THE VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND IN CONNECTICUT: PA 490 SURVEY COMPLETION REPORT

2025 Final Report

PREPARED FOR

Bryan Hurlburt
Commissioner
Connecticut Department
    of Agriculture

PREPARED BY

Kimberly Rollins
Project Director
Department Head and
    Professor, ARE UConn
Zwick Center Director

Charles Towe
Project Co-Director
Professor, ARE UConn

Ruirui Dang
Research Assistant
Ph.D. Student
ARE UConn

Land Rental Rate Values For 2025 In Connecticut:
PA 490 Survey Completion Report

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INTRODUCTION

Connecticut, as well as other states in the Northeast and beyond, has experienced steady losses of agricultural and forest lands toward other uses. In recognition that these lands provide amenity values and flows of benefits to the general public, and that once developed losses of these public benefits are largely irreversible, state governments have adopted a number of policies to reduce such losses. Connecticut's Public Act 490 was adopted in 1963 to discourage conversion of agricultural and farmlands to other uses, as "it was in the public interest to encourage the preservation of farm, forest, and open space land." PA 490 allows these lands to be assessed at their use value rather than their highest and best use value (as determined by the property's most recent "fair market value" revaluation) for purposes of local property taxation (Connecticut Department of Agriculture, 2019). This act has become one of the most important tools to help preserve agricultural, forest, and the natural resource land base in Connecticut" (p. iv, Connecticut Farm Bureau Assoc. Inc., 2015).

In accordance with PA 490 Connecticut General Statutes require that every five years the Office of Policy and Management, in consultation with the Commissioner of Agriculture, develop the recommended land use values for all land assessed as PA 490 Farmland (Connecticut Department of Agriculture, 2024). To determine these use values, the state conducts farm-level surveys to collect data representative of land characteristics, soil types, rental rates, and other supplementary information. These data are used to calculate land values using the rent capitalization approach (Connecticut Farm Bureau Assoc. Inc., 2015). The last study of this type undertaken in Connecticut was in 2020 to generate land values for 2019. Therefore, according to the requirements established under PA 490, land values had to be updated in 2025 using 2024 data.

The CT Department of Agriculture (DOAG) requested the Agricultural and Resource Economics (ARE) Department to implement the work to develop the PA 490 land values for 2024. The objectives of this Report are:

- To provide a summary of the primary activities conducted to implement the survey;

- To summarize the key features of the data collected and delivered to the DOAG; and

- To recommend actions needed to improve future related work.

SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION

The survey was developed and distributed through the Qualtrics online platform (https://uconn.co1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_b1oP5dGSDvU4kZw). Appendix 1 provides a detailed summary of the survey content, including the full list of questions and instructions for completing the survey.

The survey link was initially shared with the DOAG and distributed through municipal Assessors. This distribution method yielded the highest response rate, resulting in 719 total responses. Among them, 40 respondents indicated that they currently rent land; these individuals were included in the final analysis.

At the same time, postcards were used as an additional outreach method to expand participation. The DOAG provided a list of farms across 117 cities, which included mailing addresses and business names. From this list, we randomly selected 1,045 farms that reported more than 30 acres of total land. However, due to variations in data formatting across cities— and in some cases, missing acreage information—we anticipated lower response rates in certain areas. Nonetheless, with the Assessor-based distribution still ongoing, we expected that statewide coverage would ultimately be achieved.

Each selected farm received an initial postcard, followed by two reminder mailings. The postcards included both a survey link and a QR code to enable easy access to the online Qualtrics platform. A sample postcard is provided in Appendix 2. This outreach effort resulted in 42 survey responses, of which 13 respondents indicated they currently rent or lease farmland and were therefore included in the final analysis.

1. **Survey Completion Rates by Different Distribution Method.**

	Frequency		Percentage of Total Surveys
Postcard Sent (1 Original and 2 Reminders)	1,045		
Postcard Survey Received	42		4.02% of 1,045
Emails Sent	292		
Email Responses Received	52		17.8% of 292
Assessor's Distribution Received	719		
Total Surveys Submitted	813		
Survey Responses with Rental Contracts	**71**	Postcard: 13	
		Email: 18	
		Assessor: 40	
Total Rental Contracts	**145**	Postcard: 23	
		Email: 35	
		Assessor: 87	
Contracts that Rent in Land	83		57% of 145
Contracts that Rent Out Land	62		43% of 145
Timber-Sales	19 respondents, 29 sales		

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Due to challenges in obtaining sufficient responses, we also utilized data collected from the 2020 PA-490 survey. Specifically, we extracted email addresses from respondents who had previously indicated "yes" to renting land, along with a subset of those who had answered "no," based on the assumption that prior participants would be more likely to respond again. From this pool, we contacted 292 individuals, sending an initial email invitation followed by two reminder messages, with outreach continuing till June 16, 2025. This effort resulted in 52 completed surveys, indicating that maintaining contact lists from previous surveys may serve as an effective strategy for future data collection.

