

## CHAPTER II: MORRIS COUNTY'S AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY- OVERVIEW

Most products grown in the County are sold via direct marketing to consumers. Local grocery stores market “farm fresh corn” from Sussex County. However, in Morris County many farms and farmers use direct marketing and direct retail sales, rather than wholesale to supermarkets. Certain grocery store chains require a certain type of packaging and have regulations on how the product should be delivered, which deters some Morris County farmers from selling to those industries.

Most farmers use direct marketing within Morris County, where the farmers sell their products directly to the consumer either on site or at farmers markets. Farmers markets provide a forum and location for farmers to sell their products to more people in urbanized areas, such as in Morristown and Madison within Morris County, as well as outside of Morris County in the New York City metropolitan area. Some farms primarily sell their products out of the County, while other farms primarily sell their products on site and at farmers markets within the County.

As part of the planning process for the update of this Farmland Preservation Plan, a public survey was advertised online through the County’s website, included in the County’s weekly e-mail newsletter, and received publicity due to radio interviews. As reflected in the results of the survey, nearly all the respondents feel that is important to preserve farmland in Morris County. In addition, the majority of the respondents purchase produce and nursery items from local farm stands, as well as attend local farmers markets. In an open-ended question included at the end of the survey, many comments were received from the public having to do with supporting local farms and farmers, visiting farms for family-friendly activities, having access to local and organic food, farmland being converted to other uses, using farmland to promote biodiversity and being good stewards of the land, and using farms as educational opportunities for their communities. Many comments were received regarding the importance of maintaining a local food system. Additional information pertaining to the public survey can be found in *Appendix A*.

Due to higher production costs related to land values, property taxes and labor costs, New Jersey farmers are at a disadvantage compared to farmers in other areas of the country. However, Morris County benefits from its central geographic location within New Jersey and by its proximity to New York City and the urbanized municipalities and counties in New Jersey.

In addition, Morris County’s agricultural and farming community benefit from the increasing attractiveness to consumers of buying local, nursery and floriculture, pick-your-own, farmers markets, value-added products and meals, access to organic products, and backyard/hobby farming operations.

### **Trends in Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold**

The U.S. Census of Agriculture has divided agricultural activities into two distinct categories:

- Crops, including nursery and greenhouse products; and
- Livestock, poultry and their products.

As outlined in the following table and throughout this section, the crop sector has historically been Morris County’s most productive, and it continues to bring significantly more sales than livestock and poultry. Despite the consistently low market-share overall, the County still ranks second-place in the state for sheep, goats, wool, mohair, and milk and fifth-place for horses, ponies, mules, burros, and donkeys. In terms of crops at the state level, the county ranks eighth-place for other crops and hay and ninth-place for fruits, tree nuts and berries. On the national scale, Morris County ranks 193<sup>rd</sup>-place for nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, and sod and 240<sup>th</sup>-place for cultivated Christmas trees and short rotation woody crops. The local trends for the farm commodities are addressed in the following section of this plan.

<b>Morris County's Agricultural Industry in a State and National Context</b>			
<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Sales</b>	<b>Rank in State</b>	<b>Rank in US</b>
<b>Crops</b>	<b>\$23,117,000</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1,562</b>
Grains, oilseeds, dry beans, dry peas	\$459,000	13	2,275
Tobacco	-	-	-
Cotton and cottonseed	-	-	-
Vegetables, melons, potatoes, sweet potatoes	\$4,809,000	11	354
Fruits, tree nuts, berries	\$2,928,000	9	273
Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, sod	\$13,843,000	10	193
Cultivated Christmas trees, short rotation woody crops	\$122,000	10	240
Other crops and hay	\$957,000	8	1,916
<b>Livestock, poultry, and products</b>	<b>\$1,707,000</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2,757</b>
Poultry and eggs	\$395,000	10	814
Cattle and calves	\$207,000	11	2,633
Milk from cows	(D)	11	(D)
Hogs and pigs	\$18,000	13	1,395
Sheep, goats, wool, mohair, milk	\$238,000	2	670
Horses, ponies, mules, burros, donkeys	\$717,000	5	286
Aquaculture	-	-	-
Other animals and animal products	(D)	13	(D)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$24,824,000</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2,256</b>

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.  
Source: U.S. Census of Agriculture 2017

An analysis of U.S. Agricultural Census data provides insight on the trends in the market value of agricultural products produced by Morris County farms. Overall, total sales of agricultural products from Morris County have increased by more than 50 percent since 1987. The County experienced the most accelerated growth in agricultural sales from 1992 to 2002, increasing an average of \$30 million each Agricultural Census year. However, in 2007 Morris County saw its steepest decline, of roughly \$14.5 million or 53 percent of agricultural sales. Average sales per farm essentially mirrored this decline with a loss of 60 percent. The County rebounded in 2012 with slight increases in both the total sales and averages per farm; however, in 2017 both continued to drop by roughly 14 and 31 percent respectively.

