

Appendix A

Definitions

“Agriculture” means the use of land, buildings, structures, equipment, manure processing and handling facilities, and farming practices which contribute to the production, preparation and marketing of crops, livestock and livestock products as a commercial enterprise or a hobby, and including commercial horse boarding operations as defined in the Agriculture and Markets Law Article (AML) 25-AA, Section 301. This includes, but is not limited to the following: orchards and vineyards, vegetable crops, hops, greenhouse/nursery production of horticultural and floriculture crops, greenhouse vegetable production, harvested agronomic crops (corn, soybeans, small grains), hay and pasture, livestock and poultry raised for food and fiber, and animals raised for recreation or sale (e.g. horses, alpaca/lama), beekeeping, aquaculture (fish production), silviculture (timber, firewood), agroforestry (forest farming) including maple, energy production including energy from manure or biomass crops. Agriculture and farming, and agricultural operations and farms, are considered to be interchangeable terms in this report. (NYS DAM)

"Agricultural tourism" means activities, including the production of maple sap and pure maple products made therefrom, conducted by a farmer on-farm for the enjoyment and/or education of the public, which primarily promote the sale, marketing, production, harvesting or use of the products of the farm and enhance the public's understanding and awareness of farming and farm life. Activities include pick-your-own fields and orchards, corn mazes, vineyards, breweries and distilleries, farm bed and breakfasts, farmers' markets, roadside stands, hay rides, and farm festivals and events.

“Farms” Farms are the establishment units generally utilized for the purpose of industrial classification of agricultural production. A farm may consist of a single tract of land or a number of separate tracts which may be held under different tenures. For example, one tract may be owned by the farm operator and another rented. It may be operated by the operator alone or with the assistance of members of the household or hired employees, or it may be operated by a partnership, corporation, or other type of organization. When a landowner has one or more tenants, renters, croppers, or managers, the land operated by each is considered a farm. (NAICS)

"Farm operation" means the land and on-farm buildings, equipment, manure processing and handling facilities, and practices which contribute to the production, preparation and marketing of crops, livestock and livestock products as a commercial enterprise, including a "commercial horse boarding operation" as defined in subdivision thirteen of this section, "timber processing" as defined in subdivision fourteen of this section and "compost, mulch or other biomass crops" as defined in subdivision sixteen of this section. For purposes of this section, such farm operation shall also include the production, management and harvesting of "farm woodland", as defined in subdivision three of this section. Such farm operation may consist of one or more parcels of owned or rented land, which parcels may be contiguous or noncontiguous to each other. (NYS AML §301, subd. 11)

“Farms by size” All farms were classified into size groups according to the total land area in the farm. The land area of a farm is an operating unit concept and includes land owned and operated as well as land rented from others. Land rented to or assigned to a tenant was considered part of the tenant's farm and not part of the owner's.