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Arkansas Agriculture contributed 14.6% of the state value added which is approximately $19.4 Billion in value added. In 2020 42% of Arkansas land was comprised of farms. 42,200 Farms on 14.0 million acres with an average farm size of 332 acres. 57% of the state is comprised of forests.

Source: IMPLAN, 2021; USCB, 2010; USDA NASS, 2021a; USDA FS, 2021

Value added includes labor income, plus indirect taxes and other property-type income generated by agricultural production, processing, and ag-related activities. Value added directly by food retail activities are excluded. Government payments are included.
In 2020, Arkansas **average farm real estate value was $3,350 per acre.**

- Total farm real estate value: $46.9 billion
- Average cropland value: $2,880 per acre  
  - irrigated cropland: $3,360 per acre  
  - non-irrigated: $2,100 per acre
- Average pasture land: $2,650 per acre

Organic production in Arkansas grew significantly from 2012 to 2017. By 2017, the number of farms selling organically produced commodities had increased from 32 farms to 69. During this time, **sales of organic products increased by almost 3,000 percent,** from $789,000 in 2012 to over $24 million in 2017.

Source: USDA NASS, 2020; USDA NASS, 2019
In 2019, Arkansas’ top commodities in terms of cash farm receipts\(^a\) were:

- Broilers: $3,610 Million
- Soybeans: $1,198 Million
- Rice: $1,065 Million
- Chicken Eggs: $504 Million
- Corn: $464 Million
- Cattle/Calves: $452 Million
- Timber: $445 Million\(^b\)
- Lint: $407 Million\(^c\)
- Turkeys: $334 Million

Source: USDA ERS, 2021a

\(^a\) Cash farm receipt values do not include government payments received by farmers

\(^b\) Timber value is listed in terms of stumpage value paid to landowners for standing timber
Arkansas consistently ranks in the top one-third of the nation for agricultural cash farm receipts.

In 2019, Arkansas ranked 15th in the Nation with $8.5 billion for total agricultural cash receipts.

- No. 11 in animals and animal products valued at $5.1 billion.
- No. 17 in crops, valued at $3.4 billion.

Source: USDA ERS, 2021a
*This estimate represents only crop and animal production, the value of government payments and timber are excluded.*
Arkansas is in the top 25 states in the production of the following agricultural commodities: (2020 Production Year)

- No. 1 in Rice
- No. 3 in Broilers
- No. 3 in Cotton (upland)
- No. 3 in Cottonseed
- No. 4 in Catfish (foodsize)
- No. 4 in Turkeys
- No. 7 in Peanuts
- No. 10 in Chicken Eggs
- No. 11 in Beef Cows
- No. 11 in Soybeans
- No. 18 in Corn for Grain
- No. 21 in Hay
- No. 22 in Oats
- No. 23 in Cattle & Calves
- No. 23 in Honey
- No. 24 in Hogs & Pigs

Note: Beginning in 2016, the USDA stopped reporting values for blueberries, grapes, peaches, pecans, tomatoes and watermelons for Arkansas. In 2020 reporting was also discontinued for sweet potatoes and grain sorghum. Therefore, annual rankings are no longer available for these crops.

Source: USDA NASS, 2021b

* Data for some states are unavailable due to nondisclosure, especially for livestock and livestock products commodities. As a result, these states are not included in the rankings, which may affect Arkansas’ actual rank.

* Beef cows is a Jan 1, 2020, inventory comprised of “beef cows that have calved” and “beef cow replacement heifers 500 pounds and over.”
Arkansas Counts on Agriculture

ARKANSAS' AGRICULTURAL SECTOR is a vital and growing component of the state's economy.
The Aggregate Agriculture Sector’s share of the state economy is much greater for Arkansas than for any contiguous state and for the averages of the Southeast region and the United States. How much greater?