<b>Market Value Agricultural of Products Sold in Morris County 1987-2017</b>				
<b>Year</b>	<b>Total Sales</b>	<b>% Change</b>	<b>Average Per Farm</b>	<b>% Change</b>
1987	\$13,016,000	-	\$30,270	-
1992	\$17,660,000	26.3%	\$44,709	32.3%
1997	\$29,956,000	41.0%	\$78,215	42.8%
2002	\$41,879,000	28.5%	\$102,897	24.0%
2007	\$27,312,000	-53.3%	\$64,720	-59.0%
2012	\$28,387,000	3.8%	\$77,560	16.6%
2017	\$24,824,000	-14.4%	\$59,389	-30.6%

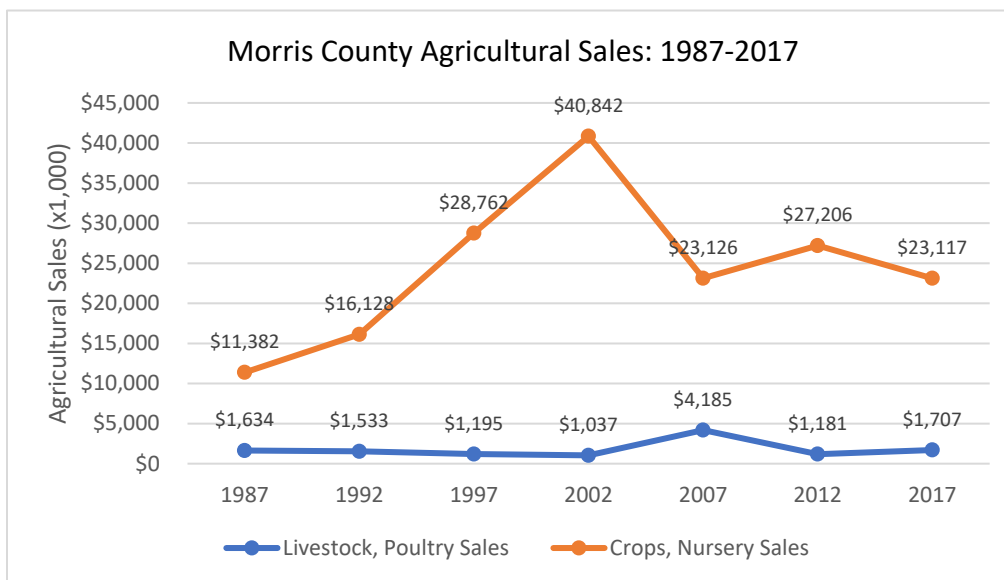
Source: U.S. Census of Agriculture

As shown in the following chart, Morris County has almost doubled its agricultural sales over the last 30 years, driven primarily by its crops and nursery sales. This sector experienced the greatest shifts from 1992 to 2007, rising from \$16 million to more than \$40 million in 2002, only to drop by more than 75 percent in 2007. Livestock and poultry sales experienced the most dramatic ebbs and flows from 2002 to 2012, with 2007 bringing in uncharacteristically high sales for the sector. The most significant increase for Morris County agricultural sales overall occurred from 1992 to 1997, where both sectors jumped by more than 40 percent. Although both sectors have been experiencing slight declines as of late, crops and nursery sales account for 93 percent of all Morris County agricultural sales, bringing in \$23 million in 2017.

Field Crop & Livestock Sales in Morris County 1987-2017						
Year	Total Sales	% Change	Livestock, Poultry Sales	% Change	Crops, Nursery Sales	% Change
1987	\$13,016,000	-	\$1,634,000	-	\$11,382,000	-
1992	\$17,661,000	26.3%	\$1,533,000	-6.6%	\$16,128,000	29.4%
1997	\$29,957,000	41.0%	\$1,195,000	-28.3%	\$28,762,000	43.9%
2002	\$41,879,000	28.5%	\$1,037,000	-15.2%	\$40,842,000	29.6%
2007	\$27,311,000	-53.3%	\$4,185,000	75.2%	\$23,126,000	-76.6%
2012	\$28,387,000	3.8%	\$1,181,000	-254.4%	\$27,206,000	15.0%
2017	\$24,824,000	-14.4%	\$1,707,000	30.8%	\$23,117,000	-17.7%

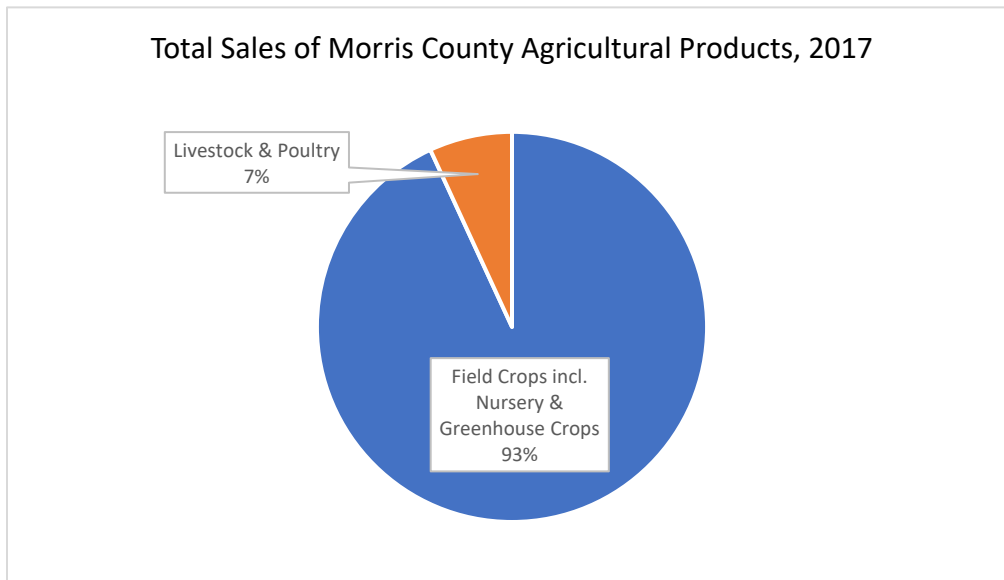
Source: U.S. Census of Agriculture

The following graph illustrates the sales of agricultural products in Morris County from 1987 to 2017. The sale of crops, which includes field, nursery and greenhouse crops, far out-paced that of livestock and poultry consistently over the last 30 years, by an average of \$22.5 million per year. Crops and nursery sales swelled in 2002 but dropped in 2007, when livestock and poultry sales were at their peak.



