

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Accomack

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	248		
2. Corn ⁴	32,670	132	\$65.63
3. Alfalfa	---	---	---
4. Hay ⁵	555	2	\$0.00
5. Wheat	13,235	53	\$99.60
6. Barley	---	---	---
7. Soybeans	36,928	149	\$94.01
8. Potatoes	1,568	6	\$1,164.76
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	2,325	9	\$10.71
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	1,839	7	\$0.00
14. Cucumbers	D	---	---
15. Pumpkins	4	0	---
16. Sweet Corn	485	2	\$4.55
17. Tomatoes	D	---	---
18. Watermelons	13	0	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	13,235	53	---
20. Totals⁷	76,387	307	\$115.04

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Albemarle

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

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Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	895		
2. Corn ⁴	1,086	1	\$87.64
3. Alfalfa	881	1	\$0.00
4. Hay ⁵	28,618	32	\$0.00
5. Wheat	---	---	---
6. Barley	---	---	---
7. Soybeans	---	---	---
8. Potatoes	3	0	---
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	54,173	61	\$8.64
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	1	0	---
14. Cucumbers	1	0	---
15. Pumpkins	---	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	17	0	---
17. Tomatoes	9	0	---
18. Watermelons	---	---	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	0	0	---
20. Totals⁷	84,789	95	\$6.64

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

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(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Alleghany

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

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Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	209	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	---	---	---
3. Alfalfa	---	---	---
4. Hay ⁵	4,973	24	\$0
5. Wheat	---	---	---
6. Barley	---	---	---
7. Soybeans	---	---	---
8. Potatoes	---	---	---
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	8,821	42	\$6.47
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	---	---	---
14. Cucumbers	---	---	---
15. Pumpkins	---	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	---	---	---
17. Tomatoes	---	---	---
18. Watermelons	---	---	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	0	0	---
20. Totals⁷	13,794	66	\$4.14

Note

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(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Amelia

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

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Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	455	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	5,787	13	\$38.7
3. Alfalfa	489	1	\$36.46
4. Hay ⁵	11,263	25	\$1.34
5. Wheat	1,387	3	\$135.4
6. Barley	993	2	\$36.42
7. Soybeans	5,039	11	\$84.53
8. Potatoes	1	0	\$0
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	22,459	49	\$18.93
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	172	0	\$0
13. Snap Beans	1	0	\$0
14. Cucumbers	2	0	\$0
15. Pumpkins	---	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	7	0	\$0
17. Tomatoes	1	0	\$0
18. Watermelons	2	0	\$0
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	2,380	5	---
20. Total⁷	45,223	99	\$29.45

Note

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(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Amherst

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

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Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	424	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	---	---	---
3. Alfalfa	743	2	\$2.69
4. Hay ⁵	13,843	33	\$0
5. Wheat	---	---	---
6. Barley	---	---	---
7. Soybeans	---	---	---
8. Potatoes	---	---	---
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	29,553	70	\$7.64
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	---	---	---
14. Cucumbers	---	---	---
15. Pumpkins	4	0	\$0
16. Sweet Corn	8	0	\$0
17. Tomatoes	---	---	---
18. Watermelons	---	---	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	0	0	---
20. Total⁷	44,151	105	\$5.16

Note

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(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Appomattox

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	323	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	1,271	4	\$61.73
3. Alfalfa	520	2	\$15.4
4. Hay ⁵	16,814	52	\$0.32
5. Wheat	455	1	\$66.99
6. Barley	---	---	---
7. Soybeans	1,175	4	\$65.96
8. Potatoes	---	---	---
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	24,738	77	\$16.58
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	67	0	\$0
13. Snap Beans	1	0	\$0
14. Cucumbers	4	0	\$0
15. Pumpkins	D	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	3	0	\$0
17. Tomatoes	4	0	\$0
18. Watermelons	D	---	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	455	1	---
20. Total⁷	44,597	139	\$13.68

Note

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(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Augusta

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

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Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	1,729		
2. Corn ⁴	29,362	17	\$58.78
3. Alfalfa	10,468	6	\$47.89
4. Hay ⁵	46,374	27	\$0.01
5. Wheat	3,512	2	\$95.91
6. Barley	1,621	1	\$20.42
7. Soybeans	4,147	2	\$122.91
8. Potatoes	7	0	---
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	137,763	80	\$12.01
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	4	0	---
14. Cucumbers	3	0	---
15. Pumpkins	D	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	95	0	---
17. Tomatoes	D	---	---
18. Watermelons	4	0	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	5,224	3	
20. Total⁷	228,136	132	\$20.87

Note

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(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Bath

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	120		
2. Corn ⁴	2,047	17	\$31.11
3. Alfalfa	125	1	\$27.34
4. Hay ⁵	5,679	47	\$0.00
5. Wheat	---	---	---
6. Barley	---	---	---
7. Soybeans	---	---	---
8. Potatoes	7	0	---
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	13,398	112	\$0.00
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	2	0	---
14. Cucumbers	2	0	---
15. Pumpkins	---	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	20	0	---
17. Tomatoes	2	0	---
18. Watermelons	D	---	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	0	0	
20. Total⁷	21,282	177	\$3.15

Note

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(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Bedford

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

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Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	1,428	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	3,178	2	\$76.94
3. Alfalfa	1,953	1	\$13.03
4. Hay ⁵	45,802	32	\$0
5. Wheat	526	0	\$0
6. Barley	280	0	\$0
7. Soybeans	---	---	---
8. Potatoes	61	0	\$0
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	92,491	65	\$4.88
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	1	NaN	\$0
14. Cucumbers	---	---	---
15. Pumpkins	10	0	\$0
16. Sweet Corn	1	NaN	\$0
17. Tomatoes	4	0	\$0
18. Watermelons	---	---	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	958	1	---
20. Total⁷	143,349	99	\$5.03

Note

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(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Bland

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	387	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	991	3	\$63.98
3. Alfalfa	1,675	4	\$37.87
4. Hay ⁵	9,518	25	\$1.11
5. Wheat	---	---	---
6. Barley	---	---	---
7. Soybeans	---	---	---
8. Potatoes	---	---	---
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	33,173	86	\$22.93
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	---	---	---
14. Cucumbers	---	---	---
15. Pumpkins	---	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	D	---	---
17. Tomatoes	---	---	---
18. Watermelons	---	---	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	0	0	---
20. Total⁷	45,357	118	\$19.8

Note

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(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Botetourt

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	638	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	1,884	3	\$80.56
3. Alfalfa	2,134	3	\$56.04
4. Hay ⁵	15,980	25	\$0
5. Wheat	696	1	\$76.17
6. Barley	---	---	---
7. Soybeans	---	---	---
8. Potatoes	---	---	---
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	33,857	53	\$0
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	2	0	\$0
14. Cucumbers	4	0	\$0
15. Pumpkins	8	0	\$0
16. Sweet Corn	6	0	\$0
17. Tomatoes	4	0	\$0
18. Watermelons	3	0	\$0
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	696	1	---
20. Total⁷	53,882	84	\$6.02

Note

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(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Buena Vista

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	805	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	2,437	3	\$88.26
3. Alfalfa	2,368	3	\$1.63
4. Hay ⁵	25,447	32	\$0
5. Wheat	306	0	\$0
6. Barley	320	0	\$0
7. Soybeans	430	1	\$136.77
8. Potatoes	---	---	---
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	64,572	80	\$15.78
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	D	---	---
14. Cucumbers	D	---	---
15. Pumpkins	---	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	D	---	---
17. Tomatoes	D	---	---
18. Watermelons	D	---	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	626	1	---
20. Total⁷	95,254	118	\$13.61

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

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(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Campbell