The Agriculture Sector’s share of GDP\(^a\) in Arkansas is:

- 4.2 times greater than in Texas
- 2.7 times greater than in Louisiana
- 2.4 times greater than in Oklahoma
- 1.9 times greater than in Missouri
- 1.9 times greater than in Tennessee
- 1.2 times greater than in Mississippi
- 1.9 times greater than for the Southeast\(^b\) region
- 2.6 times greater than for the U.S. as a whole

Source: USDC BEA, 2020; English, Popp, and Miller, 2021a

\(^a\)Calculations based on the percent contribution of the Agriculture Sector to state GDP in 2019. GDP by state represents the market value of goods and services produced by the labor and property located in a state. GDP does not factor in the impact of subsidies and/or taxes on products, which are captured in value added estimates.

\(^b\)The Southeast is defined by BEA to include the states AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, VA, and WV, and is not the sum of Arkansas’s contiguous states listed in the table.
## Commodity Production and Value, 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Acres Harvested</th>
<th>Production (thousands)</th>
<th>Value (thousands)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Broilers&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>7,347,900 LBS</td>
<td>$2,681,984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soybeans</td>
<td>2,780,000</td>
<td>139,000 BU</td>
<td>$1,542,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>1,441,000</td>
<td>108,107 CWT</td>
<td>$1,297,284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken Eggs&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>3,816,300 EGGS</td>
<td>$567,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn for Grain</td>
<td>605,000</td>
<td>111,320 BU</td>
<td>$439,714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkeys&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>595,200 LBS</td>
<td>$421,997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton (upland)&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>520,000</td>
<td>1,300 BALES</td>
<td>$413,712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timber</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>22,505 TONS</td>
<td>$367,887</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle &amp; Calves</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>516,854 LBS</td>
<td>$356,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hay</td>
<td>1,273,000</td>
<td>2,677 TONS</td>
<td>$289,956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cottonseed&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>418 TONS</td>
<td>$81,928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hogs &amp; Pigs</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>99,437 LBS</td>
<td>$40,325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peanuts</td>
<td>38,000</td>
<td>182,400 LBS</td>
<td>$35,386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>4,125 BU</td>
<td>$22,894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catfish (foodsize)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>15,700 LBS</td>
<td>$16,642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honey</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>980 LBS</td>
<td>$1,764</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>320 BU</td>
<td>$960</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: USDA NASS 2021<sup>b</sup>; AFRC, 2021

<sup>a</sup>Total Poultry Industry (Broilers, Turkeys, and Chicken Eggs): $3,672M

<sup>b</sup>Total Cotton Industry (Upland Cotton and Cottonseed): $496M
### Five-Year Production Highs, 2016-2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Production (thousands)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beef Cows (inventory)&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>1,091 HEAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broilers</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>7,429,000 LBS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catfish (foodsize)</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>18,600 LBS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle &amp; Calves</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>528,300 LBS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken Eggs</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>3,573,700 EGGS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn for Grain</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>127,395 BU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton (upland)</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>1,506 BALE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cottonseed</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>472 TONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grain Sorghum&lt;sup&gt;d&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>3,212 BU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hay</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>2,760 TONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hogs &amp; Pigs</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>122,837 LBS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honey</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>1,972 LBS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>680 BU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peanuts</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>182,400 LBS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>108,107 CWT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soybeans</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>178,500 BU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Potatoes&lt;sup&gt;cd&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>1,056 CWT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timber</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>24,197 TONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkeys</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>587,050 LBS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>6,500 BU</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** beginning in 2016, the USDA discontinued reporting for blueberries, grapes, peaches, pecans, tomatoes, and watermelons for Arkansas. Therefore, five-year production rankings are no longer available for these crops.

Source: USDA NASS 2021b; AFRC, 2021

<sup>a</sup> Beef cows is a Jan 1, 2020 inventory comprised of “beef cows that have calved” and “beef cow replacement heifers 500 pounds and over.”

<sup>d</sup>Estimates discontinued for Arkansas in 2020.

