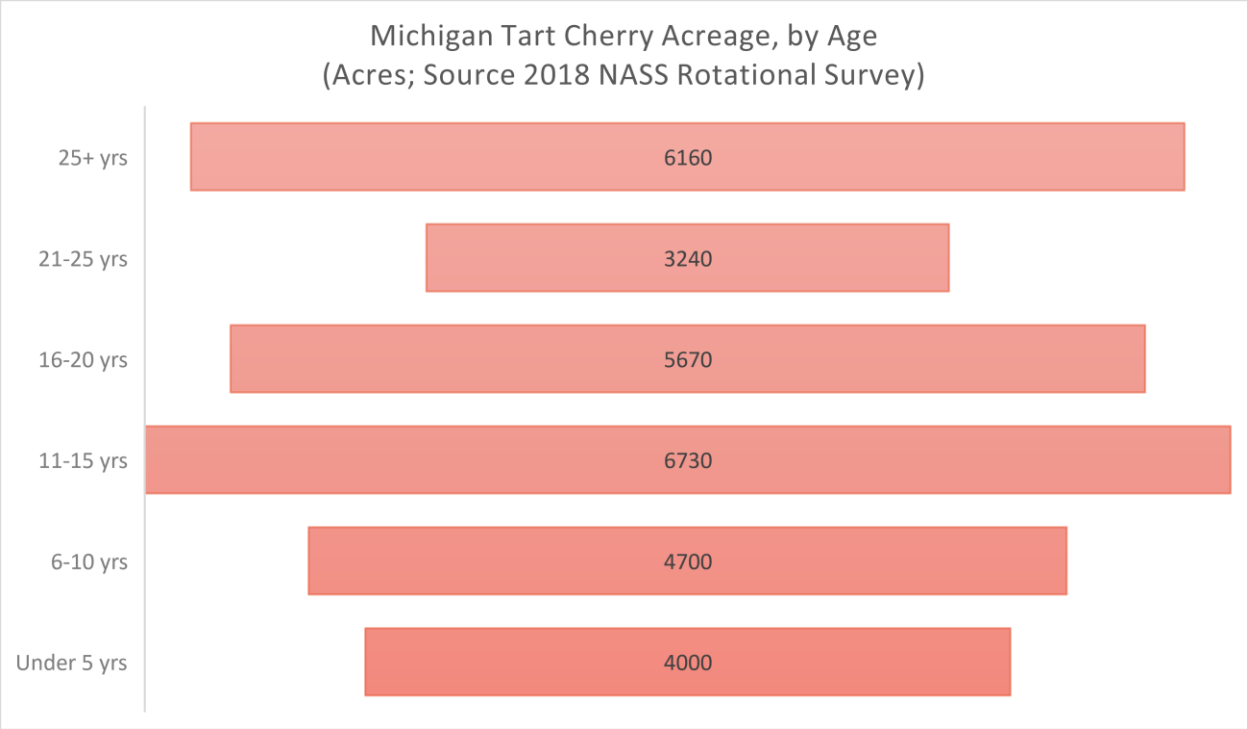
Tart Cherry Acreage Summary

Michigan

The data on Michigan's tart cherry acreage comes from the yearly Rotational Surveys that are organized by crop and account for the number of acres and trees planted every year since 1990. For consistency these have been organized into 5 years groupings.



Source: USDA NASS Michigan Rotational Survey Fruit Inventory 2018-2019; https://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Michigan/Publications/Michigan_Rotational_Surveys/mi_fruit18/Tart%20Cherries.pdf. Accessed 2-6-2020.