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	722	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	3,558	5	\$26.55
3. Alfalfa	527	1	\$0
4. Hay ⁵	29,072	40	\$0
5. Wheat	714	1	\$100.9
6. Barley	530	1	\$16.64
7. Soybeans	1,179	2	\$26.54
8. Potatoes	2	0	\$0
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	46,400	64	\$0
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	244	0	\$0
13. Snap Beans	2	0	\$0
14. Cucumbers	D	---	---
15. Pumpkins	5	0	\$0
16. Sweet Corn	3	0	\$0
17. Tomatoes	3	0	\$0
18. Watermelons	D	---	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	1,664	2	---
20. Total⁷	80,575	112	\$2.56

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Caroline

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	225	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	12,158	54	\$76.18
3. Alfalfa	---	---	---
4. Hay ⁵	4,119	18	\$0
5. Wheat	6,032	27	\$105.6
6. Barley	1,428	6	\$30.55
7. Soybeans	15,556	69	\$62.46
8. Potatoes	---	---	---
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	6,387	28	\$0.85
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	---	---	---
14. Cucumbers	D	---	---
15. Pumpkins	28	0	\$0
16. Sweet Corn	D	---	---
17. Tomatoes	D	---	---
18. Watermelons	18	0	\$0
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	7,460	33	---
20. Total⁷	38,266	169	\$67.52

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Carroll

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	1,001		
2. Corn ⁴	1,431	1	\$54.58
3. Alfalfa	2,535	3	\$35.70
4. Hay ⁵	23,423	23	\$0.00
5. Wheat	---	---	---
6. Barley	---	---	---
7. Soybeans	---	---	---
8. Potatoes	35	0	---
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	54,901	55	\$8.34
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	10	0	---
14. Cucumbers	6	0	---
15. Pumpkins	518	1	\$281.18
16. Sweet Corn	109	0	---
17. Tomatoes	9	0	---
18. Watermelons	---	---	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	0	0	---
20. Total⁷	82,977	83	\$9.31

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Chesapeake

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	291	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	10,855	37	\$133.01
3. Alfalfa	---	---	---
4. Hay ⁵	2,192	8	\$0
5. Wheat	7,805	27	\$78.46
6. Barley	---	---	---
7. Soybeans	26,536	91	\$112.66
8. Potatoes	3	0	\$0
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	2,000	7	\$19.5
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	17	0	\$0
13. Snap Beans	30	0	\$0
14. Cucumbers	5	0	\$0
15. Pumpkins	D	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	68	0	\$0
17. Tomatoes	10	0	\$0
18. Watermelons	13	0	\$0
19. Double-Cropped	7,805	27	---
20. Total⁷	41,729	143	\$121.85

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Chesterfield

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	455	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	5,787	13	\$38.7
3. Alfalfa	489	1	\$36.46
4. Hay ⁵	11,263	25	\$1.34
5. Wheat	1,387	3	\$135.4
6. Barley	993	2	\$36.42
7. Soybeans	5,039	11	\$84.53
8. Potatoes	1	0	\$0
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	22,459	49	\$18.93
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	172	0	\$0
13. Snap Beans	1	0	\$0
14. Cucumbers	2	0	\$0
15. Pumpkins	---	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	7	0	\$0
17. Tomatoes	1	0	\$0
18. Watermelons	2	0	\$0
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	2,380	5	---
20. Total⁷	45,223	99	\$29.45

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Clarke

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	496	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	4,865	10	\$43.87
3. Alfalfa	2,185	4	\$11.49
4. Hay ⁵	15,538	31	\$0
5. Wheat	474	1	\$59.13
6. Barley	220	0	\$0
7. Soybeans	2,030	4	\$78.47
8. Potatoes	18	0	\$0
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	30,210	61	\$3.14
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	2	0	\$0
14. Cucumbers	1	0	\$0
15. Pumpkins	D	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	D	---	---
17. Tomatoes	5	0	\$0
18. Watermelons	1	0	\$0
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	694	1	---
20. Total⁷	54,855	110	\$9.49

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Culpeper

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	667	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	8,725	13	\$61.75
3. Alfalfa	1,457	2	\$48.72
4. Hay ⁵	25,926	39	\$0
5. Wheat	1,420	2	\$98.85
6. Barley	312	0	\$0
7. Soybeans	5,279	8	\$169.43
8. Potatoes	3	0	\$0
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	38,887	58	\$4.67
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	2	0	\$0
14. Cucumbers	D	---	---
15. Pumpkins	22	0	\$0
16. Sweet Corn	D	---	---
17. Tomatoes	6	0	\$0
18. Watermelons	D	---	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	1,732	3	---
20. Total⁷	80,307	119	\$22.74

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Cumberland

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	285	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	1,135	4	\$57.42
3. Alfalfa	392	1	\$42.38
4. Hay ⁵	9,096	32	\$0
5. Wheat	257	1	\$110.19
6. Barley	25	0	\$0
7. Soybeans	391	1	\$85.79
8. Potatoes	---	---	---
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	16,429	58	\$16.8
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	D	---	---
14. Cucumbers	D	---	---
15. Pumpkins	D	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	D	---	---
17. Tomatoes	D	---	---
18. Watermelons	8	0	\$0
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	282	1	---
20. Total⁷	27,451	96	\$15.29

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Danville

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	1,356		
2. Corn ⁴	6,484	5	\$37.49
3. Alfalfa	989	1	\$1.74
4. Hay ⁵	47,555	35	\$0.00
5. Wheat	4,436	3	\$71.93
6. Barley	494	0	---
7. Soybeans	1,585	1	\$74.91
8. Potatoes	17	0	---
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	74,316	55	\$1.86
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	6,375	5	\$54.06
13. Snap Beans	13	0	---
14. Cucumbers	4	0	---
15. Pumpkins	D	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	47	0	---
17. Tomatoes	10	0	---
18. Watermelons	5	0	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	4,930	4	
20. Total⁷	137,400	101	\$8.48

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Dinwiddie County, Coastal Plain Region

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year 2013

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	374	---	
2. Corn ⁴	5,695	15	\$34.54
3. Alfalfa	97	0	---
4. Hay ⁵	5,453	15	\$0.00
5. Wheat	2,974	8	\$83.97
6. Barley	31	0	---
7. Soybeans	14,961	40	\$54.59
8. Potatoes	---	---	---
9. Cotton	1,320	4	\$53.58
10. Pasture	12,084	32	\$0.00
11. Peanuts	901	2	\$290.78
12. Tobacco	513	1	\$355.79
13. Snap Beans	10	0	---
14. Cucumbers	5	0	---
15. Pumpkins	8	0	---
16. Sweet Corn	21	0	---
17. Tomatoes	6	0	---
18. Watermelons	6	0	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	3,058	8	---
20. Total⁷	41,027	109	\$43.34

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Dinwiddie County, Piedmont Region

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year 2013

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	374	---	
2. Corn ⁴	5,695	15	\$18.50
3. Alfalfa	97	0	---
4. Hay ⁵	5,453	15	\$0.00
5. Wheat	2,974	8	\$56.73
6. Barley	31	0	---
7. Soybeans	14,961	40	\$61.00
8. Potatoes	---	---	---
9. Cotton	1,320	4	\$53.58
10. Pasture	12,084	32	\$8.81
11. Peanuts	901	2	\$290.78
12. Tobacco	513	1	\$288.91
13. Snap Beans	10	0	---
14. Cucumbers	5	0	---
15. Pumpkins	8	0	---
16. Sweet Corn	21	0	---
17. Tomatoes	6	0	---
18. Watermelons	6	0	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	3,058	8	---
20. Total⁷	41,027	109	\$43.24

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Essex

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	102		
2. Corn ⁴	16,338	160	\$150.24
3. Alfalfa	---	---	---
4. Hay ⁵	1,386	14	\$0.00
5. Wheat	9,645	95	\$93.05
6. Barley	2,395	23	\$36.01
7. Soybeans	17,414	171	\$116.94
8. Potatoes	---	---	---
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	2,922	29	\$18.41
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	---	---	---
14. Cucumbers	---	---	---
15. Pumpkins	---	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	---	---	---
17. Tomatoes	---	---	---
18. Watermelons	---	---	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	12,040	118	
20. Total⁷	38,060	374	\$145.26