Source: U.S. Census of Agriculture

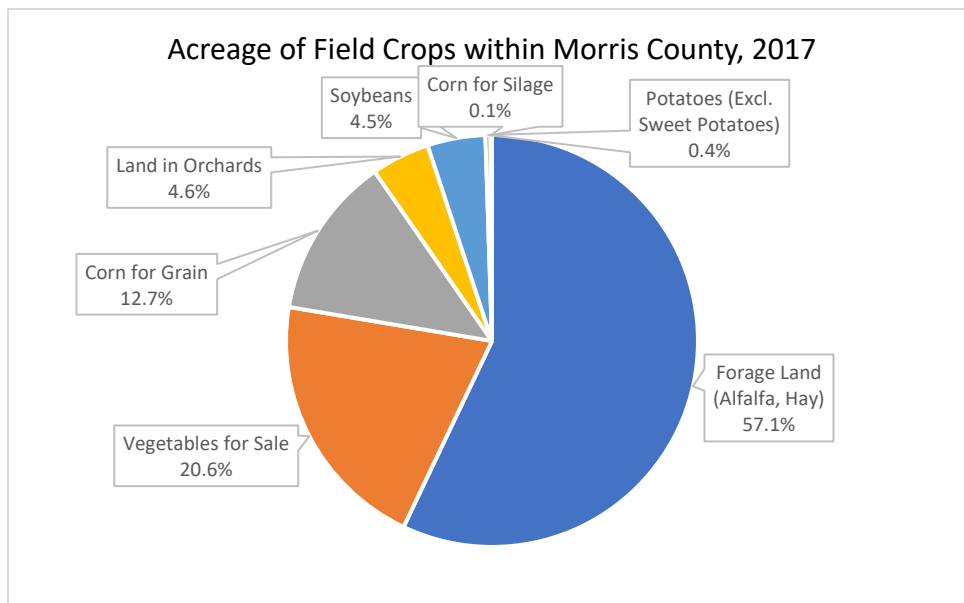
As illustrated in the following chart, Morris County farmers earn the most from the sale of field, nursery and greenhouse crops. According to the U.S. Agricultural Census, livestock and poultry sales account for less than 10 percent of total agricultural sales as of 2017.



Source: U.S. Census of Agriculture

### Crop Production Trends Over 30 Years

Harvested cropland includes land from which crops were harvested and hay was cut, land used to grow short rotation woody crops and cultivated Christmas trees, land in orchards, groves, vineyards, berries, nurseries, and greenhouses. As illustrated by the following pie chart, more than half of Morris County's harvested cropland consists of forage land, such as alfalfa and hay (57.1%). Other notable field crops include vegetables for sale (20.6%) and corn for grain (12.7%). The combined acreage of land devoted to orchards, soybeans, potatoes and corn for silage comprises less than 10 percent of Morris County's agricultural land base.



Source: U.S. Census of Agriculture

Field Crops Production

As of 2017, 57 percent of the county’s harvested cropland is devoted to forage land, which consists of all types of hay and haylage, grass silage, and greenchop. The second-most harvested crop in 2017 was vegetables for sale with 1,082 acres, or 20 percent of harvested cropland.

<b>Acreage of Field Crops Within Morris County, 2017</b>		
<b>Field Crop</b>	<b>Acreage</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Forage Land (Alfalfa, Hay)	3,001	57.1%
Vegetables for Sale	1,082	20.6%
Corn for Grain	669	12.7%
Land in Orchards	241	4.6%
Soybeans	239	4.5%
Potatoes (excl. Sweet Potatoes)	21	0.4%
Corn for Silage	6	0.1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,259</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: U.S. Census of Agriculture

The following table shows trends in Morris County’s field crop production from 1987 to 2017. The top three most common types of cropland in Morris County are forage land (alfalfa, hay), vegetables for sale, and corn for grain. Forage land has been harvested from an average of 4,262 acres over the last 30 years. The next most common cropland is that which produces vegetables for sale, accounting for an average of 1,108 acres over the last three decades. Corn for grain reached a high-point in 1997 but has not been able to recover from a sharp decline in 2002 which, as demonstrated by the table below, impacted all types of harvested cropland. Although forage land experienced the sharpest loss of more than 90 percent from 1987 levels, this type of cropland remains the county’s most common.

<b>Field Crop Acreage in Morris County 1987-2017</b>							
<b>Commodity</b>	<b>1987</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2017</b>
Forage Land (Alfalfa, Hay)	5,849	4,887	4,440	3,770	4,294	3,596	3,001
Vegetables for Sale	1,066	1,388	1,491	896	920	913	1,082
Corn for Grain	1,787	2,240	2,291	876	565	406	669
Land in Orchards	227	247	237	213	171	202	241
Soybeans	(D)	115	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	239
Potatoes (Excl. Sweet Potatoes)	N/D	N/D	N/D	11	14	24	21
Corn for Silage	169	193	109	36	(D)	-	6

