Agricultural Chemical Usage
2006 Dairy Cattle & Dairy Facilities

By Adam W. Pike

The agricultural chemical use estimates in this report are based on data compiled from the 2007 General Dairy Management Survey. This survey was a cooperative project between the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) and the National Animal Health Monitoring System within the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). The 17 Program States in the survey account for approximately 91 percent of the milk cow inventory in the United States, based on the January 2007 Milk Production release published by the United States Department of Agriculture's National Agricultural Statistics Service (USDA-NASS). This report provides insecticide use information during 2006 on dairy cattle and dairy facilities in the following States: California, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin.

- Highlights -

Dairy Cattle: Agricultural producers applied a total of 174,000 pounds of insecticides to dairy cattle during 2006 in the 17 States surveyed. The insecticides most commonly used on dairy cattle during 2006 were Piperonyl butoxide, at 44,800 pounds, followed by Permethrin, at 42,300 pounds. Tetrachlorvinphos (Z-isomer) was the third most commonly used active ingredient, with 37,600 total pounds used during 2006 in the States surveyed. These three active ingredients accounted for 72 percent of the total pounds of active ingredients applied to dairy cattle. Of the total chemical applications made to dairy cattle during 2006 in the 17 selected States, 58 percent were made as pour-on applications, 28 percent were made using a sprayer, and 4 percent used dust bags or hand dusters. Ear tags, rubbing devices, and various other methods of application accounted for the remaining 10 percent of applications made to dairy cattle. Of the total chemical applications made to dairy cattle during 2006 in the 17 Program States, 59 percent of the applications were to control flies, 23 percent for lice, and 9 percent were for mange/mites. All other pests accounted for the remaining 9 percent.

Piperonyl butoxide – PBO-8 (EC), Pyrenone 25-5 Pyrethrins 5% Spray, Pyrocide fogging Concentrate, Pyrenone General Purpose, DeLice Pour-On (Synergized), Purina Insecticide Mist, Purina Fly-A-Rest, Permectrin Plus, Python Ear Tags, Excalibur Ear Tag, Saber Extra Ear Tag, Farnam Wipe Citronella Spray II, Dy Fly Dairy Aerosol, LD-44Z Farm Insect Fogger, Heartland Farm and Dairy Insecticide, Farnam Wipe Fly Repellent, Cutter Blue Ear Tag. Permectrin CD Pour-On (aka Buzz Off), Repel-X RTU, CB-80 Insecticide, Fly Spray (generic), CB- 38 Insecticide, CB Farm Dairy Insect Fogger, C-Em-Die, Py-Vona Stock Fly Spray, Max-Con Ear Tags, CB-40 Insecticide, CT 511, Pyrethrin Plus Spray with Vapona, C-Em-Die II, Tox-OWik Insecticide, Prozap VIP Insect Spray, Synergized Pour-On, Genie Fogger X Insect Killer, Dairy Cattle Spray, Moorman's Fly Spray, Pyrenone Multi- Purpose Knockout Spray, CV-80D Country Vet Farm & Dairy Spray, CV-40 Country Vet Farm & Home Insecticide, Back Side Plus, Kent/ Opticare Dairy Aerosol, Ultra Boss Pour-On Dairy Aerosol, Ultra Boss Pour-On Insecticide, Revenge Farm & Home Fly Bomb Insect Fogger, Super Kill IBA aka Livestock Fogging Spray, CB Purge I Timed Mist, Konk Too Flying Insect Killer, Fly-A-Rest Aerosol II, Dairy Aerosol Insect Spray, Durasect II, Cessco 7 C, Dy-Fly I Livestock Spray, Heartland Auto-Mist 3 Insect Killer, CT-75 Aerosol Insecticide, Fly Foil Spray

Permethrin - Arctic 3.2 EC, Permethrin 3.2 EC, Evercide Permethrin Permethrin 10% EC, Permethrin 10 EWC, Atroban 11% EC, Atroban 25% WP, DeLice Pour-On, Delice Pour-On (Synergized), Ectiban D (25%), Ectiban EC, Ectiban WP (25%), Expar 11EC, Expar 1%, Hard Hitter 5.7% EC, Insectaban EC, Insectrin EC, Insectrin WP (25%), GardStar Plus Ear Tags, New Z Permethrin Ear Tag, Permectrin Fly and Louse Dust, Permectrin II 10% EC, Permectrin 25% WP, Permectrin Plus, Durasect, Brute Pour-on for Cattle, Permectrin CD Pour-On(aka Buzz Off), Repel-X RTU, Permethrin 20 MEC Spray, 5% Permethrin Pour-on, 0.25% Permethrin Dust, Raid Wasp and Hornet Killer 13, Synergized Pour-On, Unicom Backup Pour-On, Atroban 42.5% EC, Gardstar 40% EC, Genie Fogger X Insect Killer, MEC Permethrin Premise Spray, Back Side, Boss Pour-On, Backrubber Oil, Dragnet, Permectrin Insecticide Spray, Zema 35-Day Dip, Permethrin 10% WB Multipurpose Concentration, CT Backrubber Oil, Back Side Plus, Ultra Boss Pour-On Insecticide, Kattleguard 1% Permethrin Insecticide, Permethrin Livestock & Premise Spray, Hard Hitter 5.7% Insecticide, Prozap Insectrin Dust, Durasect II, Permethrin 3.2 SFR