In total, 813 survey responses were received in Qualtrics by July 8th, 2025, with 71 respondents indicating they currently rent or lease farmland. These 71 respondents collectively reported 145 individual rental agreements, as one landowner or operator could report multiple contracts.

The data set was downloaded directly from Qualtrics. STATA was used to organize the data and then to reformat as an Excel spread sheet. Each row in the Excel sheet corresponds to a unique rental contract. The data clearly shows that one landowner or farm operator could have more than one contract.

KEY FEATURES OF THE DATA

The rental contracts are classified into the following two groups: statewide; and river valley. The related analyses follow a similar approach to those conducted in 2020. We worked closely with Mr. Martin Heft, who oversees land value assessments for the DOAG, to ensure that the data was being delivered in a format suitable for undertaking the land valuation work.

An important feature of the data is that 44.1% (64) of the total rental contracts received (145) involved no cash exchange in the rental agreement. In the no-cash agreements, landowners allow a farmer to use the land for zero cash payment in return. The most significant crop that is involved in these zero cash agreements is hay (not alfalfa).

2. Contracts by Crop Type and Classes

	Total Contracts	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6	Class 7	Class 8	No Cash Rent Contracts
Nursery and horticulture	4	1		1	2	1				1
Sweet Corn	2	1	1							0
Shade tobacco	5					5				1
Binder tobacco	3		3							0
Hay, Alfalfa	11	3	7	1						9
Hay, not Alfalfa	77		13	47	41		7	2		44
Corn	10		2	1	7					6
Corn Silage	19	2	5	8	9					9
Vegetables, melons, potatoes, and sweet potatoes	11	1	8	1	2					2
Mushrooms	1							1		1
Rotation Pasture	38		2	9	6		32	13	4	25
Fruits, nuts, or berries	7	1			3	3				2
Grains, beans, or peas	2				2					1
Christmas Trees	4				4					2
Forest Products	18			1	1		1	1	18	10
Maple syrup	11		1	1					10	7
Non-crop Use	17				2	2	4	12	5	10

We found that out of the 77 total contracts that plant hay on rental land, 44 contracts (57.1%) involve no cash rent in exchange for the crop (Table 2). It is common for the farmer who harvests the hay in these agreements to use the product as feed or bedding on their own farm operations. 35 out of 77 (45.5%) hay contracts disclosed that they receive a lower

property tax payment as an in-kind service. Therefore, the landowners benefit from the lower property tax, while the farmer can use productive agricultural land for free. Although this relationship works for the farmer, further evaluation should be conducted to understand the implications of such practices on the tax system. It is possible that the land used to plant hay is being underutilized.

The data also indicates that agricultural activities span across all land classification codes, with the exception of Class 9, for which no rental contracts were reported. Higher-quality tillable lands—particularly Class 1 through Class 4, which are most commonly used for more intensive or specialized agricultural production, such as nursery and horticulture, sweet corn, tobacco, vegetables, and alfalfa hay. In contrast, marginal or non-tillable lands—Classes 6 through 8—are more frequently associated with less intensive agricultural activities or non-crop harvests, such as rotation pasture, forest products, and maple syrup.

The next dominant form of compensation is lump sum payment making up 31% (45 of 145) of the total contracts. Approximately 20.7% of respondents did not provide any payment information. Notably, no respondents answered that they pay based on land class.

A short coming of the lump sum payment method is that no information is given on how different land classes are used so it is not possible to obtain a direct rental rate by land type. In other words, it is not possible to discern how the landowner arrived at this lump sum rental value or exactly how they valued their land.