<sup>cd</sup> Estimates undisclosed for Arkansas in 2016 and 2017.
Release of the 2017 Census of Agriculture provides the opportunity to highlight additional crops where annual reporting is limited. The most recent Census indicates that Arkansas ranks in the top 25 states by value for the following 16 commodities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Value (thousands)</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baitfish</td>
<td>$26,530</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport or Game Fish</td>
<td>$15,947</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenhouse Fruits &amp; Berries</td>
<td>$245</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabbits, Live</td>
<td>$226</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Aquacultureb</td>
<td>$122</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mules, Burros, Donkeys</td>
<td>$236</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Livestockb</td>
<td>$544</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat Goats</td>
<td>$1,921</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flower Seeds</td>
<td>$15</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sod Harvested</td>
<td>$15,918</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trout</td>
<td>$2,717</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goats (All)</td>
<td>$2,271</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Floriculture &amp; Bedding Crops</td>
<td>$350</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Food Fishb</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulbs, Corms, Rhizomes, &amp; Tubers</td>
<td>$57</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additionally, the most recent Census of Agriculture indicates that Arkansas ranks in the top 25 states in acres harvested for the following 28 commodities:

Source: USDA, NASS, 2019

*Rankings were estimated from values disclosed in the 2017 Census of Agriculture. Nondisclosure of values for some states may affect the ranking values shown in this table.

bCommodities denoted as “other” refer to an aggregation of products not having a specific code on the census report within their respective categories.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Acres Harvested</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sorghum for Syrup</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnip Greens</td>
<td>734</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackberries &amp; Dewberries</td>
<td>501</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pecans</td>
<td>15,736</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fescue Seed</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Southern Blackeyed Peas</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short Rotation Woody Crops</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okra</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figs</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watermelons</td>
<td>1,822</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazelnuts</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustard Greens</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomatoes</td>
<td>952</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Almonds</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Non-Citrus Fruit</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer Squash</td>
<td>578</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forage</td>
<td>1,343,033</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Nuts</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persimmons</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collards</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grapes</td>
<td>956</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Walnuts</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squash, All</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peaches</td>
<td>669</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorghum for Silage</td>
<td>1,021</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans, Green Lima</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Cherries</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blueberries</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Arkansas’ diverse portfolio of livestock products and crops supports the value of the Agriculture Sector year in and year out

**Arkansas Ag Exports**

In 2019, there were 42,300 farms in Arkansas (USDA NASS, 2021a) These farms generated a net farm income of $976 3 million (USDA ERS, 2021b)

For 2019, Arkansas ranked 16th in total agricultural exports with a value of $3 1 billion (USDA ERS, 2021c) Rice generated the highest export value for the state, bringing in $722 million in 2019 That same year, Arkansas ranked in the top ten in the nation for exports of four commodities:

- **No. 1 in rice** (valued at $722 million)
- **No. 2 in broilers** (valued at $412 million)
- **No. 4 in other poultry** (valued at $138 million)
- **No. 5 in cotton** (valued at $427 million)
In 2019 Arkansas ranked 35th in overall GDP at $131 0 billion. However, when looking at the share of GDP generated by agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting, Arkansas ranked 11th overall in the nation (USDC BEA, 2020). In terms of agricultural cash farm receipts in 2019, Arkansas ranked 15th with a value of $8 5 billion, contributing 2.3% to the U.S. total cash farm receipt value. Arkansas ranked 17th in total crop cash farm receipts at $3.4 billion and 11th in total livestock cash receipts at $5.1 billion (USDA ERS, 2021a).

In terms of value, Arkansas’ top two commodities for 2019 were broilers and soybeans. Bringing in $3.6 billion, broiler production represented 42.5% of all agricultural cash farm receipts in the state. At $1.2 billion, soybeans contributed over 14.1% to total Arkansas cash farm receipts in 2019. Rice also had a large contribution with 12.5% of total agricultural cash receipts ($1.1 billion) for Arkansas.
On the national-level, Arkansas continued to rank number 1 in rice and number 2 in broilers in the country, with cash receipts comprising almost 38.7% and 12.8%, respectively, of the U.S. total cash farm receipts for these commodities in 2019.