Tetrachlorvinphos (Z-isomer) - Rabon 3 Livestock Dust, Ravap Livestock Spray EC, Oral Larvacide 97.3%, Rabon 7.76 Oral Larvicide Premix, Mineral Block w/ Rabon

Dairy Facilities: In the 17 Program States surveyed, a total of 149,100 pounds of insecticide were applied to dairy cattle facilities in 2006. Imidacloprid had the highest total quantity used at 27,500 pounds. Cyfluthrin had the second highest quantity used at 25,300 pounds followed by Piperonyl butoxide at 22,700 pounds. These three active ingredients accounted for 51 percent of the total pounds of active ingredients applied to dairy cattle facilities. Of the total chemical applications made to dairy facilities in the 17 Program States in 2006, 24 percent were made to the milking parlor, 18 percent were made to tie stall/stanchion, 17 percent were made to freestall barns, 13 percent to calf hutches, and 9 percent to individual or multi-pen.

Imidacloprid – QuickBayt Fly Bait

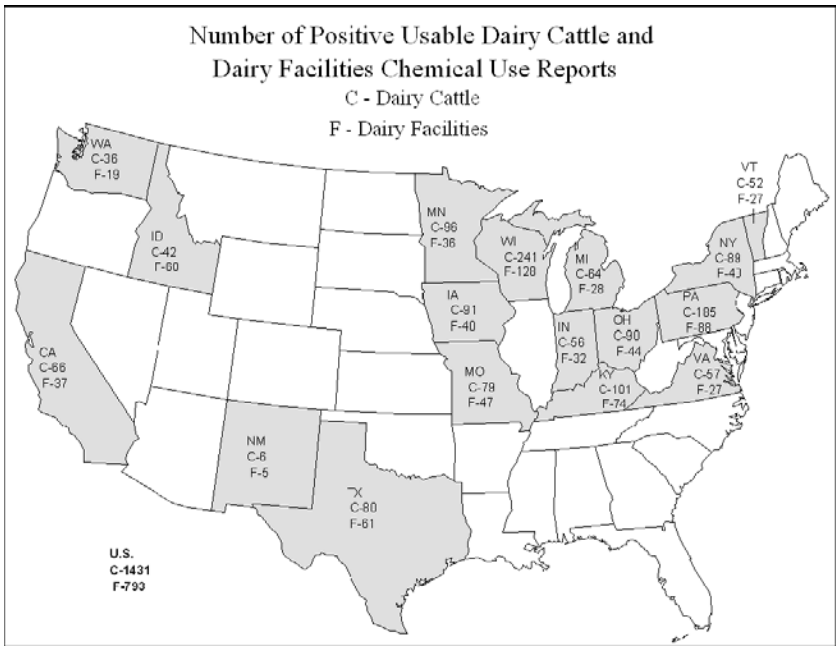
Cyfluthrin – Tempo 20 WP, Countdown WP Premise Insecticide, Tempo2, Temp 2% Dust, Countdown EC Premise, Temp SC Ultra, CyLence Pour-On, Prozap CyLence Animal Insecticide Dust

Piperonyl butoxide (previously mentioned)

Dairy Cattle & Dairy Cattle Facilities: Agricultural Chemical Use
Total Amount Applied, Program States and Total, 2006

State	Total Applied	
	Cattle	Facilities
	1,000 Pounds	*1,000 Pounds*
CA	10.0	7.4
ID	6.7	8.1
IN	8.8	7.8
IA	5.3	14.8
KY	2.2	1.3
MI	4.9	2.9
MN	10.8	12.5
MO	3.9	7.0
NM	9.1	0.3
NY	7.9	10.2
OH	5.2	1.6
PA	**14.8**	**16.0**
TX	19.7	34.8
VT	20.1	1.0
VA	10.8	1.0
WA	8.8	1.9
WI	24.9	20.5
Total	**174.0**	**149.1**

In the 17 States surveyed, there were 1,431 reports summarized for chemicals applied directly to dairy cattle and 793 reports summarized for chemicals applied to dairy facilities.