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Fairfax

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	1,427	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	6,409	4	\$63.84
3. Alfalfa	4,937	3	\$0
4. Hay ⁵	34,782	24	\$0
5. Wheat	1,281	1	\$71.99
6. Barley	226	0	\$0
7. Soybeans	2,847	2	\$79.8
8. Potatoes	11	0	\$0
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	58,826	41	\$5.31
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	15	0	\$0
14. Cucumbers	3	0	\$0
15. Pumpkins	D	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	25	0	\$0
17. Tomatoes	30	0	\$0
18. Watermelons	4	0	\$0
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	1,507	1	---
20. Total⁷	107,889	74	\$9.65

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Fauquier

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	1,222	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	14,825	12	\$51.62
3. Alfalfa	3,093	3	\$61.11
4. Hay ⁵	40,579	33	\$0.01
5. Wheat	1,143	1	\$41.12
6. Barley	1,218	1	\$16.85
7. Soybeans	3,619	3	\$111.03
8. Potatoes	---	---	---
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	92,571	76	\$1.86
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	8	0	\$0
14. Cucumbers	3	0	\$0
15. Pumpkins	13	0	\$0
16. Sweet Corn	12	0	\$0
17. Tomatoes	9	0	\$0
18. Watermelons	D	---	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	2,549	2	---
20. Total⁷	154,544	127	\$10.33

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Floyd

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	864	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	---	---	---
3. Alfalfa	3,327	4	\$34.7
4. Hay ⁵	24,982	29	\$0
5. Wheat	---	---	---
6. Barley	---	---	---
7. Soybeans	---	---	---
8. Potatoes	61	0	\$0
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	49,334	57	\$9.97
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	9	0	\$0
14. Cucumbers	8	0	\$0
15. Pumpkins	11	0	\$0
16. Sweet Corn	36	0	\$0
17. Tomatoes	9	0	\$0
18. Watermelons	1	0	\$0
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	900	1	---
20. Total⁷	76,878	89	\$7.90

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Fluvanna

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	327	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	1,022	3	\$32.82
3. Alfalfa	211	1	\$2.69
4. Hay ⁵	10,377	32	\$0
5. Wheat	869	3	\$43.13
6. Barley	75	0	\$0
7. Soybeans	762	2	\$53.98
8. Potatoes	3	0	\$0
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	14,348	44	\$2.97
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	1	0	\$0
14. Cucumbers	D	---	---
15. Pumpkins	---	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	1	0	\$0
17. Tomatoes	D	---	---
18. Watermelons	D	---	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	944	3	---
20. Total⁷	26,725	82	\$5.81

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Franklin

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	1,043	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	15,406	15	\$42.77
3. Alfalfa	2,070	2	\$5.83
4. Hay ⁵	34,666	33	\$0
5. Wheat	1,494	1	\$87.13
6. Barley	401	0	\$0
7. Soybeans	740	1	\$100.68
8. Potatoes	7	0	\$0
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	48,745	47	\$1.8
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	785	1	\$132.67
13. Snap Beans	5	0	\$0
14. Cucumbers	2	0	\$0
15. Pumpkins	D	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	15	0	\$0
17. Tomatoes	7	0	\$0
18. Watermelons	2	0	\$0
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	1,895	2	---
20. Total⁷	102,450	98	\$10.42

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Franklin City

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	195	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	11,370	58	\$28.96
3. Alfalfa	---	---	---
4. Hay ⁵	2,092	11	\$0
5. Wheat	4,605	24	\$100.85
6. Barley	---	---	---
7. Soybeans	18,966	97	\$53.21
8. Potatoes	---	---	---
9. Cotton	12,189	63	\$73.16
10. Pasture	5,762	30	\$13.37
11. Peanuts	2,089	11	\$416.47
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	D	---	---
14. Cucumbers	---	---	---
15. Pumpkins	D	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	10	0	\$0
17. Tomatoes	1	0	\$0
18. Watermelons	5	0	\$0
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	4,646	24	---
20. Total⁷	52,443	270	\$69.44

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Frederick

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	676	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	3,325	5	\$18.37
3. Alfalfa	2,009	3	\$27.88
4. Hay ⁵	19,862	29	\$0
5. Wheat	638	1	\$52.04
6. Barley	---	---	---
7. Soybeans	831	1	\$78.89
8. Potatoes	2	0	\$0
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	34,349	51	\$0.65
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	D	---	---
14. Cucumbers	D	---	---
15. Pumpkins	D	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	D	---	---
17. Tomatoes	10	0	\$0
18. Watermelons	D	---	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	638	1	---
20. Total⁷	60,388	89	\$3.94

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Fredericksburg City

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	359	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	4,576	13	\$53.74
3. Alfalfa	614	2	\$2.51
4. Hay ⁵	9,338	26	\$0
5. Wheat	796	2	\$94.04
6. Barley	698	2	\$12.58
7. Soybeans	2,914	8	\$85.51
8. Potatoes	---	---	---
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	10,923	30	\$13.47
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	---	---	---
14. Cucumbers	D	---	---
15. Pumpkins	D	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	D	---	---
17. Tomatoes	2	0	\$0
18. Watermelons	1	0	\$0
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	1,494	4	---
20. Total⁷	28,368	79	\$25.64

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Giles

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	344	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	221	1	\$41.89
3. Alfalfa	584	2	\$0
4. Hay ⁵	7,843	23	\$0
5. Wheat	---	---	---
6. Barley	---	---	---
7. Soybeans	---	---	---
8. Potatoes	---	---	---
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	25,956	75	\$12.27
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	D	---	---
14. Cucumbers	---	---	---
15. Pumpkins	5	0	\$0
16. Sweet Corn	4	0	\$0
17. Tomatoes	D	---	---
18. Watermelons	---	---	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	0	0	---
20. Total⁷	34,613	101	\$9.47

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Gloucester

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	159	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	6,564	41	\$67.6
3. Alfalfa	---	---	---
4. Hay ⁵	1,221	8	\$0
5. Wheat	1,202	8	\$137.45
6. Barley	---	---	---
7. Soybeans	7,195	45	\$113.8
8. Potatoes	---	---	---
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	2,125	13	\$1.81
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	D	---	---
14. Cucumbers	1	0	\$0
15. Pumpkins	---	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	---	---	---
17. Tomatoes	7	0	\$0
18. Watermelons	D	---	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	1,236	8	---
20. Total⁷	17,079	107	\$83.82

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Goochland

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	379	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	6,622	17	\$57.6
3. Alfalfa	1,020	3	\$13.06
4. Hay ⁵	6,213	16	\$1.84
5. Wheat	2,380	6	\$89.16
6. Barley	244	1	\$32.64
7. Soybeans	3,200	8	\$96.14
8. Potatoes	3	0	\$0
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	15,336	40	\$18.15
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	1	0	\$0
14. Cucumbers	---	---	---
15. Pumpkins	---	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	D	---	---
17. Tomatoes	2	0	\$0
18. Watermelons	1	0	\$0
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	2,624	7	---
20. Total⁷	32,398	84	\$37.42

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Greene

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	222	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	526	2	\$108.15
3. Alfalfa	570	3	\$24.41
4. Hay ⁵	8,219	37	\$0
5. Wheat	---	---	---
6. Barley	---	---	---
7. Soybeans	---	---	---
8. Potatoes	2	0	\$0
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	12,592	57	\$15.85
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	1	0	\$0
14. Cucumbers	1	0	\$0
15. Pumpkins	D	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	6	0	\$0
17. Tomatoes	3	0	\$0
18. Watermelons	---	---	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	0	0	---
20. Total⁷	21,920	99	\$12.33