Arkansas’ total cash farm receipt value decreased 7.3% between 2018 and 2019. The animals and animal products sector, lost 10.6% of its value, while the crops sector experienced an overall loss in value of 1.9% during this time.

On the crop side, hay saw the greatest gain with cash farm receipt value increasing 23.3% between 2018 and 2019. Peanuts, cotton lint, cotton seed, rice, and corn also showed increases in value, growing by 22.9%, 19.6%, 19.2%, 3.9%, and 3.3%, respectively.

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Percentage comparisons between 2018 and 2019 values are based on real 2021 dollars. That is, our numbers are adjusted for inflation, which allows for a true “apples to apples” comparison.
Wheat showed the greatest overall loss, with cash receipt value dropping 59.8%. This was followed by oats which dropped by 43.9%, and soybeans fell 13.3%.

On the animal production side, turkey sales saw the greatest gain at 12.1%. This was followed by mohair (12.5%), and wool (7.4%). All other animal sectors showed a decline in cash receipt value from 2018 to 2019. This includes: honey (-37.2%), farm chickens (-20.0%), broilers (-13.3%), cattle and calves (-8.3%), chicken eggs (-6.1%), hogs (-6.0%), dairy products (-3.5%), and catfish (-1.6%).
The total economic contribution of the Aggregate Agriculture Sector includes three areas of wealth and job generation

- **Direct Contributions** are generated by production and processing of crops, poultry, livestock and forest products

- **Indirect Contributions** result when agricultural firms purchase materials and services from other Arkansas businesses — a very important part of the economy in many communities

- **Induced Contributions** result when employees of agricultural firms and their suppliers spend a portion of their salaries and wages within Arkansas

Government payments — payments made directly to some recipients in the farm sector — are included in the contribution analysis. Input providers (fertilizer, pesticide and equipment manufacturers) and retail locations (restaurants, grocery stores, lawn...
and garden centers, etc.) are not considered part of the Aggregate Agriculture Sector, but some of the economic activity of these industries and other retail stores and input providers is picked up as indirect and induced effects and included in the total contribution.

These contributions are reported in terms of Jobs, Labor Income, and Value Added

- **Jobs** includes all wage and salary employees, as well as self-employed workers in a given sector.

- **Labor Income** consists of proprietary income — which includes all income received by self-employed individuals — and wages, which includes all payments to workers including benefits.

- **Value Added** includes Labor Income plus indirect taxes and other property-type income such as payments for rents, royalties and dividends. Value Added and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) are equivalent measures in theory but are estimated using different methods and data sources.
Economic Contribution of Ag

VALUE ADDED\(^a\) by the Aggregate Agriculture Sector in Arkansas, 2019

- **AG-RELATED** $378 Million (2.0%)
- **PROCESSING** $7,754 Million (40.0%)
- **PRODUCTION** $1,616 Million (8.3%)
- **INDIRECT** $5,037 Million (26.0%)
- **INDUCED** $4,597 Million (23.7%)

Source: IMPLAN, 2021; English, Popp, and Miller, 2021b

\(^a\)Value added is the sum of employee compensation, proprietary income, other property type income and indirect business taxes. This includes contributions generated by agricultural production and processing, but excludes retail sales. Government payments are included.
Agriculture contributes almost $19.4 Billion in value added, which is approximately 1 in every 7 VALUE ADDED DOLLARS and provides almost 254,500 jobs in Arkansas.
Agriculture and associated agricultural activities are major contributors to the Arkansas economy. The total economic contribution of Arkansas’ Aggregate Agriculture Sector includes all direct, indirect, and induced effects generated through agricultural production, processing, and agriculture-related activities within the state.