Dairy Cattle: Agricultural Chemical Use Pennsylvania, 2006

Agricultural Chemical	Rate per Head per Application	Rate Per Head per Year	Total Applied
	Grams	*Grams*	*1,000 Pounds*
Insecticides:			
Coumaphos	([1])	0.3	*
Cyfluthrin	0.2	0.7	0.1
Dichlorvos	0.1	0.9	0.1
Eprinomectin	7.4	11.8	1.9
Moxidectin	0.4	0.6	0.1
Permethrin	1.8	8.7	3.6
Piperonyl butoxide	0.3	4.2	1.1
Pyrethrins	0.1	0.9	0.2
Tetrachlorvinphos (Z-isomer)	5.5	240.6	7.7

Table represents only those states data was collected for.
* Total applied less than 50 pounds
[1] Rate per head less than .05 grams

Dairy Cattle Facilities: Agricultural Chemical Use, Pennsylvania, 2006

Agricultural Chemical	Total Applied
	1,000 Pounds
Insecticides:	
Cyfluthrin	0.1
Dichlorvos	0.1
Dimethoate	1.5
Esfenvalerate	3.5
Imidacloprid	0.3
Lambda-cyhalothrin	3.0
Methomyl	0.1
Octacide-264	*
Permethrin	1.2
Piperonyl butoxide	1.8
Pyrethrins	*
Pyriproxyfen	*
Tricosene	0.1

Table represents only those states data was collected for.
* Total applied less than 50 pounds

Agricultural Chemical Usage
2006 Swine & Swine Facilities

By Adam W. Pike

The agricultural chemical use estimates in this report are based on data compiled from a survey conducted in the summer of 2006 in 17 Program States, which contain approximately 94 percent of the U.S. hog inventory. The Program States are the 17 States published individually in the *Quarterly Hogs and Pigs* report: Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, **Pennsylvania**, South Dakota, Texas, and Wisconsin. This report provides insecticide use information on the swine sector of agriculture. All data refer to the on-farm use of active ingredients contained in insecticides applied during the 2005 calendar year.

- Highlight -

Swine: Agricultural producers applied 22,856 pounds of insecticides to hogs and pigs in the 17 Program States in 2005. Phosmet, at 12,154 pounds, was the top active ingredient used on swine with respect to total quantity used, followed by Malathion at 5,415 pounds, and Tetrachlorvinphos (Z-isomer) at 3,224 pounds. These three active ingredients accounted for 91 percent of the total pounds of active ingredients applied to swine in the 17 Program States in 2005. Of the total chemical applications made to swine in 2005 in the 17 Program States, 45 percent were applied by spray, 25 percent by injection, 10 percent through feed additives, 15 percent as pour-on, and 2 percent by dust bag. All other methods accounted for the remaining 3 percent of the chemical applications. Of the total chemical applications made to swine in 2005 in the 17 Program States, 53 percent were for mange/mites, 27 percent for lice, and 10 percent for flies. All other pests accounted for the remaining 10 percent.

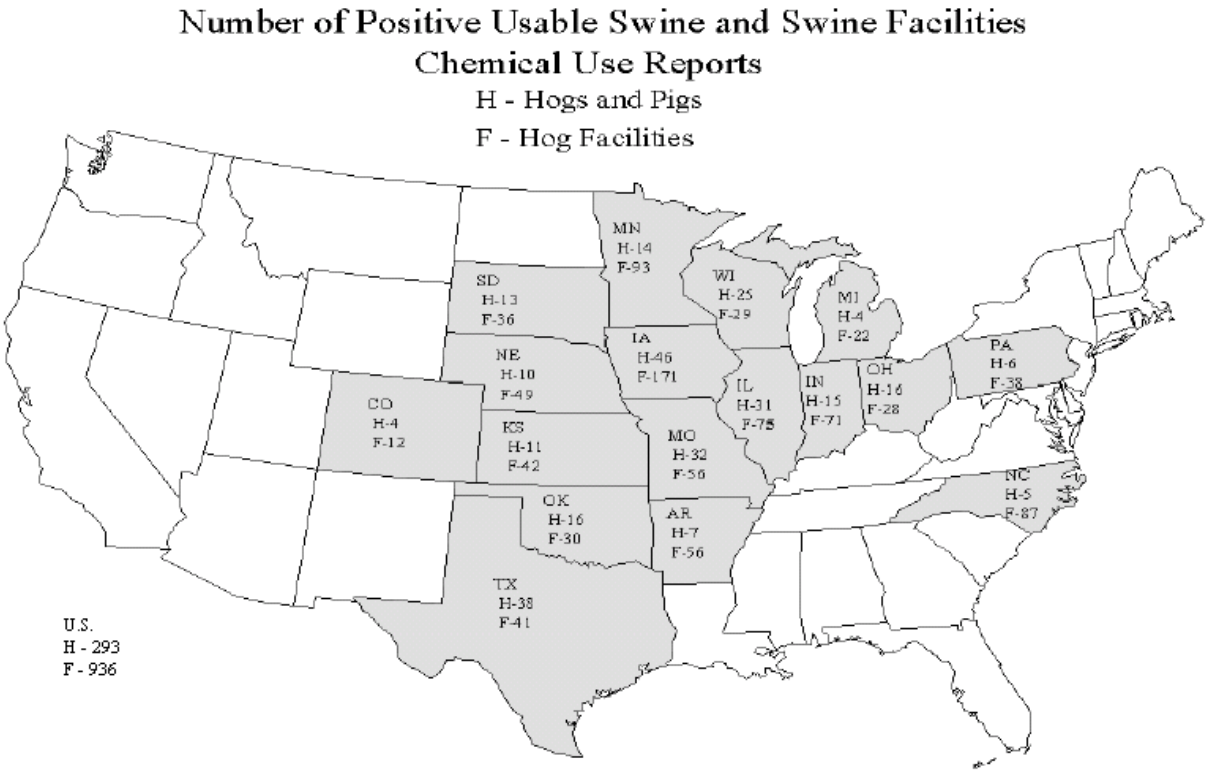
Phosmet – Prolate / Lintox-HD, Prolate 1-E
Malathion – Malathion ULV 9.7lbs. (95%), Malathion 5 Dust, Malathion 8E, Malathion 5 EC (57%), 4% Malathion Powder Insecticide