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Greensville

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	143	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	2,576	18	\$90.52
3. Alfalfa	---	---	---
4. Hay ⁵	904	6	\$8.16
5. Wheat	2,255	16	\$77.76
6. Barley	---	---	---
7. Soybeans	12,241	86	\$47.04
8. Potatoes	2	0	\$0
9. Cotton	5,099	36	\$58.71
10. Pasture	3,344	23	\$42
11. Peanuts	3,317	23	\$155.15
12. Tobacco	282	2	\$105.43
13. Snap Beans	4	0	\$0
14. Cucumbers	1	0	\$0
15. Pumpkins	---	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	15	0	\$0
17. Tomatoes	1	0	\$0
18. Watermelons	8	0	\$0
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	2,255	16	---
20. Total⁷	27,794	194	\$71.09

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Halifax

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	908	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	3,469	4	\$93.89
3. Alfalfa	1,249	1	\$0
4. Hay ⁵	27,938	31	\$0
5. Wheat	1,714	2	\$79.68
6. Barley	37	0	\$0
7. Soybeans	2,074	2	\$30.03
8. Potatoes	6	0	\$0
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	46,810	52	\$0
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	2,482	3	\$29.49
13. Snap Beans	12	0	\$0
14. Cucumbers	19	0	\$0
15. Pumpkins	56	0	\$0
16. Sweet Corn	94	0	\$0
17. Tomatoes	29	0	\$0
18. Watermelons	51	0	\$0
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	1,851	2	---
20. Total⁷	84,189	93	\$7.1

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Hampton

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	74	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	---	---	---
3. Alfalfa	---	---	---
4. Hay ⁵	524	7	\$0
5. Wheat	391	5	\$72.69
6. Barley	---	---	---
7. Soybeans	---	---	---
8. Potatoes	3	0	\$0
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	1,603	22	\$12.15
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	3	0	\$0
14. Cucumbers	3	0	\$0
15. Pumpkins	15	0	\$0
16. Sweet Corn	31	0	\$0
17. Tomatoes	11	0	\$0
18. Watermelons	7	0	\$0
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	391	5	---
20. Total⁷	2,200	29	\$21.77

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Hanover County, Coastal Plain Region

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year 2013

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	625	---	
2. Corn ⁴	13,143	21	\$84.66
3. Alfalfa	914	1	\$27.65
4. Hay ⁵	12,651	20	\$0.00
5. Wheat	7,266	12	\$124.65
6. Barley	1,015	2	\$50.91
7. Soybeans	17,285	28	\$101.23
8. Potatoes	---	---	---
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	15,739	25	\$7.64
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	18	0	---
14. Cucumbers	82	0	---
15. Pumpkins	69	0	---
16. Sweet Corn	D	---	---
17. Tomatoes	215	0	---
18. Watermelons	72	0	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	8,281	13	---
20. Total⁷	60,188	96	\$65.88

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Hanover County, Piedmont Region

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year 2013

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	625	---	
2. Corn ⁴	13,143	21	\$48.41
3. Alfalfa	914	1	\$30.05
4. Hay ⁵	12,651	20	\$0.00
5. Wheat	7,266	12	\$79.93
6. Barley	1,015	2	\$20.83
7. Soybeans	17,285	28	\$83.55
8. Potatoes	---	---	---
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	15,739	25	\$9.97
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	18	0	---
14. Cucumbers	82	0	---
15. Pumpkins	69	0	---
16. Sweet Corn	D	---	---
17. Tomatoes	215	0	---
18. Watermelons	72	0	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	8,281	13	---
20. Total⁷	60,188	96	\$47.63

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Harrisonburg

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	1,970	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	36,520	19	\$103.07
3. Alfalfa	11,353	6	\$127
4. Hay ⁵	43,846	22	\$6.72
5. Wheat	968	0	\$0
6. Barley	2,370	1	\$14.67
7. Soybeans	6,281	3	\$184.32
8. Potatoes	20	0	\$0
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	89,621	45	\$36.21
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	11	0	\$0
14. Cucumbers	2	0	\$0
15. Pumpkins	60	0	\$0
16. Sweet Corn	96	0	\$0
17. Tomatoes	20	0	\$0
18. Watermelons	10	0	\$0
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	3,839	2	---
20. Total⁷	187,339	94	\$53.05

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Henrico County, Coastal Plain Region

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year 2013

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	178	---	
2. Corn ⁴	3,058	17	\$106.11
3. Alfalfa	---	---	---
4. Hay ⁵	1,573	9	\$0.00
5. Wheat	1,880	11	\$130.64
6. Barley	---	---	---
7. Soybeans	3,524	20	\$130.62
8. Potatoes	---	---	---
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	4,031	23	\$7.64
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	D	---	---
14. Cucumbers	D	---	---
15. Pumpkins	41	0	---
16. Sweet Corn	D	---	---
17. Tomatoes	3	0	---
18. Watermelons	D	---	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	1,880	11	
20. Total⁷	12,230	69	\$86.77

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Henrico County, Piedmont Region

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year 2013

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	178		
2. Corn ⁴	3,058	17	\$62.49
3. Alfalfa	---	---	---
4. Hay ⁵	1,573	9	\$0.00
5. Wheat	1,880	11	\$60.00
6. Barley	---	---	---
7. Soybeans	3,524	20	\$95.39
8. Potatoes	---	---	---
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	4,031	23	\$9.98
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	D	---	---
14. Cucumbers	D	---	---
15. Pumpkins	41	0	---
16. Sweet Corn	D	---	---
17. Tomatoes	3	0	---
18. Watermelons	D	---	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	1,880	11	
20. Total⁷	12,230	69	\$55.62

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Henry

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	340	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	113	0	\$0
3. Alfalfa	34	0	\$0
4. Hay ⁵	9,207	27	\$0
5. Wheat	---	---	---
6. Barley	---	---	---
7. Soybeans	---	---	---
8. Potatoes	10	0	\$0
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	16,768	49	\$0
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	1	0	\$0
14. Cucumbers	D	---	---
15. Pumpkins	D	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	D	---	---
17. Tomatoes	D	---	---
18. Watermelons	---	---	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	0	0	---
20. Total⁷	26,133	76	\$0

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Isle Of Wight

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	195	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	11,370	58	\$28.96
3. Alfalfa	---	---	---
4. Hay ⁵	2,092	11	\$0
5. Wheat	4,605	24	\$100.85
6. Barley	---	---	---
7. Soybeans	18,966	97	\$53.21
8. Potatoes	---	---	---
9. Cotton	12,189	63	\$73.16
10. Pasture	5,762	30	\$13.37
11. Peanuts	2,089	11	\$416.47
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	D	---	---
14. Cucumbers	---	---	---
15. Pumpkins	D	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	10	0	\$0
17. Tomatoes	1	0	\$0
18. Watermelons	5	0	\$0
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	4,646	24	---
20. Total⁷	52,443	270	\$69.44

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in James City

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	74	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	---	---	---
3. Alfalfa	---	---	---
4. Hay ⁵	524	7	\$0
5. Wheat	391	5	\$72.69
6. Barley	---	---	---
7. Soybeans	---	---	---
8. Potatoes	3	0	\$0
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	1,603	22	\$12.15
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	3	0	\$0
14. Cucumbers	3	0	\$0
15. Pumpkins	15	0	\$0
16. Sweet Corn	31	0	\$0
17. Tomatoes	11	0	\$0
18. Watermelons	7	0	\$0
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	391	5	---
20. Total⁷	2,200	29	\$21.77

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in King George

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	180	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	3,283	18	\$67.89
3. Alfalfa	---	---	---
4. Hay ⁵	4,788	27	\$0
5. Wheat	930	5	\$91.88
6. Barley	---	---	---
7. Soybeans	3,373	19	\$78.98
8. Potatoes	7	0	\$0
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	6,975	39	\$0
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	1	0	\$0
14. Cucumbers	1	0	\$0
15. Pumpkins	---	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	D	---	---
17. Tomatoes	3	0	\$0
18. Watermelons	D	---	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	930	5	---
20. Total⁷	18,431	103	\$31.18