**Total Contribution of Arkansas Agriculture, 2019**

- **254,476 Jobs** – 1 out of 7 Arkansas jobs
- **$10,098 Million in Wages** – 13.9% of the state total
- **$12,156 Million in Labor Income** – 15.0% of the state total
- **$19,381 Million in Value Added** – $1 out of $7 in Arkansas

Source: IMPLAN, 2021; English, Popp, and Miller, 2021b
The far-reaching contributions of agriculture are seen in the distribution of Value Added\textsuperscript{a} throughout the economy.

\begin{table}[h]
\centering
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|c|}
\hline
\textbf{Contribution Area} & \textbf{Value (Millions)} & \textbf{\% of Total Contribution} & \textbf{\% of State Total} \\
\hline
Direct & $9,748$ & 50.3 & 7.3 \\
Indirect & $5,037$ & 26.0 & 3.8 \\
Induced & $4,597$ & 23.7 & 3.5 \\
\hline
\textbf{TOTAL} & $19,381$ & 100.0 & 14.6 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{table}

The far-reaching contributions of agriculture are seen in the distribution of Value Added\textsuperscript{a} throughout the economy.

\begin{table}[h]
\centering
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|}
\hline
\textbf{Industry} & \textbf{Value (Millions)} \\
\hline
Manufacturing & $7,882$ \\
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting & $1,994$ \\
Wholesale Trade & $1,844$ \\
Real Estate Rental and Leasing & $1,398$ \\
Transportation and Warehousing & $924$ \\
\hline
\textbf{Top Five Total} & $14,042$ \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{table}

Source: IMPLAN, 2021; English, Popp, and Miller, 2021b

\textsuperscript{a}Value added is the sum of employee compensation, proprietary income, other property type income and indirect business taxes. This includes contributions generated by agricultural production and processing, but excludes retail sales.

\textsuperscript{b}Groupings based on the U.S. Census Bureau’s 2-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) aggregation.
Arkansas’ Aggregate Agriculture Sector generates employment in all 20 industries in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) used for economic analysis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contribution Area</th>
<th>Jobs</th>
<th>% of Total Contribution</th>
<th>% of State Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>144,928</td>
<td>57.0</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect</td>
<td>49,873</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Induced</td>
<td>59,674</td>
<td>23.4</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>254,476</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>15.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: IMPLAN, 2021; English, Popp, and Miller, 2021b

Source: Groupings based on the U.S. Census Bureau’s 2-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) aggregation.
Labor Income Contributions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contribution Area</th>
<th>Value (Millions)</th>
<th>% of Total Contribution</th>
<th>% of State Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>$6,658</td>
<td>54.8</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect</td>
<td>$2,928</td>
<td>24.1</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Induced</td>
<td>$2,570</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>$12,156</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Value is further spread throughout the economy by the spending of labor income by individuals whose jobs are upheld by agriculture.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Value (Millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>$4,530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting</td>
<td>$2,187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale Trade</td>
<td>$872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation and Warehousing</td>
<td>$694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Care and Social Assistance</td>
<td>$692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Top Five Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$8,974</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(73.8% of all Labor Income generated by Agriculture)

Source: IMPLAN, 2021; English, Popp, and Miller, 2021b.
*Groupings based on the U.S. Census Bureau's 2-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) aggregation.
Arkansas Forest Resources Center

Forests support multiple ecosystems and economies in the Natural State and the faculty of the Arkansas Forest Resources Center is conducting research, education and outreach on multiple fronts to ensure our forests are here for the long run.

Forest products, plus related recreational opportunities such as hunting and hiking, are major contributors to Arkansas’ economy.

“We serve a unique and significant niche in Arkansas,” said Michael Blazier, the new dean of the College of Forestry, Agriculture and Natural Resources at the University of Arkansas at Monticello. “We are the only forestry program of its kind in Arkansas.”