Tetrachlorvinphos (Z-isomer) – Rabon 50 WP, Rabon 3 Livestock Dust, Ravap Livestock Spray EC, Rabon 7.76 Oral Larvacide Premix

Swine Facilities: In the 17 Program States, a total of 12,925 pounds of insecticides were applied to hog and pig facilities in 2005. Malathion had the highest quantity used at 4,073 pounds. Cyfluthrin had the second highest quantity used at 2,361 pounds followed by Imidacloprid at 1,753 pounds. Of the total chemical applications to hog facilities in the 17 Program States in 2005, 75 percent were applied to total confinement buildings, 13 percent to open buildings with no outside access, and 10 percent to open buildings with outside access. All other buildings accounted for 2 percent of the chemical applications.

Malathion (previously mentioned)
Cyfluthrin – Countdown WP Premise Insecticide, Countdown EC Premise, CyLence Pour-On, Duraplex TR, Tempo (1%) Dust, Tempo 2, Tempo 20 WP Demon EC, Viper Insecticide Concentrate
Imidacloprid – QuickBayt Fly Bait

In the 17 States surveyed, there were 293 reports summarized for chemicals applied directly to the swine and 936 reports summarized for chemicals applied to swine facilities.



All Swine: Agricultural Chemical Applications, All Program States, 2005

Agricultural Chemicals	Rate per Application	Rate per Market Year	Total Applied
	Grams per head	*Grams per head*	*Pounds*
Insecticides:			
Amitraz	0.751	2.344	637
Carbaryl	*	*	*
Coumaphos	*	*	*
Cyfluthrin	*	*	*
Dichlorvos	*	*	*
Dormectin	0.012	0.013	6
Ivemectin	0.027	0.034	81
Malathion	6.192	22.537	5,415
Methomyl	*	*	*
Permethrin	0.401	1.184	929
Phosmet	1.961	5.026	12,154
Piperonyl butoxide	0.037	0.426	162
Pyrethrins	0.005	0.057	20
Sulfur	*	*	*
Tetrachlorvinphos (Z-isomer)	0.262	1.512	3,224
Tricosene	*	*	*
Total Insecticides	**NA**	**NA**	**22,856**

Table represents only those states data was collected for. * Insufficient number of reports to publish data.

All Swine Facilities: Agricultural Chemical Applications, All Program States, 2005

Agricultural Chemicals	Total Applied
	Pounds
Insecticides:	
Abamectin	*
Acephate	*
Butoxypolypropylene glycol	*
Carbaryl	41
Chlorpyrifos	*
Coumaphos	*
Cyfluthrin	2,361
Cypermethrin	*
Diazinon	1,702
Dichlorvos	128
Dioxathion	*
Doramectin	*
Fenvalerate	*
Imidacloprid	1.753
Lambda-cyhalothrin	5
Malathion	4,073
Methomyl	435
Naled	*
Octacide-264	*
Permethrin	910
Phosmet	102
Piperonyl butoxide	528
Pyrethrins	81
Pyriproxyfen	*
Tetrachlorvinphos (Z-isomer)	101
Tetramethrin	1
Tricosene	370
Total Insecticides	**12,925**

Table represents only those states data was collected for. * Insufficient number of reports to publish data.

2006 Farm and Ranch Safety

By Pamela K. Kanagy

There were an estimated 2.5 million tractors in use on farms in the United States (U.S.) that were equipped with Roll-Over Protective (ROPS) in 2006. This represented 59 percent of the tractors used on U.S. farms. This finding was based on a random telephone survey of 25,000 farm operations conducted by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) for the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), an agency of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Farm operators were asked questions about farm tractors and other safety and health issues associated with their farm in 2006. These issues ranged from questions about tractors and other machinery used on their operations in 2006 to the use of hearing protection and other protective equipment used by farm operators while working on their farms.