Table 3 shows the distribution of the contracts by County followed by Table 4 where the contracts are split into River Valley and Non-River Valley. In this round of data collection, only 15 contracts originated from the River Valley region. Litchfield County accounted for the largest share of contracts overall, representing 29%, followed by Hartford County at 17%. A similar pattern is observed among no-cash contracts, with Litchfield County again leading at 38%, followed by New London County at 16%. The crops that are grown in the River Valley include Nursery and horticulture, Tobacco, Hay (not Alfalfa), Corn, Vegetables, melons, potatoes, and sweet potatoes.

3. County Data

County	Contracts	No Cash Rent Contracts	Hay Crop Contracts	Hay Crop, No Rent Contracts
Fairfield	4 (3%)	2 (3%)	4	2
Hartford	25 (17%)	5 (8%)	8	3
Litchfield	42 (29%)	24 (38%)	30	17
Middlesex	13 (9%)	8 (13%)	8	5
New Haven	15 (10%)	8 (13%)	10	8
New London	17 (12%)	10 (16%)	11	8
Tolland	8 (6%)	5 (8%)	1	0
Windham	19 (13%)	2 (3%)	5	1
Unknown	2 (1%)	0 (0%)	0	0
Total	145 (100%)	64 (100%)	77	44

4. River Valley Data

	Contracts	No Cash Rent Contracts	Lump Sum Payment Contracts	Payment by Land Class	No Payment Information
River Valley	15	1	4	0	9
Non-River Valley	128	63	40	0	21

5. Land Class Data (Pure Contracts)

Land Class	Contracts	Percent of Total Pure Contracts
1	3	4%
2	14	18%
3	22	29%
4	19	25%
5	3	4%
6	4	5%
7	1	1%
8	10	13%
9	0	0%
TOTALS	**76**	**100%**

The PA-490 survey asked individuals to report their rental land class in acreages. When doing any land class analysis, we used one contracts defined as those who rent 100% of their land in only 1 land class. Out of the pure contracts, the most rental land is in land class 3 as shown in Table 5.

Table 6 provides mean and median rental values by acre by land class. Survey participants were given the option to answer what they paid by land class. However, as already indicated, no contracts reported in this way. The collected information only allows us to calculate based on the lump sum they paid for each contract. Mean rental values were calculated by dividing the total rent reported in each contract by the number of acres rented in or out.

Since very few contracts rented in some land classes. We provided four different percentage cutoffs: 25%; 50%; 75%; and 100%. The 100% cutoff represents the "pure" contracts that rent 100% of their land in a single land class.

The 50% cutoff is calculated including all contracts that rent 50% or more of the acreage in a given land class. However, a contract with 50% in Class 1 and 50% in Class 2 will be used for the 50% cutoff group for both Class 1 and 2 calculations. For example, a contract consisting of 50% Class 1, 30% Class 2, and 20% Class 3 would only be included in the Class 1 calculation.

The data has been submitted to the DOAG as electronic appendices. Appendix 3 contains the raw data and Appendix 4 presents the data used directly in the analysis of land rental rates. All information that could be used to identify individual farms has been deleted in order to ensure confidentiality and to comply with IRB requirements.

6. Mean and Median Rents/Acre by Region and Land Class

A. 25% of land in the specified land class

Region	Land Class	Number of Contracts	Mean Rent $/acre	Median Rent $/acre
River Valley	1	1	300	300
	2	1	83.3	83.3
	3	0	0	0
	4	0	0	0
	5	0	0	0
	6	0	0	0
	7	1	73.5	73.5
	8	0	0	0
Statewide	1	2	246.5	246.5
	2	11	203.3	107.7
	3	17	62	50
	4	5	164.8	100
	5	2	175	175
	6	5	159.4	68.75
	7	3	160.8	73.5
	8	6	137.2	34.3

B. 50% of land in the specified land class

Region	Land Class	Number of Contracts	Mean Rent $/acre	Median Rent $/acre
River Valley	1	1	300	300
	2	1	83.3	83.3
	3	0	0	0
	4	0	0	0
	5	0	0	0
	6	0	0	0
	7	1	73.5	73.5
	8	0	0	0
Statewide	1	2	246.5	246.5
	2	7	160.2	100
	3	16	59.2	48.4
	4	4	197.4	103.1
	5	2	175	175
	6	4	193.7	84.4
	7	1	73.5	73.5
	8	5	164.1	50