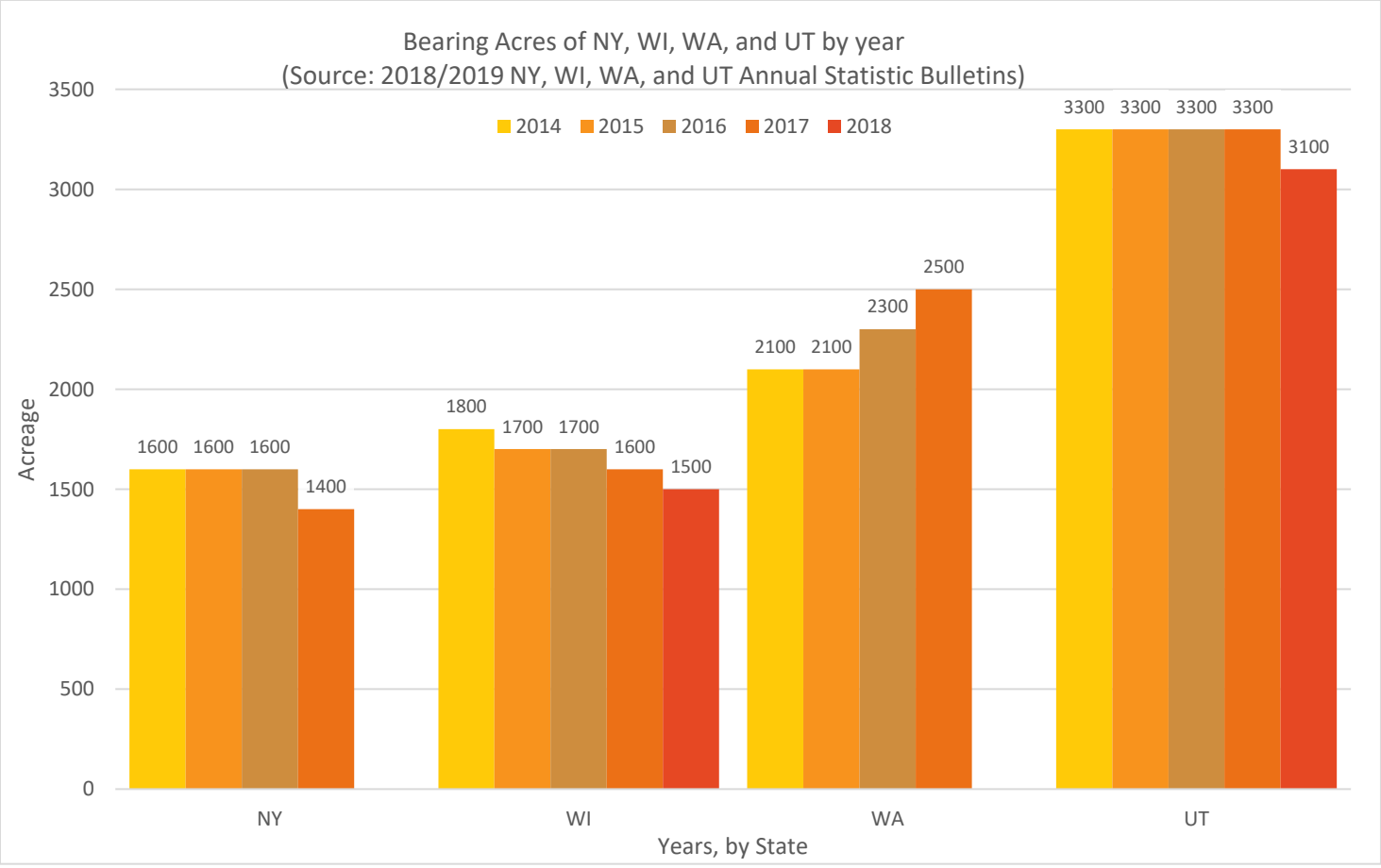
New York, Wisconsin, Washington, and Utah

The data for these states comes from their latest Annual Statistical Bulletin which are focused more on production numbers of all crops and products in the year, so the statistic used for the comparison is the "Bearing acreage" of each year. The date range provided by the bulletins vary: Washington goes back to 2008, 2009 in Utah, 2013 in NY, and 2014 in Wisconsin with WA and NY only listing up to 2017 and WI and UT providing 2018 data.

Bearing acreage would be trees over 5 years old, and is the total amount of acres. This is compared to the more precise data of Michigan's Rotational Surveys giving the number of new acres planted each year, which is not a total number of bearing acreage and doesn't compensate for removal of any acreage.

From 2014 to 2016 New York held steady at 1600 acres, only dropping to 1400 in 2017. Wisconsin has been on a slow decline in the only years presented, 2014-2018, losing around 100 acres a year with an exception in 2016. Washington maintained 2100 acres in 2014 and 2015 but the two years following each saw an increase of 200 acres, amongst these 4 states that's the only state whose acreage changed between 2015 and 2016. Like New York, Utah remained stable at 3300 acres for several years, from 2014 to 2017, and only lost 200 acres in 2018.

Adding in Michigan's Annual Statistic Bulletin numbers tips the scale as it produces a majority of the country's tart cherries. While there was an increase of 500 acres from 2014 to 2015, the next 2 years showed greater losses of 1400 and 500 acres respectively before steadying at 26500 acres in 2017 and 2018.



Sources: USDA NASS New York 2018 Annual Statistics Bulletin https://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/New_York/Publications/Annual_Statistical_Bulletin/2019/2018-2019%20NY%20Annual%20Bulletin.pdf; USDA NASS 2018 Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics https://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Wisconsin/Publications/Annual_Statistical_Bulletin/2018AgStats-WI.pdf; USDA NASS 2019 Washington Annual Statistical Bulletin https://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Washington/Publications/Annual_Statistical_Bulletin/2019/WA_ANN_2019.pdf; USDA NASS 2019 Utah Agricultural Statistics and Annual Summary Report https://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Utah/Publications/Annual_Statistical_Bulletin/2019-Agricultural-Statistics.pdf. Accessed 2-6-2020.