Farms or ranches located in the South region (see table 1) of the U.S. reported the highest percentage of tractors with ROPS protection (65 percent), followed by the West, which reported 60 percent of their tractors being protected by a ROPS, and the Midwest with 56 percent of tractors having a ROPS. The lowest use of ROPS was found in the Northeast at 51 percent. ROPS represent the best available protection to tractor operators from serious or fatal injuries in the event of a tractor overturn. There were an estimated 6,700 tractor rollovers in the U.S. between September of 2005 and September of 2006 based on this study. The majority of these overturn events (4,200) involved tractors with no ROPS.

About 900,000 operators had all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) on their operations, for a total of 1.2 million ATVs, with the majority of the ATVs (1.1 million) being used for farm work tasks at least some of the time by the farm operator. For other farm machinery, the study asked farm operators about the presence of guards and shields on the implements. For power take-off driveline shields, farm operators reported that 93 percent of hay balers on their farming operations in 2006 had the shield in place. For brush-cutting mowers, 86 percent were reported to have the PTO driveline shield in place, while 84 percent of sickle bar-type mowers were reported to have these shields.

Only 40,000 operators were estimated to have manure pits on their operation in 2006, accounting for 57,000 manure pits in total. Of the farm operators with manure pits, 63 percent reported never entering the pits during the 12-month period prior to this study, while 19 percent reported entering the pit 1-5 times, with 19 percent stating they entered their pit 6 or more times in the previous 12 months. About 60 percent of the manure pit openings were covered with grates, concrete lids, or some other type of guarding. Only 35 percent of the manure pits were reported to be equipped with powered ventilation systems.

For farm structures, the survey estimated 430,000 operators used tower silos on their farms. These farms accounted for 1.5 million silos, for an average of 3.4 silos per operation. About 90,000 of these tower silos were the oxygen-limiting type. Nearly 1.1 million (75 percent) of the silos had permanent external ladders attached to them; however, only 360,000 (33 percent) had restricted access (padlock on the ladder entry or pull down ladder system to enter the ladder cage) to these attached ladders. Enclosed cage system ladders comprised 22 percent (250,000) of the total attached ladders.

Nearly 980,000 farming operations had underground power lines. Of these operations, about one-third (320,000) reported all of their power lines were underground. An additional 30 percent (290,000) reported that around half of their power lines were underground, with the remaining farms (37 percent) reporting less than half of their power lines being underground.

Portable PTO-driven grain augers have been identified as serious hazards due to both contact with overhead power lines and for PTO and chute guarding issues.

Operators on 270,000 farms reported having 420,000 portable PTO-driven grain augers. The average auger height when fully extended was 41 feet, with the highest auger height reported of 120 feet. About 40 percent of all augers were 20-39 feet; 26 percent between 40-59 feet; 24 percent 60 feet or higher; and 10 percent less than 20 feet in height. Farm operators reported that 92 percent of the augers had the intake chute guard and 92 percent had the PTO shaft driveline guard.

On questions related to personal protective equipment use, only 37 percent (780,000) of the operators reported using a respirator or dust mask on their operations during the 12-month period prior to this study. The most common reason given for using a respirator or dust mask was for working in dusty environments (550,000 positive responses). With regards to noise exposure, 1.3 million (64 percent) farm operators reported working around loud noise on their operation at some point during the 12 months prior to the study. Of these operators self-reporting exposure to loud noise, 880,000 (66 percent) responded that they wore ear plugs or ear muffs at least some of the time while working in these noisy environments.

Table 1 - 2006 Farm and Ranch Safety Survey

Region [2]	Tractors			ATVs	Manure Pits	Tower Silos	Underground Power Lines
	Total	ROPS	% ROPS				
Northeast	302,000	155,000	51	57,000	6,000	54,000	47,000
South	1,432,000	932,000	65	478,000	8,000	198,000	327,000
Midwest	1,970,000	1,099,000	56	480,000	38,000	1,067,000	456,000
West	532,000	319,000	60	220,000	6,000	142,000	151,000
U.S.	**4,236,000**	**2,505,000**	**59**	**1,236,000[1]**	**57,000[1]**	**1,463,000[1]**	**980,000[1]**

[1] Estimates do not add to total due to rounding.

[2] Northeast CT, ME, MA, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, and VT.
South AL, AR, DE, FL, GA, KY, LA, MD, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, and WV.
Midwest IL, IN, IA, KS, MI, MN, MO, NE, ND, OH, SD, and WI.
West AK, AZ, CA, CO, HI, ID, MT, NV, NM, OR, UT, WA, and WY.

What is 'Ag Statistics' All About?

Our mission is to provide timely, accurate and useful statistics in service to Pennsylvania and U.S. agriculture.