C. 75% of land in the specified land class

Region	Land Class	Number of Contracts	Mean Rent $/acre	Median Rent $/acre
River Valley	1	1	300	300
	2	1	83.3	83.3
	3	0	0	0
	4	0	0	0
	5	0	0	0
	6	0	0	0
	7	0	0	0
	8	0	0	0
Statewide	1	2	246.5	246.5
	2	7	160.2	100
	3	12	65.8	50
	4	3	79.9	100
	5	2	175	175
	6	3	62.2	68.75
	7	0	0	0
	8	4	67.6	34.3

D. 100% of land in the specified land class

Region	Land Class	Number of Contracts	Mean Rent $/acre	Median Rent $/acre
River Valley	1	1	300	300
	2	1	83.3	83.3
	3	0	0	0
	4	0	0	0
	5	0	0	0
	6	0	0	0
	7	0	0	0
	8	0	0	0
Statewide	1	2	246.5	246.5
	2	6	144.1	100
	3	12	65.8	50
	4	3	79.9	100
	5	2	175	175
	6	3	62.2	68.75
	7	0	0	0
	8	4	67.6	34.3

7. Comparison of Matched Respondents Between 2020 and 2025 Survey Rounds

	2020		2025	
Email				
	16		16	
Contracts				
	30		33	
No Rent Contracts				
	11		12	
County				
Hartford	11		12	
Litchfield	12		12	
New London	3		1	
Middlesex	0		2	
Windham	4		4	
Unknown	0		2	
River Vally				
River Vally	4		6	
Non-River Vally	26		25	
Crop				
Nursery and horticulture			1	
Corn Silage	3		5	
Corn	1			
Fruits, nuts, or berries	1		2	
Hay, Alfalfa			5	
Hay, not Alfalfa	19		18	
Pasture	6		10	
Sweet Corn	1			
Tobacco	1		2	
Forest Products			1	
Maple syrup			3	
Other (list as many as necessary)	2			
Rental Rate [100%]	**# of Contracts**	**Mean $/acre**	**# of Contracts**	**$/acre**
Class 1	2	325	1	300
Class 2	0		2	237.5
Class 3	5	128.7	4	50.76
Class 4	2	55	1	106.25
Class 5	1	50	1	50
Class 6	0		0	
Class 7	0		0	
Class 8	0		2	34.26
Class 9	0		0	
Rental Rate [50%]	**# of Contracts**	**Mean $/acre**	**# of Contracts**	**$/acre**
Class 1	4	218.25	1	300
Class 2	0		2	237.5
Class 3	7	106.8	6	50.56
Class 4	2	55	1	106.25
Class 5	1	50	1	50
Class 6	1	12.5	0	
Class 7	0		0	
Class 8	0		2	34.26
Class 9	0		0	

Since we received 16 responses from individuals who participated in both the 2020 and 2025 surveys, we are able to conduct a direct comparison between the two survey rounds. Table 7 presents a detailed comparison of these matched responses across several dimensions, including the number of total and no-rent contracts, respondent counties, River Valley classification, harvested crops, and rental rates by land class. Overall, we observe consistent patterns across the two time periods within this subsample, suggesting relatively stable land rental and cropping behaviors over time.

The second section of the survey focuses on stumpage prices in Connecticut, based on 29 timber sales reported by 19 respondents. Appendix 5 presents the data used in the analysis of timber stumpage prices.

Table 8 summarizes key characteristics of these sales. Most respondents were industrial foresters (12), and slightly more identified as buyers (16) than sellers (12). Most sales occurred in eastern Connecticut. Lump-sum contracts were more common (17 of 28) than mill-tally. In terms of volume, most sales were mid to large, with 11 exceeding 100 MBF.

8. **Sale Information**

		Observation	Total
Role	Consulting forester	5	29
	Independent logger/buyer	5	
	Industrial forester	12	
	Christmas Tree Grower	2	
	University Forester	2	
	Landowner	3	
Seller or Buyer	Seller	12	28
	Buyer	16	
Time	First Quarter	12	29
	Second Quarter	2	
	Third Quarter	2	
	Fourth Quarter	13	
Location	East	20	28
	West	8	
Type	Lump-Sum	17	28
	Mill-Tally	11	
Size	<50 MBF	8	28
	51-100 MBF	9	
	>100 MBF	11	

Table 9 presents the number of reported timber sales, mean and median prices (in dollars per sale). Red oak and white oak were the most frequently reported species, with 21 and 18 sales respectively, both showing mean prices near $197. Sugar maple also showed relatively high average and median prices. In contrast, species like red maple, beech, and pallet hardwoods had lower market values. Sales of softwoods were less frequent, with hemlock and white pine being the most commonly reported.

