>
<td>9,975,000</td>
<td>10,380,750</td>
<td>7,566,503</td>
<td>3,144,352</td>
<td>1,828,968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTALS</strong></td>
<td>282,680,498</td>
<td>255,974,176</td>
<td>227,351,000</td>
<td>165,141,854</td>
<td>63,181,133</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1. Includes no acres nonbearing trees.
2. State public disclosure restrictions prevent the publishing of “farm-gate” values. The figure for Eggs & Fryers reflects the “overall value” of the industry to the county.
3. Field Crops include alfalfa, barley, corn & grass silage, grass, oats, small grain, & wheat.
4. Refers to Crops Grown in Skagit County on page 22.
5. Vegetable Seed includes, beet, cabbage, Chinese cabbage, rutabaga, spinach.

*Figures shown are unofficial estimates based on input from processing companies, growers, agricultural organizations and agencies, field representatives, news articles, and Extension Agent experience. Crops grown by fewer than three producers are combined to protect confidentiality. Official agricultural figures are collected every five years by USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service. The last Census of Agriculture was collected for the year 2012 and can be viewed at the following web site: http://www.nass.usda.gov/census/. For state information, contact Washington Agricultural Statistics (360/902-1940).
2012

| Number of Farms | 1,074 | 1,215 | -12%
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land in Farms</td>
<td>108,538 acres</td>
<td>108,541 acres</td>
<td>-2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Size of Farm</td>
<td>90 acres</td>
<td>89 acres</td>
<td>+11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Market Value of Products Sold</th>
<th>$272,275,000</th>
<th>$256,248,000</th>
<th>+6%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crop Sales $201,000,000 (74%)</td>
<td>$253,515</td>
<td>$210,004</td>
<td>+20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock Sales $71,268,000 (26%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Government Payments</th>
<th>$1,442,000</th>
<th>$630,000</th>
<th>+129%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average Per Farm Receiving Payments</td>
<td>$12,121</td>
<td>$5,835</td>
<td>+108%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Farms by Size, 2012

Land in Farms, 2012 by Land Use

Cropland 62.7%
Pastureland 14.3%
Woodland 12.4%
Other uses 11.0%
# COMMERCIAL CROPS GROWN IN SKAGIT COUNTY

## Fruit
- Aronia*
- Blackberry
- Blueberry
- Boysenberry*
- Currant*
- Lingonberry*
- Loganberry*
- Marionberry*
- Quince*
- Raspberry
- Strawberry
- Tayberry*
- Watermelon*
- Wine Grape

## Tree Fruit
- Apple
- Asian pear*
- Cherry*
- Filbert
- Peach*
- Pear*
- Plum*

## Vegetables
- Artichoke
- Asparagus and asparagus root*
- Basil*
- Bean
- Beet*
- Bok Choy*
- Broccoli
- Brussels sprout
- Burdock*
- Cabbage
- Cantaloupe*
- Carrot
- Cauliflower
- Chives*
- Cucumber
- Garlic*
- Green pea*
- Hothouse tomato*
- Kale*
- Kohlrabi*
- Leek
- Lettuce
- Mizuna*
- Onion*
- Parsley*
- Parsnip*
- Pepper
- Potatoes
- Pumpkin
- Radish*
- Rhubarb*
- Salad Mix*
- Spinach*
- Summer squash
- Sweet corn
- Swiss chard*
- Tomatillo*
- Tomatoes*
- Turnip*
- Winter squash*

## Seed Crops - Vegetable
- Arugula
- Broccoli-raab
- Brussels sprout
- Cabbage
- Cauliflower
- Chinese cabbage
- Chinese kale
- Chinese mustard
- Coriander
- India mustard
- Kale
- Kohlrabi
- Parsley
- Parsnip
- Radish
- Rutabaga
- Spinach
- Swiss chard
- Table Beet
- Turnip

## Small Grains
- Barley
- Buckwheat
- Cereal rye
- Oats
- Triticale
- Wheat

## Forage Crops
- Alfalfa
- Field corn
- Silage grass

## Flowers and Bulbs
- Daffodil
- Dahlia
- Iris
- Lily
- Tulip

## Miscellaneous Crops
- Bamboo
- Christmas trees
- Dill*
- Fennel*
- Gourds*
- Hybrid poplar
- Marijuana
- Sod
- Tea*

*Less than ten acres
ORGANIZATIONS, BUSINESSES AND AGENCIES SERVING SKAGIT COUNTY AGRICULTURE

Agrilink Foods
Bank of the Pacific
Bio Huma Netics, Inc.
Brim Tractor
Cascadian Farms
Cucumber Industry Advisory Committee
D & D Farms
Farm Service Administration
Farmers Equipment Company
Gielow Pickles
Harmony Dairy
Natural Resources Conservation Service
Northwest Ag Business Center
Northwest Agricultural Research Foundation
Northwest Bulb Growers
Northwest Farm Credit Services
Northwest Food Processors Association
Peoples Bank
Puget Sound Seed Growers Association
Rabo Bank
Rijk Zwaan Seed
Sakata Seed Company
Sakuma Bros.
Schafer Agriculture Services
Skagit Bank
Skagit Conservation District
Skagit County Cattlemen's Association
Skagit County Dairy Federation
Skagit County Farm Bureau
Skagit County Farmland Legacy Program
Skagit County Horticultural Pest Board
Skagit Dairy Women

Skagit Farmers Supply
Skagit Seed Services
Skagit Valley Red Potato Growers Assn.
Skanaitonians to Preserve Farmland
Small Fruit Advisory Committee
Sorensen Seed Co.
Syngenta Seeds, Inc.
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
USDA Farm Service Agency
Tree Fruit Industry Advisory Committee
Twin City Foods
Valley Pride Sales
WA Blueberry Commission
WA Lettuce & Vegetable Co.
WA Red Raspberry Commission
WA Seed Potato Commission
WA State Dairy Federation
WA State Potato Commission
WA Strawberry Commission
Washington Tractor
Western WA Agricultural Assn.
Western WA Fruit Research Foundation
Western WA Small Seed Advisory Committee
Wilbur Ellis Company
WSU Mount Vernon Northwestern Washington Research & Extension Center
WSU Clallam County Extension
WSU Jefferson County Extension
WSU Skagit County Extension
WSU Whatcom County Extension
We wish to express our appreciation to the following for their assistance in the gathering of data for this report:

Ag Tech Services
Capital Press
Day Creek Poultry Farms
Draper Valley Farms, Inc.
Economic Development Alliance of Skagit County
Farm Service Agency
Gielow Pickles Inc.
Harmony Dairy
Hedlin Farms
Hughes Farms
Knutzen Farms
McMorran Farms
Merritt’s Apples

National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration
Norm Nelson, Inc.
Northwest Agriculture Business Center
North Fork Nursery
Ralph’s Greenhouse
Sakuma Bros. Farm
Sakata Seed Company
Schafer Ag Services, LLC
Seminis Vegetable Seed Co.
Skagit Farmers Supply
Skagit Seed Services
Skagit Select
Skagit Valley Herald
Sky Harvest Produce
Sterling Hills Potato Farm

Syngenta Seeds, Inc.
Universal Seed, Inc.
US Department of Commerce
US Department of Labor
Valley Pride Sales
Vikima Seed, USA
Viva Farms
Washington Agricultural Statistics Service
Washington Bulb Co., Inc.
Washington Fryer Commission
Washington State Potato Commission
Washington Red Raspberry Commission
Washington State Employment Security Department
Washington Strawberry Commission
Western Washington Agriculture Association

Photo by Don McMorran