The *Pennsylvania Field Office of the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS-PA)* is a joint federal/state office of *USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS)* and the *Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture (PDA)*. The office is funded and staffed by both federal and state resources. This cooperative arrangement is much more efficient than operating separate and duplicate federal and state agencies to measure Pennsylvania agriculture. Their mission is to provide timely, accurate and useful statistics in service to Pennsylvania and U.S. agriculture.

USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) is a network of 46 field offices (including the Harrisburg office), serving all 50 states and Puerto Rico through cooperative agreements with state departments of agriculture or universities. These field offices regularly survey thousands of farm operators, ranchers, and agri-businessmen who voluntarily provide information on a confidential basis. Consolidating these reports with field observations, objective yield measurements, and other data, statisticians then produce state statistics. These statistics are forwarded to NASS headquarters in Washington, D.C., where they are combined and released to the public.

The Internet site contains agricultural statistics, an on-line data base, all reports, links to other pertinent sites and even a Kids Page targeted to education on agricultural topics. The national website is at www.usda.gov/nass while the Pennsylvania homepage is at www.nass.usda.gov/pa. For more information, contact us via email at nass-pa@nass.usda.gov or call 717-787-3904.

As part of USDA, the federal program includes the **Census of Agriculture** conducted every five years and an **Annual Statistics Program**. The Ag Census publishes all agricultural commodities at the state and county level with farm counts by zip code. The Annual Statistics Program provides more timely state level statistics but it is limited to major crop and livestock commodities and fewer data series at the county level. The College of Agriculture at Penn State cooperates with NASS-PA on special studies to measure various aspects of Pennsylvania agriculture, such as economic status, Integrated Pest Management, etc.

As a bureau within PDA, NASS-PA supports special projects as deemed necessary by the Pennsylvania Secretary of Agriculture. PDA makes it possible to publish average custom machinery rates. The state funds most of the county level statistics which expands the county series to include: corn for grain and silage, wheat, dry alfalfa hay, dry other hay, dry all hay, all hay forage, barley, oats, soybeans, tobacco, potatoes, apples, peaches, milk production, milk cows, cattle, sheep, hogs, broilers, number of farms and cash receipts.

Confidentiality is guaranteed to anyone providing information to NASS-PA regardless if it is acting in the federal or state capacity. According to federal law, the mail list can never be given or sold to any other entity, public or private (this includes other government agencies). Individual data is exempt from requests under the Freedom of Information Act and exempt from subpoena. Data is only published at an aggregate level so that no one can derive information about any single operation.

Continued - - - -

Annual Statistics Program - About 400 national reports are issued by NASS every year through the *Agricultural Statistics Board.* These national reports are complemented by about 125 state reports. Each report is released on a fixed schedule according to an annual calendar of release dates. Strict security measures are maintained to ensure that no one gains premature access to the information. The reports provide broad coverage of agriculture, including more than 165 crop and livestock items.

The annual cycle of crop reports begins with projections of the acreage that farmers intend to plant, and continues with reports of acreage planted, acreage intended for harvest, probable yields, and potential production. Final reports of acreage harvested, actual yields, and production are made at the end of the crop production season.

Livestock inventory numbers are published annually or semiannually. Details on hog production, cattle on feed, and the production of eggs, milk, and meat are issued in monthly and quarterly reports. Reports on breeding, farrowings, chick and poult placements, and calf and lamb crops provide indications of prospective market supplies. Measurements of manufactured dairy products and the cold storage holdings of agricultural commodities are also published regularly.

NASS also collects and publishes statistics on a variety of additional subjects pertaining to agriculture as part of the Annual Statistics Program. These include number and sizes of farms, farm labor and wage rates, prices received and paid by farmers, grain stocks, greenhouse & nursery production, fruits & vegetables, fertilizer & pesticide usage, mushrooms, mink, trout, plus many other commodities grown or raised in specialized areas of the country, as well as weekly weather and crop bulletins.

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Census of Agriculture - The national Census of Agriculture is conducted every 5 years. In some ways it resembles the population census with which most Americans are familiar, because the Census of Agriculture attempts to produce a complete quantification of all agricultural items and activities nationwide, just as the population census attempts to count and collect data about every man, woman, and child.

For more than 150 years, the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, conducted the Census of Agriculture. However, the 1997 Appropriations Act transferred the responsibility from the Bureau of the Census to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS). The 1997 Census of Agriculture was the first census conducted by USDA and NASS.

The census of agriculture is the leading source of statistics about the Nation's agricultural production and an important source of consistent, comparable data at the county, State, and national levels. Census statistics are used by Congress to develop and change farm programs, study historical trends, assess current conditions, and plan for the future. Many national and State programs use census data to design and allocate funding for extension service projects, agricultural research, soil conservation programs, and land-grant colleges and universities. Private industry uses census statistics to provide a more effective production and distribution system for the agricultural community.

In keeping with the provisions of Title 7 of the United States Code, no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual farm. However, the number of farms reporting an item is not considered a release of confidential information and is provided even though other information may be withheld. This allows farm counts to be published by zip code.