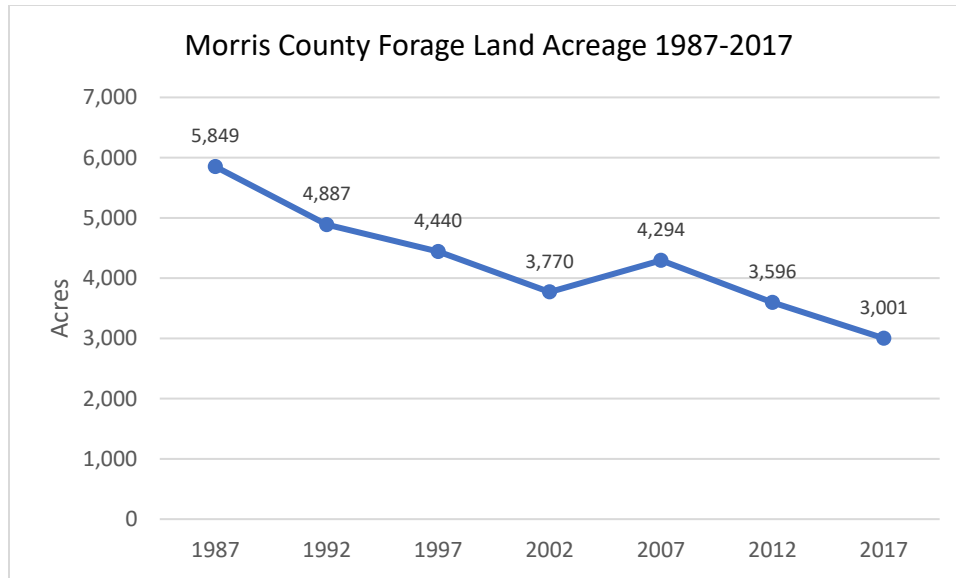
(D) = data withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual farms.

N/D = no data available

Source: U.S. Census of Agriculture

*Forage Land (Alfalfa, Hay)*

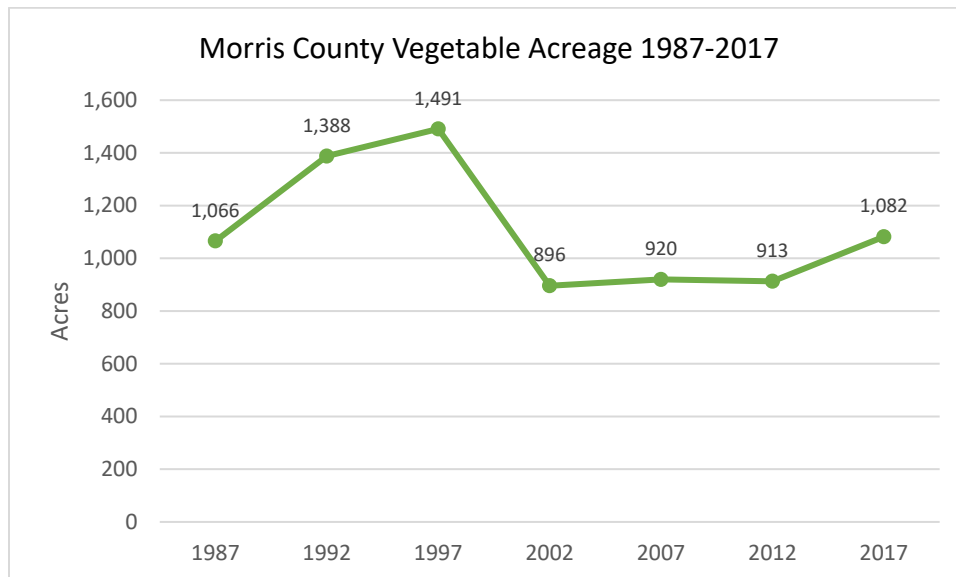
Forage land consists of all types of hay and haylage, grass silage, and greenchop. As shown in the following table, the production of alfalfa and hay has been on a steady decline since 1987, ranging from 5,849 acres of land in production in 1987 to its lowest point at 3,001 acres in 2017. Despite the overall high ranking in comparison to other field crops, forage land has seen a 94 percent decline over the last three decades.



Source: U.S. Census of Agriculture

*Vegetables for Sale*

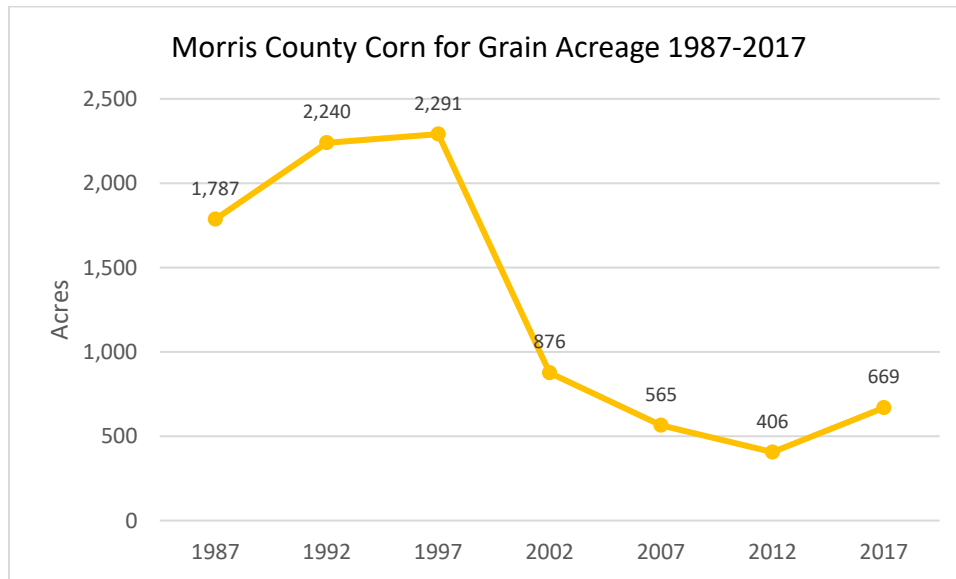
Vegetables are another sector of crop production that has been consistently reliable for Morris County since 1987. This sector has accounted for an average of 1,108 acres of Morris County’s harvested cropland over the last 30 years. The busiest year for vegetables was 1997, with 1,491 acres of cropland; however, in 2002, this sector experienced its sharpest decline. Land producing vegetables for sale has increased by 1.5 percent overall between 1987 and 2017.