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in King William

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	136	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	9,208	68	\$109.15
3. Alfalfa	48	0	\$0
4. Hay ⁵	2,048	15	\$0
5. Wheat	5,507	40	\$127.9
6. Barley	975	7	\$53.71
7. Soybeans	9,808	72	\$120.1
8. Potatoes	---	---	---
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	3,008	22	\$7.64
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	1	0	\$0
14. Cucumbers	3	0	\$0
15. Pumpkins	D	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	D	---	---
17. Tomatoes	5	0	\$0
18. Watermelons	D	---	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	6,482	48	---
20. Total⁷	24,129	176	\$122.79

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Lancaster

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	64	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	4,231	66	\$85.72
3. Alfalfa	---	---	---
4. Hay ⁵	244	4	\$0
5. Wheat	2,170	34	\$115.14
6. Barley	540	8	\$43.28
7. Soybeans	4,673	73	\$53.14
8. Potatoes	2	0	\$0
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	547	9	\$10.77
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	---	---	---
14. Cucumbers	---	---	---
15. Pumpkins	---	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	D	---	---
17. Tomatoes	2	0	\$0
18. Watermelons	D	---	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	2,710	42	---
20. Total⁷	9,699	152	\$91.77

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Loudoun

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	1,427		
2. Corn ⁴	6,409	4	\$63.84
3. Alfalfa	4,937	3	\$0.00
4. Hay ⁵	34,782	24	\$0.00
5. Wheat	1,281	1	\$71.99
6. Barley	226	0	---
7. Soybeans	2,847	2	\$79.80
8. Potatoes	11	0	---
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	58,826	41	\$5.31
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	15	0	---
14. Cucumbers	3	0	---
15. Pumpkins	D	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	25	0	---
17. Tomatoes	30	0	---
18. Watermelons	4	0	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	1,507	1	
20. Total⁷	107,889	74	\$9.65

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Louisa

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	534	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	2,762	5	\$52.97
3. Alfalfa	377	1	\$30.05
4. Hay ⁵	16,104	30	\$0
5. Wheat	661	1	\$124.98
6. Barley	272	1	\$34.52
7. Soybeans	1,492	3	\$81.71
8. Potatoes	2	0	\$0
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	19,433	36	\$9.98
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	4	0	\$0
14. Cucumbers	2	0	\$0
15. Pumpkins	D	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	11	0	\$0
17. Tomatoes	9	0	\$0
18. Watermelons	1	0	\$0
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	933	2	---
20. Total⁷	40,197	75	\$14.07

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Lynchburg

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	1,428	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	3,178	2	\$76.94
3. Alfalfa	1,953	1	\$13.03
4. Hay ⁵	45,802	32	\$0
5. Wheat	526	0	\$0
6. Barley	280	0	\$0
7. Soybeans	---	---	---
8. Potatoes	61	0	\$0
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	92,491	65	\$4.88
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	1	NaN	\$0
14. Cucumbers	---	---	---
15. Pumpkins	10	0	\$0
16. Sweet Corn	1	NaN	\$0
17. Tomatoes	4	0	\$0
18. Watermelons	---	---	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	958	1	---
20. Total⁷	143,349	99	\$5.03

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Madison

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	564	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	6,028	11	\$105.9
3. Alfalfa	1,591	3	\$168.43
4. Hay ⁵	21,024	37	\$0.39
5. Wheat	762	1	\$137.27
6. Barley	465	1	\$42.1
7. Soybeans	3,929	7	\$163.76
8. Potatoes	11	0	\$0
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	38,167	68	\$25.04
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	D	---	---
14. Cucumbers	3	0	\$0
15. Pumpkins	33	0	\$0
16. Sweet Corn	5	0	\$0
17. Tomatoes	7	0	\$0
18. Watermelons	---	---	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	1,227	2	---
20. Total⁷	70,798	126	\$37.26

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Manassas

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	345	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	2,575	7	\$21.93
3. Alfalfa	375	1	\$30.3
4. Hay ⁵	8,684	25	\$0
5. Wheat	---	---	---
6. Barley	---	---	---
7. Soybeans	1,313	4	\$94.14
8. Potatoes	2	0	\$0
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	10,115	29	\$3.37
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	6	0	\$0
14. Cucumbers	2	0	\$0
15. Pumpkins	20	0	\$0
16. Sweet Corn	30	0	\$0
17. Tomatoes	12	0	\$0
18. Watermelons	10	0	\$0
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	0	0	---
20. Total⁷	23,144	66	\$9.74

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Middlesex

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	76	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	6,090	80	\$38.38
3. Alfalfa	---	---	---
4. Hay ⁵	673	9	\$0
5. Wheat	2,507	33	\$126.49
6. Barley	35	0	\$0
7. Soybeans	4,835	64	\$94.14
8. Potatoes	---	---	---
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	896	12	\$7.64
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	1	0	\$0
14. Cucumbers	D	---	---
15. Pumpkins	---	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	D	---	---
17. Tomatoes	D	---	---
18. Watermelons	D	---	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	2,542	33	---
20. Total⁷	12,495	165	\$81.07

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Montgomery

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	628	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	3,350	5	\$80.8
3. Alfalfa	1,767	3	\$31.8
4. Hay ⁵	16,022	26	\$0
5. Wheat	191	0	\$0
6. Barley	129	0	\$0
7. Soybeans	---	---	---
8. Potatoes	4	0	\$0
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	37,446	60	\$0.62
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	1	0	\$0
14. Cucumbers	1	0	\$0
15. Pumpkins	D	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	D	---	---
17. Tomatoes	2	0	\$0
18. Watermelons	---	---	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	320	1	---
20. Total⁷	58,593	93	\$5.98

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Nelson

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	462	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	687	1	\$32
3. Alfalfa	791	2	\$0
4. Hay ⁵	13,151	28	\$0
5. Wheat	---	---	---
6. Barley	---	---	---
7. Soybeans	---	---	---
8. Potatoes	36	0	\$0
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	24,180	52	\$0
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	5	0	\$0
14. Cucumbers	1	0	\$0
15. Pumpkins	D	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	18	0	\$0
17. Tomatoes	13	0	\$0
18. Watermelons	4	0	\$0
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	0	0	---
20. Total⁷	38,886	83	\$0.57

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in New Kent

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	121		
2. Corn ⁴	4,633	38	\$67.80
3. Alfalfa	---	---	---
4. Hay ⁵	1,119	9	\$0.00
5. Wheat	2,125	18	\$99.18
6. Barley	---	---	---
7. Soybeans	4,773	39	\$87.20
8. Potatoes	---	---	---
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	1,946	16	\$0.00
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	D	---	---
14. Cucumbers	D	---	---
15. Pumpkins	107	1	\$281.18
16. Sweet Corn	153	1	\$4.55
17. Tomatoes	16	---	---
18. Watermelons	21	---	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	2,180	18	
20. Total⁷	12,713	104	\$76.45

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Newport News

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	74	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	---	---	---
3. Alfalfa	---	---	---
4. Hay ⁵	524	7	\$0
5. Wheat	391	5	\$72.69
6. Barley	---	---	---
7. Soybeans	---	---	---
8. Potatoes	3	0	\$0
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	1,603	22	\$12.15
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	3	0	\$0
14. Cucumbers	3	0	\$0
15. Pumpkins	15	0	\$0
16. Sweet Corn	31	0	\$0
17. Tomatoes	11	0	\$0
18. Watermelons	7	0	\$0
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	391	5	---
20. Total⁷	2,200	29	\$21.77

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Northampton

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	151		
2. Corn ⁴	14,698	97	\$70.17
3. Alfalfa	---	---	---
4. Hay ⁵	114	1	\$0.00
5. Wheat	20,026	133	\$86.79
6. Barley	---	---	---
7. Soybeans	31,071	206	\$62.12
8. Potatoes	2,488	16	\$1,198.34
9. Cotton	720	5	\$95.49
10. Pasture	1,205	8	\$10.71
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	3,241	21	\$0.00
14. Cucumbers	D	---	---
15. Pumpkins	D	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	171	1	\$4.55
17. Tomatoes	D	---	---
18. Watermelons	12	0	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	20,026	133 -	
20. Total⁷	53,720	355	\$144.52