The Census of Agriculture is published in various forms including: national, state & county level data; state & county rankings; agricultural atlas; zip code tabulations; and congressional district tabulations & rankings. Special studies that are also part of the census program include the Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, the Census of Horticultural Specialties and the Census of Aquaculture.

Need More Information?

www.nass.usda.gov

Where can I get more statistics or economic analysis?

National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) publications include weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual estimates of production, stocks, inventories, disposition, utilization and prices of agricultural commodities and other items. The Census of Agriculture is published every 5 years covering all commodities by state, county and zip code. Other census reports include the Agricultural Atlas, Agricultural Economics & Land Ownership, Aquaculture, Census History, Congressional Tabulations, Farm & Ranch Irrigation, Horticulture Specialties and Outlying Areas.

Economic Research Service (ERS) situation and outlook reports and periodicals analyze the current situation and forecast market conditions. ERS monographs offer economic analysis in the area of trade, production, rural development, farm inputs and other topics.

The World Agricultural Outlook Board (WAOB) issues regular forecasts of U.S. and world supply and demand prospects for major agricultural commodities.

How can I get National publications from NASS & ERS for all states?

- **To Subscribe via the Internet**, see www.nass.usda.gov and scroll down to "Receive reports by Email." Click on National or State reports.
- **For Free E-mail Subscriptions** send a message to **usda-reports@usda.mannlib.cornell.edu** and type lists in the message (not the subject).
- **For a Free Catalog of Products and Services call 1-800-999-6779.** The NASS and ERS catalogs list all products and services available from each agency. The NASS catalog includes a calendar of publication dates for agricultural statistics reports throughout the year.

How can I get State publications from NASS field offices?

- **To Subscribe via the Internet**, see www.nass.usda.gov and scroll down to "Receive reports by Email." Click on National or State reports.
- **For Free E-mail Subscriptions** send a message to **listserv@newsbox.usda.gov** and in the body of the message (not the subject) type **subscribe usda-pa-all-reports *your name*** (insert your name where indicated).
- **For Paper Subscriptions** use the order form in this book; see 'Pennsylvania Reports' for details. For other states, call 1-800-727-9540 for the other 45 field offices in states outside Pennsylvania.

Sources of Agricultural Information in USDA

	USDA/NASS	USDA/ERS	USDA/WAOB
Information:	**1-800-727-9540** **Customer Service:**	**202-694-5050**	**202-720-8651**
Address:	Rm 5805 South Building 1400 Independence Ave., S.W. Washington, D.C. 20250-2000	1800 M Street, NW Washington, D.C. 20036-5831	Rm 5143 South Building 1400 Independence Ave., S.W. Washington, D.C. 20205-2000
FAX:	202-690-2090 General Information	202-694-5689 Autofax to retrieve data: 202-694-5700	202-720-4043
E-mail:	nass@nass.usda.gov Washington, D.C. nass-pa@nass.usda.go Pennsylvania nass-xx@nass.usda.gov Other Field Offices (xx is the state abbreviation)	service@ers.usda.gov	apeterlin@oce.usda.gov
Internet:	www.nass.usda.gov	www.ers.usda.gov	www.usda.gov/oce/commodity/

National specialists are available to answer your questions by phone or E-mail. See these Internet site for telephone numbers and E-mail addresses:

Statistics from USDA, NASS www.nass.usda.gov
Economists in USDA, ERS www.ers.usda.gov/AboutERS/Specialists/

Canadian Ag Statistics: For Customer Service at the Agriculture Division of Statistics Canada,
Call 1-800-263-1136 ~ E-mail: infostats@statcan.gc.ca ~ Internet: www.statcan.gc.ca

National Reports Available

National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA - - - Washington, D.C.

These reports include all states. Although National reports are available through E-mail and the Internet at no charge, paper reports are still available for a fee. For details, see the section named 'Need More Information' (page 175).

NASS Reports Arranged by Title [1]