Vic Ford, associate vice president-extension-agriculture and natural resources, said “the AFRC is very important to the mission of the University of Arkansas System Division of Agriculture in terms of getting forestry, wildlife and natural resources information out to the people of the state. Arkansas, The Natural State, has a diverse forest cover and supplies wood, clean water,
Sustainability

clean air, abundant wildlife, and excellent fisheries. Research and extension programs that focus on conserving and managing these natural resources for future generations will allow the citizens of Arkansas to enjoy the outdoors while adding to the economy of the state.

The Arkansas Forest Resources Center, which has faculty at UAM as well as in Little Rock, is a Center of Excellence within the University of Arkansas System and is funded in part by the University of Arkansas System Division of Agriculture. Its faculty are working the issue of forest sustainability from multiple angles including forest health, enhancing and restoring wildlife habitat and populations, impacts of forestry and natural resources on the Arkansas economy, as well as looking at the effects of a wide range of human interactions in forestland.

“We are in the Delta region, which is a landscape rich with bottomland hardwood forests, farmland, and waterways, and they interact in complex ways. That landscape is a great place for our programs,” Blazier said.
“We’ve got faculty working statewide, and they’re working on a wide array of issues,” he said. “We have research on maintaining forest health and productivity as well as restoring forest ecosystems like shortleaf pine and wildlife populations like black bear.”

In 2021, UAM announced the creation of the Center for Forest Business. “This Center will help the forest industry, general public, policy-makers and other stakeholders better understand the county and regional economic impacts of forestry throughout Arkansas,” Blazier said.

Forest sustainability is a key issue for AFRC. Blazier said, “we are focusing on having more boots on the ground to increase the number of certified sustainable forests in Arkansas. So many of our forest products facilities have an international business footprint. That certification is helpful to those businesses for...
demonstrating their products come from sustainably managed forests”

Arkansas Forest Resources Center Faculty

- **Ryan Askren** – Waterfowl biology & ecology
- **Benjamin Babst** – Forest ecology & tree ecophysiology
- **Mohammad Bataineh** – Forest entomology
- **Kyle Cunningham** – Extension forestry specialist
- **Robert Ficklin** – Soil and plant interactions & sustainability
- **Rebecca McPeake** – Extension wildlife specialist
- **Doug Osborne** – Wildlife management in waterfowl, turkeys and hardwood bird species, & director of the Five Oaks Ag Research & Education Center
- **Tiffany Osborne** – Wildlife research & youth natural resources outreach
- **Matt Pelkki** – Economist & director of the Center for Forest Business
- **Elana Rubino** – Human dimensions in natural resources
- **Pradip Saud** – Biometrics & applied predictive statistics
- **Nana Tian** – Economic issues & human dimensions in natural resources
- **Don White** – Wildlife ecologist, track black bear population resources
- **Hamdi Zurqani** – Remote sensing technologies

To learn more about the work being done by the AFRC, visit [uamont.edu/academics/CFANR/afrc.html](http://uamont.edu/academics/CFANR/afrc.html)
Promoting Agricultural and Rural

Arkansas Discovery Farms

Farmers often learn best from other farmers, and that’s the premise behind the Arkansas Discovery Farms program, begun in 2009.

The University of Arkansas System Division of Agriculture’s researchers and extension faculty work with producers to measure the effects of farming on soil and water and find ever more sustainable means of producing the world’s food, fuel and fiber.

The project is a way to test new methods in a real-world laboratory in cooperation with the very farmers the work is meant to help. The partnership is one of trust; understanding that the work does not come out of an ivory tower, but from their own fields.

“It’s empowering for the producer to see what’s coming off the land,” said Mike Daniels, water quality and nutrient management specialist with the University of Arkansas.
System Division of Agriculture “They have never been provided data like this before and it really stimulates new thoughts for them.”

Since its establishment, the Discovery Farms program has grown to 14 farms across the state, representing the diversity of agriculture in Arkansas, including row crops, livestock and horticulture interests, scattered over different geographies.