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Northumberland

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	129	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	15,578	121	\$70.72
3. Alfalfa	---	---	---
4. Hay ⁵	543	4	\$0
5. Wheat	12,471	97	\$91.16
6. Barley	1,038	8	\$37.2
7. Soybeans	18,617	144	\$89.01
8. Potatoes	---	---	---
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	578	4	\$11.41
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	---	---	---
14. Cucumbers	---	---	---
15. Pumpkins	D	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	D	---	---
17. Tomatoes	3	0	\$0
18. Watermelons	---	---	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	13,509	105	---
20. Total⁷	35,319	273	\$111.58

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Nottoway

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	394	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	1,684	4	\$44.69
3. Alfalfa	76	0	\$0
4. Hay ⁵	15,690	40	\$0
5. Wheat	207	1	\$107
6. Barley	199	1	\$46.54
7. Soybeans	566	1	\$57.23
8. Potatoes	54	0	\$0
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	18,113	46	\$2.93
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	266	1	\$233.84
13. Snap Beans	D	---	---
14. Cucumbers	---	---	---
15. Pumpkins	---	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	3	0	\$0
17. Tomatoes	1	0	\$0
18. Watermelons	D	---	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	406	1	---
20. Total⁷	36,453	93	\$6.98

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Orange

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	518	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	6,368	12	\$78.47
3. Alfalfa	1,241	2	\$10.93
4. Hay ⁵	20,328	39	\$0
5. Wheat	1,879	4	\$89.89
6. Barley	441	1	\$22.67
7. Soybeans	4,644	9	\$116.13
8. Potatoes	1	0	\$0
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	34,813	67	\$0
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	1	0	\$0
14. Cucumbers	---	---	---
15. Pumpkins	D	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	D	---	---
17. Tomatoes	3	0	\$0
18. Watermelons	---	---	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	2,320	4	---
20. Total⁷	67,399	130	\$18.27

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Page

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	530	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	5,480	10	\$38.81
3. Alfalfa	1,670	3	\$11.04
4. Hay ⁵	14,996	28	\$0
5. Wheat	---	---	---
6. Barley	1,050	2	\$9.77
7. Soybeans	776	1	\$99.63
8. Potatoes	---	---	---
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	26,812	51	\$12.06
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	D	---	---
14. Cucumbers	---	---	---
15. Pumpkins	D	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	D	---	---
17. Tomatoes	D	---	---
18. Watermelons	D	---	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	1,126	2	---
20. Total⁷	49,658	93	\$12.93

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

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(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Petersburg

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	186	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	4,253	23	\$35.19
3. Alfalfa	---	---	---
4. Hay ⁵	1,672	9	\$0
5. Wheat	3,462	19	\$71.91
6. Barley	61	0	\$0
7. Soybeans	10,684	57	\$65.49
8. Potatoes	4	0	\$0
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	5,242	28	\$0
11. Peanuts	472	3	\$195.26
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	16	0	\$0
14. Cucumbers	4	0	\$0
15. Pumpkins	---	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	8	0	\$0
17. Tomatoes	2	0	\$0
18. Watermelons	4	0	\$0
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	3,523	19	---
20. Total⁷	22,361	120	\$53.24

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Pittsylvania

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	1,356		
2. Corn ⁴	6,484	5	\$37.49
3. Alfalfa	989	1	\$1.74
4. Hay ⁵	47,555	35	\$0.00
5. Wheat	4,436	3	\$71.93
6. Barley	494	0	---
7. Soybeans	1,585	1	\$74.91
8. Potatoes	17	0	---
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	74,316	55	\$1.86
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	6,375	5	\$54.06
13. Snap Beans	13	0	---
14. Cucumbers	4	0	---
15. Pumpkins	D	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	47	0	---
17. Tomatoes	10	0	---
18. Watermelons	5	0	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	4,930	4	
20. Total⁷	137,400	101	\$8.48

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Powhatan

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	228	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	1,756	8	\$66.47
3. Alfalfa	112	0	\$0
4. Hay ⁵	5,466	24	\$0.39
5. Wheat	---	---	---
6. Barley	191	1	\$30.09
7. Soybeans	1,046	5	\$136.83
8. Potatoes	---	---	---
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	7,439	33	\$15.8
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	1	0	\$0
14. Cucumbers	1	0	\$0
15. Pumpkins	D	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	---	---	---
17. Tomatoes	2	0	\$0
18. Watermelons	D	---	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	191	1	---
20. Total⁷	15,823	70	\$24.35

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Prince Edward

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	446		
2. Corn ⁴	1,540	3	\$82.85
3. Alfalfa	326	1	\$10.56
4. Hay ⁵	14,477	32	\$0.00
5. Wheat	143	0	---
6. Barley	144	0	--
7. Soybeans	185	0	---
8. Potatoes	2	0	---
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	19,793	44	\$0.00
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	156	0	---
13. Snap Beans	---	---	---
14. Cucumbers	D	---	---
15. Pumpkins	D	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	3	0	---
17. Tomatoes	2	0	---
18. Watermelons	D	---	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	287	1	
20. Total⁷	36,484	79	\$3.59

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Prince George

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	186	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	4,253	23	\$35.19
3. Alfalfa	---	---	---
4. Hay ⁵	1,672	9	\$0
5. Wheat	3,462	19	\$71.91
6. Barley	61	0	\$0
7. Soybeans	10,684	57	\$65.49
8. Potatoes	4	0	\$0
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	5,242	28	\$0
11. Peanuts	472	3	\$195.26
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	16	0	\$0
14. Cucumbers	4	0	\$0
15. Pumpkins	---	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	8	0	\$0
17. Tomatoes	2	0	\$0
18. Watermelons	4	0	\$0
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	3,523	19	---
20. Total⁷	22,361	120	\$53.24

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Prince William

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	345	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	2,575	7	\$21.93
3. Alfalfa	375	1	\$30.3
4. Hay ⁵	8,684	25	\$0
5. Wheat	---	---	---
6. Barley	---	---	---
7. Soybeans	1,313	4	\$94.14
8. Potatoes	2	0	\$0
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	10,115	29	\$3.37
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	6	0	\$0
14. Cucumbers	2	0	\$0
15. Pumpkins	20	0	\$0
16. Sweet Corn	30	0	\$0
17. Tomatoes	12	0	\$0
18. Watermelons	10	0	\$0
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	0	0	---
20. Total⁷	23,144	66	\$9.74

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Pulaski

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	415	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	---	---	---
3. Alfalfa	1,261	3	\$0
4. Hay ⁵	14,618	35	\$0
5. Wheat	---	---	---
6. Barley	---	---	---
7. Soybeans	---	---	---
8. Potatoes	---	---	---
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	40,640	98	\$9.15
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	D	---	---
14. Cucumbers	---	---	---
15. Pumpkins	D	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	---	---	---
17. Tomatoes	---	---	---
18. Watermelons	---	---	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	0	0	---
20. Total⁷	56,519	136	\$6.58

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Radford

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	415		
2. Corn ⁴	1,065	3	\$79.43
3. Alfalfa	1,261	3	\$0.00
4. Hay ⁵	14,618	35	\$0.00
5. Wheat	---	---	---
6. Barley	---	---	---
7. Soybeans	---	---	---
8. Potatoes	---	---	---
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	40,640	98	\$9.15
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	D	---	---
14. Cucumbers	---	---	---
15. Pumpkins	D	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	---	---	---
17. Tomatoes	---	---	---
18. Watermelons	---	---	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	0	0	-
20. Total⁷	56,519	136	\$7.93