Source: U.S. Census of Agriculture

*Corn for Grain*

In 1987, there were 1,787 acres of corn in production for grain and seed. From 1992 to 1997, acreage devoted to the crop was on a steady rise, reaching as high as 2,291 acres in 1992. In 2002, the crop experienced a dramatic decline with a loss of almost 1,500 acres, and continued to drop to a low of 406 acres in 2012. As of 2017, acreage has begun to rebound, reaching as high as 669 acres, which represents just 37% of its 1987 acreage.



Source: U.S. Census of Agriculture

Livestock & Poultry Production

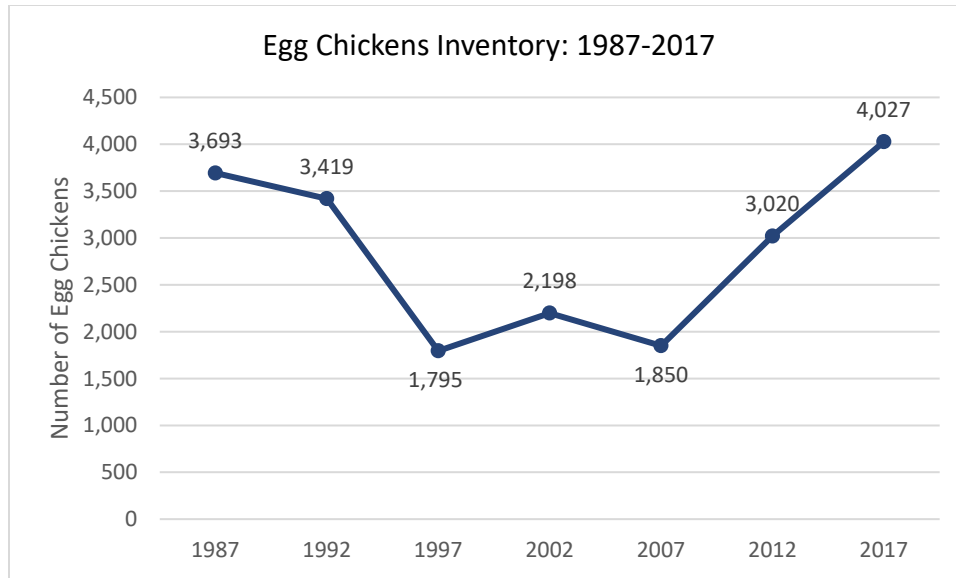
The most common form of livestock inventory for Morris County is that of egg chickens, which has remained consistently high over the last 30 years. The next most common forms of livestock are the “cattle & calves” and “sheep & lambs” inventory, which have fluctuated over the last 30 years but remain significantly higher in 2017 than other sectors. As of 2017, there were 4,027 egg or “layer” chickens in inventory, followed by 1,578 sheep and lambs and 602 calves and cattle.

Morris County Livestock 1987-2017							
	1987	1992	1997	2002	2007	2012	2017
Beef Cattle	567	293	313	(D)	193	(D)	439
Dairy Cattle	312	143	164	(D)	18	(D)	29
Cattle & Calves	840	1,171	773	430	387	289	602
Hogs & Pigs	842	617	43	66	66	231	165
Sheep & Lambs	455	563	492	550	1,184	1,314	1,578
Meat Chickens	56	39	N/D	(D)	(D)	135	(D)
Egg Chickens	3,693	3,419	1,795	2,198	1,850	3,020	4,027
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,765</b>	<b>6,245</b>	<b>3,580</b>	<b>3,244</b>	<b>3,698</b>	<b>4,989</b>	<b>6,840</b>

Source: U.S. Census of Agriculture

Egg Chickens

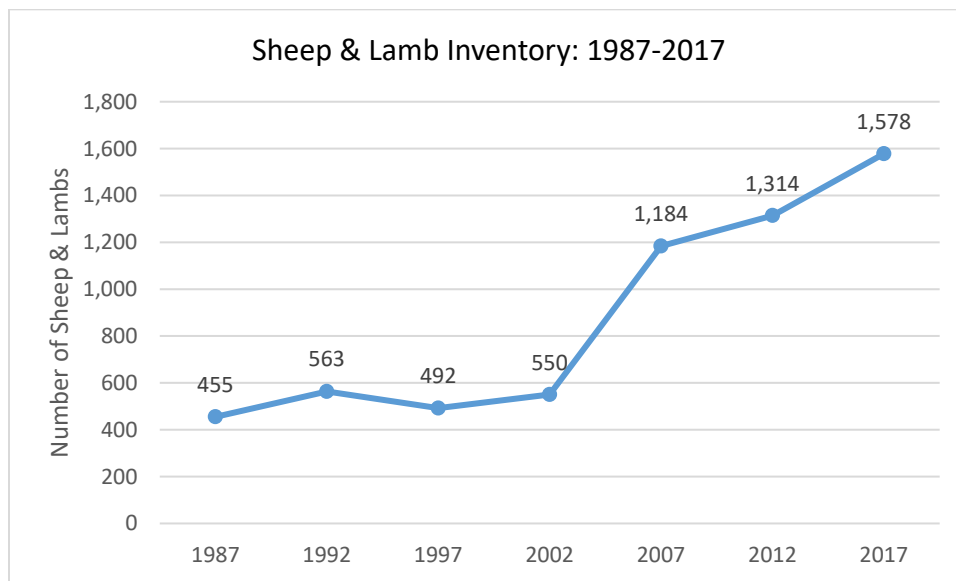
Overall, Morris County has historically relied more on egg chickens than meat or “broiler” chickens. In 1987, Morris County had an inventory 3,693 units of egg chickens. Between 1992 and 2007, the sector began to decline significantly to just 1,850 in 2007. However, after 2007, the inventory began to rebound, reaching a 30-year high of 4,027 as of 2017.