At each site, conservation practices selected for evaluation are based upon the interests and wishes of the farm owner and may coincide with regional water or soil quality issues common to many producers in the area. Daniels said that “this approach is taken to involve the producer in the solution process as they know their land and their
own capabilities better than anyone
Often the farmers themselves come up with
the best solution ”

Research is coordinated by faculty from the
University of Arkansas System Division of
Agriculture and is conducted in collaboration with
federal and state agencies promoting conservation
of our natural resources

“The effectiveness of the program comes from
the producer, researchers and agencies working
together as a team to be proactive about
stewardship,” Daniels said

Two new farms were added to the roster in 2021
One is a horticulture operation in Johnson County
The plan for this Horticulture Discovery Farm is
twofold: to develop better irrigation practices for
Sustainability
Promoting Agricultural and Rural

Participating Arkansas Discovery Farms

- **Bell Farm**, Forrest City, St. Francis County
  Rice, corn, and soybeans with cover crop rotation
- **Compton Farm**, Delaplaine, Greene County
  Sustainable rice
- **Conyer Farm**, Pine Bluff, Jefferson County
  Rice, corn, and soybeans with cover crop rotation
- **Dabbs Farm**, Stuttgart, Arkansas County
  Rice, soybean, and corn rotation
- **Haak Farm**, Gentry, Benton County
  Dairy operation
- **Helena Farm**, Long Lake Plantation, Phillips County
  Corn, soybeans, and peanuts with cover crop rotation
- **Lacy Farm**, Newport, Jackson County
  Wildlife habitat and cover crops
- **Marley Farm**, Lincoln, Washington County
  Poultry operation
- **Maus Farm**, Atkins, Pope County
  Corn and soybean row crop farm
- **Moore Farm**, Elkins, Washington County
  Poultry and beef operation
- **Morgan Farm**, Lamar, Johnson County
  Fruit, U-pick operation
- **Morrow Farm**, Wedington, Washington County
  Beef operation
- **Stevens Farm**, Dumas, Desha County
  Cotton, soybean, corn row crop farm
- **Wood Farm**, Cherry Valley, Cross County
  Soybean, wheat, rice rotation
specialty crops and to provide specialty crop growers an on-farm demonstration of these practices. The second is a Wildlife Discovery Farm using cover crops as a conservation practice and attracting deer and waterfowl.

As COVID closed the doors to in-person events, the Arkansas Discovery Farms Program was featured in a series of Arkansas Soil and Water Conservation field trips.

Follow the Arkansas Discovery Farms on Facebook @ARDiscoveryFarms and see details of its component farms at aaes.uada.edu/discovery-farms.

The Arkansas Discovery Farms Program is supported by a host of sponsors and industry stakeholders who ensure research addresses the needs of Arkansas farmers in a proactive manner.
Agriculture’s Contribution Across the U.S.

Economic impact and contribution analyses are an increasingly popular method for illustrating the importance of food, fiber, and forestry to state and local economies. In 2015, CARS researchers conducted a survey of agricultural economists which showed vast differences in methods used to conduct contribution studies. The survey results suggested a need for further discussion, as well as the development of additional resources to aid researchers in conducting these types of studies.

CARS researchers have taken the lead in opening this discussion and are working to develop resources for enhancing the consistency and clarity of contribution of agriculture research. To provide a central location for ongoing discussion and research, they have launched a website called The Economic Contributions and Impacts of U.S. Food, Fiber, and Forest Industries.

The website contains a list of known contribution and impact studies involving the food, fiber, and forest industries in the U.S. There are also several resources for researchers to
reference, as well as a forum for the discussion of various topics. It can be found by visiting [economic-impact-of-ag.uada.edu](http://economic-impact-of-ag.uada.edu)

To have your study listed on the website, or to join the discussion regarding the development of common methodologies for agricultural contribution studies, send us an email at cars@uark.edu
The U of A System Division of Agriculture conducts research and extension programs to support Arkansas agriculture in its broadest definition.

Our employees include Cooperative Extension Service faculty in all 75 counties and Agricultural Experiment Station scientists, extension specialists and support personnel on five university campuses and at five research and extension centers and six research stations and two extension centers.