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Rappahannock

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	416	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	931	2	\$40.62
3. Alfalfa	---	---	---
4. Hay ⁵	13,837	33	\$1.36
5. Wheat	---	---	---
6. Barley	100	0	\$0
7. Soybeans	---	---	---
8. Potatoes	3	0	\$0
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	25,197	61	\$0.57
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	1	0	\$0
14. Cucumbers	1	0	\$0
15. Pumpkins	---	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	7	0	\$0
17. Tomatoes	8	0	\$0
18. Watermelons	D	---	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	100	0	---
20. Total⁷	39,985	96	\$1.78

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Richmond

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	124	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	9,921	80	\$65.61
3. Alfalfa	50	0	\$0
4. Hay ⁵	823	7	\$0
5. Wheat	6,216	50	\$85.8
6. Barley	1,096	9	\$27.42
7. Soybeans	10,403	84	\$59.95
8. Potatoes	---	---	---
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	3,311	27	\$0
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	D	---	---
14. Cucumbers	D	---	---
15. Pumpkins	D	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	D	---	---
17. Tomatoes	15	0	\$0
18. Watermelons	D	---	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	7,312	59	---
20. Total⁷	24,523	198	\$74.95

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Roanoke

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	345	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	---	---	---
3. Alfalfa	154	0	\$0
4. Hay ⁵	5,036	15	\$0
5. Wheat	---	---	---
6. Barley	---	---	---
7. Soybeans	---	---	---
8. Potatoes	98	0	\$0
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	9,178	27	\$0
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	18	0	\$0
14. Cucumbers	3	0	\$0
15. Pumpkins	20	0	\$0
16. Sweet Corn	75	0	\$0
17. Tomatoes	18	0	\$0
18. Watermelons	D	---	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	0	0	---
20. Total⁷	14,600	42	\$0

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Roanoke City

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	345	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	---	---	---
3. Alfalfa	154	0	\$0
4. Hay ⁵	5,036	15	\$0
5. Wheat	---	---	---
6. Barley	---	---	---
7. Soybeans	---	---	---
8. Potatoes	98	0	\$0
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	9,178	27	\$0
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	18	0	\$0
14. Cucumbers	3	0	\$0
15. Pumpkins	20	0	\$0
16. Sweet Corn	75	0	\$0
17. Tomatoes	18	0	\$0
18. Watermelons	D	---	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	0	0	---
20. Total⁷	14,600	42	\$0

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Rockbridge

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	805	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	2,437	3	\$88.26
3. Alfalfa	2,368	3	\$1.63
4. Hay ⁵	25,447	32	\$0
5. Wheat	306	0	\$0
6. Barley	320	0	\$0
7. Soybeans	430	1	\$136.77
8. Potatoes	---	---	---
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	64,572	80	\$15.78
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	D	---	---
14. Cucumbers	D	---	---
15. Pumpkins	---	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	D	---	---
17. Tomatoes	D	---	---
18. Watermelons	D	---	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	626	1	---
20. Total⁷	95,254	118	\$13.61

Note

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(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Rockingham

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	1,970	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	36,520	19	\$103.07
3. Alfalfa	11,353	6	\$127
4. Hay ⁵	43,846	22	\$6.72
5. Wheat	968	0	\$0
6. Barley	2,370	1	\$14.67
7. Soybeans	6,281	3	\$184.32
8. Potatoes	20	0	\$0
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	89,621	45	\$36.21
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	11	0	\$0
14. Cucumbers	2	0	\$0
15. Pumpkins	60	0	\$0
16. Sweet Corn	96	0	\$0
17. Tomatoes	20	0	\$0
18. Watermelons	10	0	\$0
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	3,839	2	---
20. Total⁷	187,339	94	\$53.05

Note

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(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Russell

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	1,019	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	214	0	\$0
3. Alfalfa	1,328	1	\$0
4. Hay ⁵	21,393	21	\$0.39
5. Wheat	---	---	---
6. Barley	---	---	---
7. Soybeans	---	---	---
8. Potatoes	17	0	\$0
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	72,702	71	\$15.8
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	317	0	\$0
13. Snap Beans	3	0	\$0
14. Cucumbers	D	---	---
15. Pumpkins	4	0	\$0
16. Sweet Corn	2	0	\$0
17. Tomatoes	3	0	\$0
18. Watermelons	---	---	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	0	0	---
20. Total⁷	95,983	93	\$12.06

Note

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(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Shenandoah

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	1,043	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	12,471	12	\$80.13
3. Alfalfa	3,527	3	\$9.03
4. Hay ⁵	27,209	26	\$0
5. Wheat	637	1	\$85.11
6. Barley	1,064	1	\$14.28
7. Soybeans	3,217	3	\$118.51
8. Potatoes	45	0	\$0
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	55,087	53	\$25.88
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	9	0	\$0
14. Cucumbers	1	NaN	\$0
15. Pumpkins	6	0	\$0
16. Sweet Corn	33	0	\$0
17. Tomatoes	11	0	\$0
18. Watermelons	1	NaN	\$0
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	1,778	2	---
20. Total⁷	101,540	97	\$28.63

Note

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(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Smyth

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	761	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	2,548	3	\$56.9
3. Alfalfa	2,508	3	\$44.11
4. Hay ⁵	17,238	23	\$0
5. Wheat	---	---	---
6. Barley	42	0	\$0
7. Soybeans	---	---	---
8. Potatoes	13	0	\$0
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	70,330	92	\$21.56
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	78	0	\$0
13. Snap Beans	9	0	\$0
14. Cucumbers	2	0	\$0
15. Pumpkins	4	0	\$0
16. Sweet Corn	44	0	\$0
17. Tomatoes	11	0	\$0
18. Watermelons	D	---	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	91	0	---
20. Total⁷	92,736	121	\$19.11

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

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(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Southampton

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	342		
2. Corn ⁴	18,196	53	\$32.06
3. Alfalfa	---	---	---
4. Hay ⁵	1,753	5	\$0.00
5. Wheat	7,452	22	\$93.03
6. Barley	---	---	---
7. Soybeans	27,230	80	\$80.27
8. Potatoes	---	---	---
9. Cotton	22,332	65	\$65.05
10. Pasture	14,424	42	\$0.00
11. Peanuts	6,923	20	\$373.32
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	D	---	---
14. Cucumbers	D	---	---
15. Pumpkins	D	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	15	0	---
17. Tomatoes	D	---	---
18. Watermelons	334	1	\$0.26
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	7,822	23	
20. Total⁷	90,837	265	\$82.56

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Spotsylvania

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	359	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	4,576	13	\$53.74
3. Alfalfa	614	2	\$2.51
4. Hay ⁵	9,338	26	\$0
5. Wheat	796	2	\$94.04
6. Barley	698	2	\$12.58
7. Soybeans	2,914	8	\$85.51
8. Potatoes	---	---	---
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	10,923	30	\$13.47
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	---	---	---
14. Cucumbers	D	---	---
15. Pumpkins	D	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	D	---	---
17. Tomatoes	2	0	\$0
18. Watermelons	1	0	\$0
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	1,494	4	---
20. Total⁷	28,368	79	\$25.64

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Stafford

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	233	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	1,486	6	\$30.29
3. Alfalfa	520	2	\$0
4. Hay ⁵	4,803	21	\$0
5. Wheat	---	---	---
6. Barley	---	---	---
7. Soybeans	1,482	6	\$109.62
8. Potatoes	---	---	---
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	3,452	15	\$0
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	D	---	---
14. Cucumbers	7	0	\$0
15. Pumpkins	D	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	D	---	---
17. Tomatoes	D	---	---
18. Watermelons	D	---	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	0	0	---
20. Total⁷	11,750	50	\$17.66

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Staunton

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	1,729	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	29,362	17	\$58.78
3. Alfalfa	10,468	6	\$47.9
4. Hay ⁵	46,374	27	\$0.01
5. Wheat	3,512	2	\$95.91
6. Barley	1,621	1	\$20.42
7. Soybeans	4,147	2	\$122.91
8. Potatoes	7	0	\$0
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	137,763	80	\$12.01
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	4	0	\$0
14. Cucumbers	3	0	\$0
15. Pumpkins	D	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	95	0	\$0
17. Tomatoes	D	---	---
18. Watermelons	4	0	\$0
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	5,224	3	---
20. Total⁷	228,136	132	\$20.87