Source: U.S. Census of Agriculture

*Sheep & Lambs*

Another top sector for Morris County is that of sheep and lamb production. Sheep and lamb inventory was relatively low from 1987 to 2002, reaching a high of 563 in 1992. However, inventory began to rise more rapidly after 2002 with an increase of 46 percent to 1,184 units in 2007. As of 2017, there were 1,578 sheep and lamb units in inventory across Morris County farms.

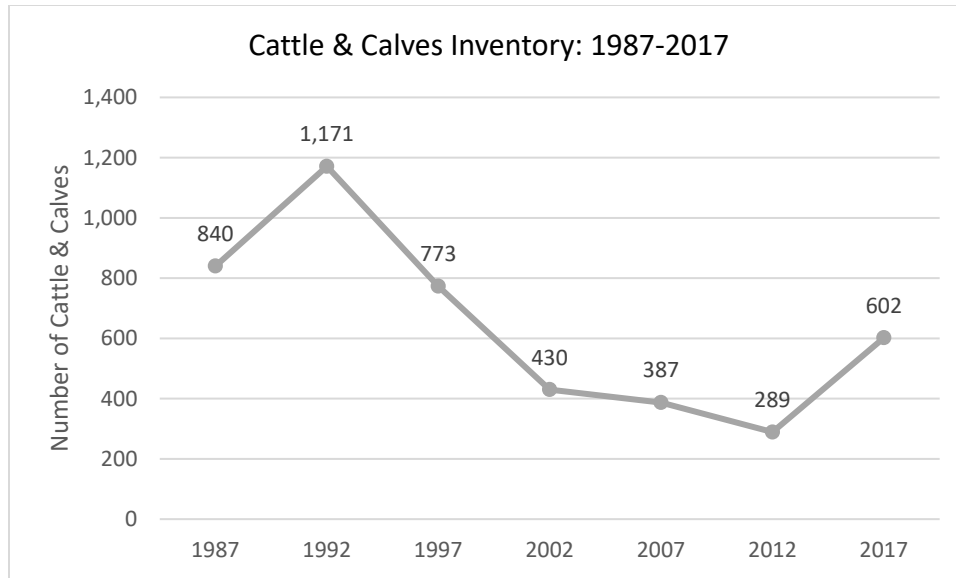


Source: U.S. Census of Agriculture

*Cattle & Calves*

As shown in the following graph, Morris County’s inventory of cattle and calves has been dropping since 1992. In 1987, the County had an inventory of 840 cattle and calves, which rose 71 percent by 1992 to 1,171 units. However, after 1992, the inventory began to dramatically decline, reaching a low of 289 in 2012. As of 2017, there were 602 units of cattle and calves in inventory in Morris County farms, representing roughly half of its peak inventory.





Source: U.S. Census of Agriculture

### Support Services Within Market Region

Most farmers rely on agricultural services located outside of the County and outside of the state, often relying on service providers in Pennsylvania.

Other notable agriculture-related support services in Morris County include the following:

- *Morris Soil Conservation District* serves the agriculture community through a variety of programs offering assistance to farmers and municipalities alike. The Soil Conservation District also serves a regulatory role by helping to implement the State's soil erosion control laws. In addition to this role, the Soil Conservation District offers educational programs for schools and civic groups.
- *Rutgers New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station (NJAES) - Cooperative Extension of Morris County* is actively involved in the administration of commercial agriculture in the County. The Cooperative Extension of Morris County provides a plethora of educational programs to farmers and home gardeners as well as nursery and landscape professionals. NJAES implements policies to assist with marketing for local farmers and administers the local 4-H Youth Development Programs as discussed below.
- *Morris County 4-H Youth Development Program* is part of Rutgers New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station (NJAES) Cooperative Extension of Morris County. The 4-H Program focuses on community and character development for children in kindergarten as well as young adults one year out of high school. In addition to the Lindley G. Cook 4-H Camp and teen programs, the 4-H Program offers a number of clubs for narrower interests, such as environmental conservation and wildlife.
- *New Jersey State Board of Agriculture* is an eight-member body established by the New Jersey Legislature to set the broad agricultural policies of the Department of Agriculture. The State Board operates in accordance with the agricultural laws of New Jersey to promote the agricultural interests of the State and to protect and serve the citizens of New Jersey by providing information and unbiased enforcement of laws and regulations ensuring quality products and services. Products and services such as seed, feed, fertilizer, conservation of soil and water resources; control, suppression, and eradication of livestock and poultry diseases and plant pests; and many others are regulated by the State Board, as well as, feeding schoolchildren and the distribution of surplus federal foods to soup kitchens and pantries that serve our needy citizens.