9. Reported Stumpage Prices by Species

Species	Number of Sales	Mean Price/$	Median Price/$	Note
Red oak	21	196.8	150	
White oak	18	197.7	150	
Other oaks	17	105.4	70	
Ash	12	150.7	100	
Cherry	7	80	55	
Sugar maple	15	182.7	187.5	
Red maple	19	47.4	25	
Tulip poplar	1	100	100	
Yellow birch	13	55	20	
Black birch	18	54.7	35	
Paper birch	3	275	275	
Beech	7	38.6	20	
Pallet Hdwd	7	29.3	20	
Other Hdwd:	14	30	20	Hickory
White pine	11	90	50	
Red pine	0			
Hemlock	9	36	35	
Spruce	4	2632	35	
Other sfwd:	1	12323	12323	Fir
Poles, hardwd ($/linear ft)	1			
Poles, softwd ($/linear ft)	0			
Fulwood ($/cd)	17	10.6	10	
Pulpwood ($/cd)	1			
Biomass ($/ton)	1			

RECOMMENDATIONS

A key challenge in this round of data collection was the inaccuracy and inconsistency of the farm lists provided by the DOAG. Unlike the 2020 survey, where email invitations were the most effective in generating responses, the current lists did not include any email addresses. While distributing the survey through assessors did provide support, our findings indicate that direct email invitations remain the most effective method for obtaining valid responses.

Additionally, the 117 municipal farm lists were provided as separate documents, each with a different format. Some lists were missing key information — such as farm acreage — which led to biased sampling. Specifically, farms lacking acreage information were excluded from our postcard mailing because we applied a 30-acre threshold when drawing the random sample. To improve future outreach efforts, we recommend that DOAG provide a standardized and complete farm database that includes both contact information — particularly email addresses — and acreage details.

Moreover, it would make the study more effective in the future if the option to report rental values by land class was removed from the survey. It is obvious that no one pays for rental land this way and it is no longer a relevant question to ask individuals, especially after having administered two rounds of the survey. To streamline the study, it is most effective to only include payment by acre and lump sum as payment options. It may be helpful to ask those who pay by lump sum how they determined their asking price. There may be another method of valuation that landowners are using that we do not know about and could be important to capture.

While the survey appears concise — just one printed page — it actually includes over 2,000 questions due to extensive loops and repeated sections. In the 2020 survey, consistent and intuitive variable naming supported efficient data reshaping. In contrast, the 2025 survey's variable naming created considerable workloads during data cleaning and organization. To reduce the processing burden and minimize redundancy, it is crucial to design the survey with a clear vision of the data needed and the optimal methods for collection. Thoughtful variable naming and well-structured survey design are essential for improving data quality, streamlining analysis, and enhancing the overall effectiveness of the study.

Lastly, we recommend considering a shift in the data collection approach from a once-every-five-years effort to a more continuous, long-term process. Our experience from two survey rounds has shown that obtaining a sufficient number of valid responses remains a persistent challenge. Maintaining the survey in an open, ongoing format and promoting it in locations frequented by farmers — such as through QR codes at agricultural offices, events, or farm supply stores — may improve participation. This approach could help build a more robust dataset over time and provide a stronger foundation for future reporting.

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APPENDIX 1: Surveys

APPENDIX 1.1: Farm Survey for Land Rentals

Farm Survey for Land Rentals

PLEASE DIRECT ANY QUESTIONS TO: Kimberly Rollins at (860) 486-4394 kimberly.rollins@uconn.edu **or** Charles Towe at (860) 486-2739 charles.towe@uconn.edu	PLEASE COMPLETE FORM AND RETURN BY **May 10, 2025.** TO: **Charles Towe, 1376 Storrs Rd, Unit 4201, Storrs, CT, 06269-4021** **PART I: NET RENTAL LAND USE VALUE SURVEY FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 2024**	**Please see instructions before completing survey**

DO TOU RENT LAND **TO** OR **FROM** OTHERS? CIRCLE: YES   NO   IF YES, PLEASE CONTINUE.