- Acreage
- Adult Agricultural Related Injuries
- Agricultural Cash Rents
- Agricultural Chemical Usage
- Agricultural Land Values & Cash Rents
- Agricultural Prices
- Broiler Hatchery
- Capacity of Refrigerated Warehouses
- Catfish Feed Deliveries
- Catfish Processing
- Catfish Production
- Cattle
- Cattle on Feed
- Cattle Death Loss
- Census of Agriculture
- Cherry Production
- Chickens and Eggs
- Childhood Agricultural Injuries
- Citrus Fruits
- Cold Storage
- Corn & Biotechnology Special Analysis
- Corn, Soybeans & Wheat Sold Through Marketing Contracts
- Cotton Ginnings
- Cranberries
- Crop Production
- Crop Progress
- Crop Values
- Dairy Products
- Dairy Products Prices
- Egg Products
- Equine
- Ethanol Co-Products Used for Livestock Feed
- Farm Computer Usage & Ownership
- Farm Labor
- Farm Production Expenditures
- Farms, Land in Farms, and Livestock Operations
- Floriculture Crops
- Fruit & Wildlife Damage
- Grain Stocks
- Hatchery Production
- Hogs & Pigs (Quarterly - Monthly)
- Honey
- Hop Stocks
- Layers & Egg Production
- Licensed Dairy Herds
- Livestock Slaughter
- Meat Animals Production, Disposition, and Income
- Milk Production
- Milk Production, Disposition & Income
- Milkfat Prices
- Mink
- Minnesota Wisconsin Manufacturing Grade Milk
- Mushrooms
- NASS Ag. Newsletter
- National Hop Report
- Non-Ambulatory Cattle and Calves
- Non-Ambulatory Sheep and Goats
- Noncitrus Fruits & Nuts Preliminary
- Noncitrus Fruits & Nuts
- Nursery Crops
- Peanut Prices
- Peanut Stocks & Processing
- Pest Management Practices
- Potato Stocks
- Potatoes
- Poultry - Production & Value
- Poultry Slaughter
- Price Reactions After USDA Crop and Livestock Reports
- Prospective Plantings
- Rice Stocks
- Sheep & Goats
- Sheep & Goats Death Loss
- Small Grains
- Trout Production
- Turkey Hatchery
- Turkeys Raised
- U.S. Broiler and Egg Production Cycles
- U. S. Broiler Industry Structure
- Usual Planting & Harvesting Dates for U.S. Field Crops
- U.S. Hog Breeding Herd Structure
- U.S. Wildlife Damage
- U. S. & Canadian Cattle
- U.S. and Canadian Hogs and Pigs
- Vegetables
- Weekly Weather & Crop Bulletin
- Winter Wheat Seedings
- Wool and Mohair

[1] See website for report descriptions and release dates at **www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/Reports_By_Title/index.asp**

NASS Confidentiality Pledge

National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA - - - Washington, D.C.

1. **Names, addresses, and personal identifiers are fully protected by NASS with the force of law.**

After data collection, the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) processes the data independent of names and addresses. Original paper questionnaires are kept in a secure area, and then destroyed as prescribed by law. Names, addresses, phone numbers, and other personal identifiers are held securely by NASS and used only to conduct official business. Title 7, U.S. Code, Section 2276 and the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act prohibit public disclosure of individual information. Personal information, including reported data, is protected from legal subpoena and Freedom of Information Act requests.

2. Only authorized persons working for NASS as employees or sworn agents, who are subject to fines and imprisonment for unauthorized disclosure, can access individual record data and only for approved official purposes.

All information collected by NASS about individuals or operations under a pledge of confidentiality is protected by law. Every person working for or in cooperation with NASS – from the Agency Administrator to the person collecting the information – signs a confidentiality form which states that no confidential reported information will be compromised. This includes sworn agents who are authorized by NASS to provide data collection support or statistical research. Any offender is subject to a jail term (5 years), a fine ($250,000), or both.

3. Data security is a top priority during preparation of NASS reports.

Official USDA statistics issued by the NASS Agricultural Statistics Board (ASB) are prepared under tight security until public release of the reports at preannounced dates and times. The ASB restricts prerelease access to and communication about survey and census results. In many cases, a locked area with a uniformed guard is employed to prevent premature disclosure of market-sensitive information. NASS official statistics are released to everyone at the same time. Reports are available on the Internet within seconds of the scheduled release.

4. Published statistics from NASS surveys and censuses will not disclose reported data from an individual.

Individual participants in a NASS survey can rest assured that summary data will not be published in a way that would identify them or data for their operation without their written permission. For instance, if only one farm in a county produced a particular crop, then NASS will protect the privacy of that individual farm by combining the data for that crop with reports from other counties to publish only combined totals.

When NASS Collects Data for Other Statistical Purposes:

1. NASS will clearly communicate to participants the survey purpose, the names of any cooperating sponsors, how the data will be used, and the confidentiality protections provided.

Data collection for other agencies under the NASS pledge of confidentiality will afford the same protections described in 1 through 4 above. Data collected for analysis by a sponsoring agency will have all personal identifiers, such as name, address, and telephone number, removed before access by the analyst. Analysts will sign confidentiality statements as sworn NASS agents. Results of the study are released to everyone free of charge. No organization is given ownership of the data, to eliminate the possibility of its having an advantage over others. NASS will not conduct a survey for private, proprietary purposes.

2. Some data collected by NASS are required by law and subject to audit.

Requests for data required by law and subject to audit will clearly indicate that the reports have different confidentiality protections than described earlier since the data may be audited. NASS and the participating authority that conducts the audits will protect individually reported data to the maximum extent provided under the law, and will work directly with reporting entities to resolve discrepancies discovered in the audit process. Summary statistics are provided to the USDA agency responsible for administering the specific programs that rely upon the required data. Program results are released at the discretion of the administering agency without revealing data reported from an individual.