Although these organizations exist to support local farmers, the Morris County Agricultural Development Board (CADB) notes that the farming community within Morris County typically rely on one another for assistance.

### Processing

Much of the processing of farm products is done on-site since it is difficult to use other places and businesses for small scale operations. Many services used by farmers are located outside of the County. There are services located within the state, but some types of services, such as a USDA butcher/facility for processing meat, are located out of the state and in Pennsylvania. There are issues with scheduling appointments at these facilities and slaughterhouses and farmers often need to schedule an appointment up to a year in advance.

In addition, with the recent changes at the federal level, largely due in part to the FDA Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA)<sup>2</sup>, packaging of produce is required to be done on site, which can be a significant cost to Morris County farmers.

### Equipment Purchase and Repair

Many larger companies, such as John Deere, have reduced the number of their dealerships, which require commuting to purchase equipment and having a mechanic repair equipment. However, some dealerships, such as Lehigh Valley Ag in Pennsylvania, deliver daily to Morris County.

Most of the products, replacement parts, irrigation supplies, etc. come from Pennsylvania; apparently there are not enough farms in the area to support standalone brick and mortar stores that would provide the machinery and replacement parts locally. Since most of the products come from Pennsylvania, the prices are reduced as those stores experience more volume, have more inventory, and can afford to sell it for less. There are dealers located within New Jersey, but several CADB members feel as though the dealers in Pennsylvania have more experience fixing equipment.

It is likely that farm technology will evolve to become more advanced and sustainable, i.e. the use of autonomous and electric powered farm vehicles and/or autonomous farm machinery. Although smaller electric equipment, such as cultivators, are in beta mode and are being tested, electric and autonomous equipment are not currently on the market.

A full list of local and regional service providers, compiled by the State Agriculture Development Committee is available in *Appendix B*.

### **Other Agriculture-Related Industries**

Morris County's agricultural industry continues to evolve in response to market demands, shifts in its support system and changes in its economic base; innovation is a key factor to remaining competitive in today's agricultural market. Many of the County's farming operations have already diversified and stabilized their products in response to changing industry and market conditions. The growth in agritourism activities such as hayrides, corn mazes, pick-your-own, direct marketing, agricultural festivals, educational events, and special events are available on many local farms. These activities appeal to the growing residential population in the region and provide farmers with an opportunity to generate additional farm income. There are, however, concerns among several municipalities and the public regarding large-scale events and using farms for other uses that create nuisances for the surrounding area. Often times, large-scale events as well as other commodity-based uses under the umbrella of "agritourism" can create unwanted traffic on local roadways and create problems with parking, especially if parking is limited on the site.

Other trends that are creating financial opportunities for Morris County farmers to diversify include the growth of renewable fuels, emerging crop breeds developed at Rutgers, and organic products. Due to an emerging market for renewable fuel sources, there is an increasing demand for corn production for ethanol and for soybean production

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<sup>2</sup> <https://www.fda.gov/food/guidance-documents-regulatory-information-topic-food-and-dietary-supplements/produce-plant-products-guidance-documents-regulatory-information>

for bio-diesel fuel. The prices for these commodities have increased as the demand has increased. The market should continue to be strong, particularly if an ethanol or bio-fuel production facility is built within the region.

The New Jersey Department of Agriculture produced its most recent Economic Development Strategies in 2011, wherein they indicated that the nationwide consumer demand for organically grown food continues to increase annually. Consumers are seeking a greater variety of organic products and have demonstrated a willingness to pay more for these products. As organic items represent a growing proportion of their sales, restaurants are responding to these consumer demands by seeking out organic suppliers. It is expected that the trend of local organic farms emerging in the County will continue to grow in the future.

#### Organic Farming

As of August 26, 2021, the USDA Organic Integrity database lists five (5) Morris County USDA-certified organic farms:

- Alstede Farms in Chester Township, which produces beans, herbs and vegetables
- Ethos Farm Project, Inc., in Long Valley (Washington Township), which produces vegetables, flowers, fruit, herbs and seedlings
- School Lunch Organic Farm (also a CSA) in Mount Olive, which produces beans, berries, fallow, fruit, herbs, and vegetables
- Stony Hill Gardens in Chester Township, which produces vegetables, berries, hay/straw
- The Naked Botanical LLC in Mendham Borough, which produces vegetables, fruits, herbs and flowers

According to the U.S. Census of Agriculture, in 2017 there were four USDA National Organic Program-certified farms existing in Morris County, up from one farm in 2012. Likewise, total sales of organic products went from just \$30,000 in 2012 to \$178,000 in 2017.

#### Farmers Markets

The Morris County Tourism Bureau has published a list of farmers markets in Morris County municipalities, most of which are located in the southerly portion of the County. Whether a permanent fixture located on a farm or seasonal off-site events, these farmers markets provide a place for farmers to sell products directly to the consumer, as well as providing family-friendly leisurely activities for residents and visitors.