BUSINESS NAME: EMAIL: PHONE:

NAME (FIRST)   (M.I.)   (LAST)   BUSINESS ADDRESS (Number and Street) CITY   STATE ZIP CODE

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(Fa)	(Fb)	(F)	(G)
Connecticut Town (where land is located) Rent <u>to others</u> (RENTER) or <u>from others</u> (RENTEE)	Index of <u>Rental Agreements</u> List one per row	Type of <u>Crop</u> Grown in Land Class	<u>Land Classification</u> Rented in % or acres (see instruction for land class)	Number of <u>Acres</u>	Paid per Acre by Class $	Total Paid All Land $	Other Items rented. IF ANY (see instructions) DESCRIBE & GIVE DOLLAR VALUE	Value of Services to Landowner in addition to Cash Rent Paid DESCRIBE & GIVE DOLLAR VALUE
EXAMPLE: Lebanon-RENTEE	#1	Silage	60% Class 1 40% Class 2	72 48	70 50	7,740	Bam: $1000/year	N/A
Lebanon-RENTER	#2	Corn	30% Class 4 45% Class 6 25% Class 7	200		7,000	Equipment: $3500/year	Swaping of Crops: $200

A sample is provided at the top of the survey form. If you are uncertain of any questions, fill out the form as best you can or contact Charles Towe (860-486-2739)

Contact Information: Provide business name, name of individual filling out the survey, business address, telephone number and e-mail address of person completing the survey. All information will remain CONFIDENTIAL.

Renter or Rentee: Identify in Column A.

   RENTER = rent to others

   RENTEE = rent from others

Column (A): Connecticut town where the land is located. Identify whether you are a RENTER or RENTEE.

Column (B): Index (or name) of rental agreements. Use a new line for each separate rental agreement.

Column (C): Type of crop grown in specified land class. Write in the type of crop. Ex.: tobacco, sweet corn, silage, pumpkins, Xmas trees.

Column (D): Land Classification. Can report either percentage or acreage. Percentages should total to 100%.

Column (E): Number of acres in rental agreement.

Column (F): Total rent paid to the RENTER or by the RENTEE (Fa=Per Acre by Class if available; Fb=Total all land).

Column (G): Other owner items included in total rent. These are resources that the owner of the land provides. They may include items such as existing buildings, greenhouses, equipment, and irrigation. Describe and give dollar values.

Column (H): Services provided to the landowner that give added value to the land. Services are those over and above normal working of the land which the person renting the land contributes to the rental of the land. Examples may include items such as: maintaining or improving farm roads or fencing, payment of property taxes, snowplowing, swapping of crops, erecting, maintaining, or improving buildings. Describe and give dollar value.

Land Class Types: Definitions

Land Class Code	Type	Description	Soils and Limitations
1	Tillable A	Excellent. Shade tobacco, nursery, some cropland	Light, well drained, sandy loams, typically flat or level, no stones
2	Tillable B	Very Good. Binder tobacco, vegetables, potatoes, some cropland	Light, well drained, sandy loams, typically level to slightly rolling, may have some stones.
3	Tillable C	Very Good to good. Quite level. Corn silage, hay, vegetables, potatoes, cropland	Moderate heavier soils, level to rolling, may have stones
4	Tillable D	Good to fair. Moderate to considerable slope. Hay, corn silage, rotation pasture, cropland	Heavier soils, maybe sloped and hilly, stones and seasonal wetness maybe limiting factors. Xmas trees
5	Orchard	Fruit orchard	May include grapes and berries
6	Pasture	Permanent Pasture, unmanaged pasture, not tilled, grazing	Maybe heavier soils too wet or stony to till for crops, may be wooded area. Xmas trees
7	Swamp, Ledge, Scrub	Wetlands, ledge outcroppings	Non-farmable areas that also make up the farm
8	Woodland, Forest	Forestland associated with the farm unit	Non-farmable areas that also make up the farm.
9	Maritime Heritage Land	Waterfront real property for shell stock, aquaculture, lobstering and shell fishing	Waterfront waters used for aquaculture purposes such as growing and harvesting shellfish and lobsters

Are you a: Consulting forester_____   Public lands forester_____   Industrial forester____

Independent logger/ buyer___   Sawmiller_____   Utility forester_____

IF YES, PLEASE CONTINUE.

Please note the quarter in which you are reporting and the prices paid for timber in that quarter. Please report stumpage [i.e., not roadside] sawtimber prices in $ per Mbf International. Reports are due one month after the end of each quarter.