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Suffolk

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	311	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	14,356	46	\$19.75
3. Alfalfa	---	---	---
4. Hay ⁵	1,018	3	\$2.56
5. Wheat	7,093	23	\$68.62
6. Barley	---	---	---
7. Soybeans	18,202	59	\$60.59
8. Potatoes	3	0	\$0
9. Cotton	9,589	31	\$68.96
10. Pasture	3,710	12	\$28.99
11. Peanuts	3,950	13	\$204.91
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	8	0	\$0
14. Cucumbers	1	0	\$0
15. Pumpkins	14	0	\$0
16. Sweet Corn	34	0	\$0
17. Tomatoes	12	0	\$0
18. Watermelons	15	0	\$0
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	7,093	23	---
20. Total⁷	50,912	164	\$67.84

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Tazewell

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	576	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	946	2	\$60.54
3. Alfalfa	2,642	5	\$57.38
4. Hay ⁵	15,325	27	\$0
5. Wheat	---	---	---
6. Barley	---	---	---
7. Soybeans	---	---	---
8. Potatoes	---	---	---
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	91,185	158	\$9.11
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	---	---	---
14. Cucumbers	D	---	---
15. Pumpkins	---	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	D	---	---
17. Tomatoes	---	---	---
18. Watermelons	---	---	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	0	0	---
20. Total⁷	110,098	192	\$9.44

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Virginia Beach

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	174		
2. Corn ⁴	6,227	36	\$141.15
3. Alfalfa	---	---	---
4. Hay ⁵	206	1	\$0.00
5. Wheat	3,907	22	\$106.16
6. Barley	---	---	---
7. Soybeans	11,764	68	\$90.84
8. Potatoes	2	0	---
9. Cotton	1,073	6	\$7.25
10. Pasture	1,735	10	\$12.31
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	41	0	---
14. Cucumbers	6	0	---
15. Pumpkins	13	0	---
16. Sweet Corn	115	1	\$4.55
17. Tomatoes	13	0	---
18. Watermelons	11	0	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	3,907	22	
20. Total⁷	21,206	122	\$112.80

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Warren

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	387	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	294	1	\$34.94
3. Alfalfa	644	2	\$0
4. Hay ⁵	8,547	22	\$0
5. Wheat	---	---	---
6. Barley	---	---	---
7. Soybeans	---	---	---
8. Potatoes	---	---	---
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	20,424	53	\$0
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	2	0	\$0
14. Cucumbers	1	0	\$0
15. Pumpkins	D	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	D	---	---
17. Tomatoes	3	0	\$0
18. Watermelons	D	---	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	0	0	---
20. Total⁷	29,915	78	\$0.34

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Washington

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	1,791	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	2,833	2	\$88.68
3. Alfalfa	3,911	2	\$33.05
4. Hay ⁵	36,789	21	\$0
5. Wheat	---	---	---
6. Barley	---	---	---
7. Soybeans	---	---	---
8. Potatoes	22	0	\$0
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	99,055	55	\$28.46
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	388	0	\$0
13. Snap Beans	10	0	\$0
14. Cucumbers	1	NaN	\$0
15. Pumpkins	89	0	\$0
16. Sweet Corn	33	0	\$0
17. Tomatoes	9	0	\$0
18. Watermelons	---	---	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	0	0	---
20. Total⁷	143,140	80	\$22.35

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Waynesboro

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	1,729	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	29,362	17	\$58.78
3. Alfalfa	10,468	6	\$47.9
4. Hay ⁵	46,374	27	\$0.01
5. Wheat	3,512	2	\$95.91
6. Barley	1,621	1	\$20.42
7. Soybeans	4,147	2	\$122.91
8. Potatoes	7	0	\$0
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	137,763	80	\$12.01
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	4	0	\$0
14. Cucumbers	3	0	\$0
15. Pumpkins	D	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	95	0	\$0
17. Tomatoes	D	---	---
18. Watermelons	4	0	\$0
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	5,224	3	---
20. Total⁷	228,136	132	\$20.87

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Westmoreland

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	171	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	20,510	120	\$47.14
3. Alfalfa	---	---	---
4. Hay ⁵	1,216	7	\$0.96
5. Wheat	9,123	53	\$94.31
6. Barley	2,308	13	\$28.73
7. Soybeans	17,482	102	\$45.59
8. Potatoes	22	0	\$0
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	2,122	12	\$31.53
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	30	0	\$0
14. Cucumbers	20	0	\$0
15. Pumpkins	D	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	504	3	\$4.55
17. Tomatoes	77	0	\$0
18. Watermelons	31	0	\$0
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	11,496	67	---
20. Total⁷	41,949	243	\$65.82

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Winchester

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	676	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	3,325	5	\$18.37
3. Alfalfa	2,009	3	\$27.88
4. Hay ⁵	19,862	29	\$0
5. Wheat	638	1	\$52.04
6. Barley	---	---	---
7. Soybeans	831	1	\$78.89
8. Potatoes	2	0	\$0
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	34,349	51	\$0.65
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	D	---	---
14. Cucumbers	D	---	---
15. Pumpkins	D	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	D	---	---
17. Tomatoes	10	0	\$0
18. Watermelons	D	---	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	638	1	---
20. Total⁷	60,388	89	\$3.94

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Wise

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	178		
2. Corn ⁴	18	0	---
3. Alfalfa	197	1	\$7.02
4. Hay ⁵	2,429	14	\$0.00
5. Wheat	---	---	---
6. Barley	---	---	---
7. Soybeans	---	---	---
8. Potatoes	---	---	---
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	12,586	71	\$0.65
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	D	---	---
14. Cucumbers	---	---	---
15. Pumpkins	---	---	---
16. Sweet Corn	D	---	---
17. Tomatoes	D	---	---
18. Watermelons	---	---	---
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	0	0	
20. Total⁷	15,230	86	\$0.62

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Wythe

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	946	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	6,311	7	\$69.41
3. Alfalfa	7,779	8	\$40.61
4. Hay ⁵	27,096	29	\$0
5. Wheat	226	0	\$0
6. Barley	59	0	\$0
7. Soybeans	---	---	---
8. Potatoes	2	0	\$0
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	80,358	85	\$3.58
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	1	0	\$0
14. Cucumbers	---	---	---
15. Pumpkins	55	0	\$0
16. Sweet Corn	14	0	\$0
17. Tomatoes	1	0	\$0
18. Watermelons	2	0	\$0
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	285	0	---
20. Total⁷	121,619	129	\$8.57

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in York

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2013 corresponds to the budget year 2011).

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, <http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu>.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2013**

	Total Acreage ²	Composite Farm (Acres) ³	Estimated Net Return (\$/Acre)
1. Number of Farms	74	---	---
2. Corn ⁴	---	---	---
3. Alfalfa	---	---	---
4. Hay ⁵	524	7	\$0
5. Wheat	391	5	\$72.69
6. Barley	---	---	---
7. Soybeans	---	---	---
8. Potatoes	3	0	\$0
9. Cotton	---	---	---
10. Pasture	1,603	22	\$12.15
11. Peanuts	---	---	---
12. Tobacco	---	---	---
13. Snap Beans	3	0	\$0
14. Cucumbers	3	0	\$0
15. Pumpkins	15	0	\$0
16. Sweet Corn	31	0	\$0
17. Tomatoes	11	0	\$0
18. Watermelons	7	0	\$0
19. Double-Cropped ⁶	391	5	---
20. Total⁷	2,200	29	\$21.77

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(1) In an Olympic average, the highest and lowest are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

(2) Data taken from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

(3) Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed due to disclosure rules.

(4) Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

(5) Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

(6) Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage.

(7) Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.