<https://www.morristourism.org/farmers-market-directory/>

The following farmers markets are located within Morris County:

- Town of Boonton - Upper Plane Street Parking Lot
- Chatham Borough - Railroad Plaza South off Fairmont Avenue Train Station
- Denville – Bloomfield Avenue Lot
- East Hanover - Lurker Park, 609 Ridgedale Avenue
- Madison - Center Avenue between Main Street and Cook Avenue
- Morris Plains - Speedwell Avenue., Merchant Block
- Morristown - Spring and Morris Streets Lot 10
- Netcong - Main Street and Route 46
- Riverdale - Glenburn Estate, 211 Hamburg Turnpike
- Rockaway Township- Rockaway Mall Farmers Market- Rockaway Townsquare

#### Pick-Your-Own Farms

Pick-your-own farm stands are another way to attract customers, allowing the farmers to receive maximum profit. The Jersey Fresh website lists the following pick-your-own farms within five miles of Morris County:

- *Miller's Hill Farm* located at 10 Combs Avenue in Mendham Township has an on-site farmers market and offers pick-your-own produce. The farm primarily grows vegetables, tomatoes, summer squash, peppers, eggplant, salad greens, herbs, fall/winter squash and pumpkins, as well as specialty items such as eggs, cut flowers, fall mums and spring potted plants.
- *Knothe's Farm* at 645 Millbrook Avenue in Randolph Township features an on-site farmers market and has pick-your-own produce. The farm grows a plethora of fruits and vegetables and offers a number of value-added products such as honey, jams & jellies and pies.
- *Union Hill Farms* at 25 Cooper Road in Denville also offers both an on-farm market as well as pick-your-own produce, mostly consisting of assorted vegetables. The farm also offers specialty items such as Easter flowers, greenhouse plants, jams & jellies, honey, maple syrup, pies, apples and cider, as well as Christmas trees.
- *Cedar Gate Farms* located at 102-104 Parks Road in Denville is a farm which specializes in eggs and offers an on-farm market as well as home deliveries by appointment.

#### Community Supported Agriculture (CSAs)

Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) operations are an increasingly popular means for consumers to buy local, seasonal food directly from a farmer. CSAs function similarly to a cooperative, wherein a farmer offers a certain number of memberships to the public prior to the start of the growing season. The memberships are generally paid up-front, which serves as a way to facilitate cash flow for the farmer. Each week, the farmers prepare a package of that week's harvest for each member household for the length of the farming season. Some CSAs opt to deliver each share weekly. The memberships share the farmer's risks and benefits of food production with the community. As the "think globally, act locally" way of life continues to gain traction, CSAs will continue to gain popularity as consumers want to know whom it is growing their food. Through CSAs, members of the community are afforded the opportunity to not only meet the farmer and see where their food is grown, but also receive fresh produce on a weekly basis and feel a sense of ownership knowing that they help to make it possible.

According to the [morrismorism.org](http://morrismorism.org) website, the following CSAs are in Morris County:

- Alstede Farms, Chester Township NJ
- Backer Farm, Mendham Township
- Cerbo's Garden Center, Parsippany
- Grow It Green Morristown, Morristown
- Ort Farms, Washington
- Stony Hill Farms, Chester Township
- Totten Family Farm, Washington
- Wightman's Farm, Harding

The USDA Organic Integrity database identifies the School Lunch Organic Farm in Mount Olive as an existing USDA-certified CSA operation growing such products as beans, berries, fallow, fruit, herbs, and assorted vegetables. At present, there is one pending application for a CSA that has a large exception area specifically for events to bring customers to the farm. It is anticipated that exception areas will become more common and will occupy more space on farms to support this notion of "experience" farming and to provide an entertainment related aspect to visiting the farm.

#### Beekeeping

Beekeeping, also known as apiculture, is a growing trend in New Jersey. Bees can be raised for their honey and other products that the hive produces including beeswax, propolis, flower pollen, bee pollen, and royal jelly, as well as to pollinate crops or to produce bees to sell to other beekeepers. Morris County apiaries include Gooserock Farm of Montville, Tanis Apiaries of Pequannock, and Eco Bee Supply of Morristown.

Distilleries, Breweries, and Wineries

Throughout New Jersey, distilleries, breweries and wineries continue to grow in popularity, offering a unique local experience in a picturesque setting. Often, the wineries use grapes grown on the farm, and may also import grapes from other wineries located throughout the state and country. Distilleries and breweries have also been known to use locally grown ingredients to create their product. Currently, there are no on-farm distilleries, wineries, or breweries located in Morris County according to the Jersey Fresh Directory. However, it is likely that these uses may become more popular in the coming years.

Equine

The equine business is a popular industry in Morris County. The 2017 U.S. Agricultural Census notes that Morris County ranked 5<sup>th</sup> in the state for the sale of horses, ponies, mules, burros and donkeys, with sales reaching \$717,000 in 2017.

According to the Jersey Equine Advisory Board Directory of Facilities for 2020, Morris County has six equine related facilities which includes:

- All-D-Reiterhof Farms in Washington, NJ
- Blazes Acres in Rockaway Township, NJ
- Centenary University Equestrian Center in Washington, NJ
- Karl Bauer Training Center Inc in Pequannock, NJ
- North Jersey Equestrian Center LLC in Pequannock, NJ
- Seaton Hackney Stables in Morristown, NJ

In addition to facilities listed in the Directory, there are numerous other equine facilities in Morris County.

It's important to note that some of these facilities offer racing, breeding, training, driving, sales, rehabilitation, lessons/instructions, boarding, shows, rental, etc. as services. For additional information pertaining to each of these facilities, visit: <https://www.jerseyequine.nj.gov/agriculture/njequine/documents/equinefacilities.pdf>

In addition, New Jersey established a "Jersey Bred" program that allows farmers who raise and breed horses to use the logo when marketing their animals. Further, the state also has a Horse Breeding and Development Program that provides extensive youth education programs and provides equine related activities for children. For more information regarding Jersey Equine and its programs, visit: <https://www.jerseyequine.nj.gov/agriculture/njequine/>