_____First quarter (Jan. 1st through March 31st)   _____Second quarter (April 1st through June 30th)
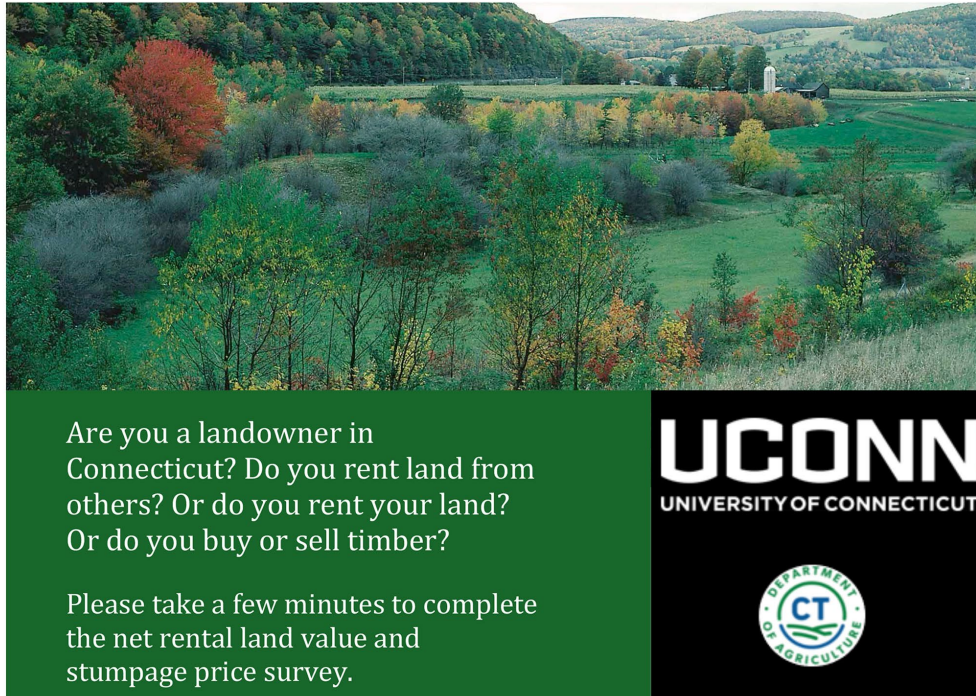_____Third quarter (July 1st through Sept. 30th)   _____Fourth quarter (Oct. 1st through Dec. 31st)

SPECIES	Sale# 1	Sale# 2	Sale# 3	Sale# 4	Sale# 5	Sale# 6
Red oak						
White oak						
Other oaks						
Ash						
Cherry						
Sugar maple						
Red maple						
Tulip poplar						
Yellow birch						
Black birch						
Paper birch						
Beech						
Pallet Hdwd *						
Other hdwd: _____						
White pine						
Red pine						
Hemlock						
Spruce						
Other sfwd: _____						
Poles, **hard**wd ($/linear ft)						
Poles, **soft**wd ($/linear ft)						
Fulwood ($/cd)						
Pulpwood ($/cd)						
Biomass ($/ton)						
Location – E or W of Connecticut River	E W	E W	E W	E W	E W	E W
Sale type (lump-sum (L) or mill-tally(M))	L M	L M	L M	L M	L M	L M
On this sale, are you reporting for the: (B) Buyer or (S) Seller	B S	B S	B S	B S	B S	B S
Sale size: A=<50 MBF B=51-100 MBF C=>100 MBF	A B C	A B C	A B C	A B C	A B C	A B C

* Pallet hdwd= mixed low quality hardwood. On some sales, a single price may be paid for this material. You may want to report a "Pallet" price, rather than individual species prices.

<u>Please</u> **report LOCATION (E or W of the CT River). We can't use the data without this information**

Appendix 2: Postcard (Electronic Submission)

Are you a landowner in Connecticut? Do you rent land from others? Or do you rent your land? Or do you buy or sell timber?

Please take a few minutes to complete the net rental land value and stumpage price survey.

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Complete a short online survey to help landowners in your community.

Land and Forest Net Rental and Stumpage Survey
University of Connecticut
Prof. Charles Towe
1376 Storrs Road
Unit 4021
Storrs, CT 06269-4021

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Address
City, State

Please email **landmgmt@uconn.edu** if you have any questions