

**2013 National Sunflower Survey**  
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In 2013, UVM Extension

All of the fields surveyed in Vermont and New York were in oilseed sunflowers, and all were categorized as dryland production as opposed to irrigated. Six out of eight (75%) of the fields were managed with conventional tillage (Table 1). Most of the growers were producing sunflower oil for fuel, but many were interested in the meal for livestock feed, and at least two growers were producing culinary sunflower oil as a value-added product.

In the sunflower survey, seed yields are calculated by estima

-related.

Seed yields are linked to the agronomic challenges in each surveyed field (Figure 3).

**Figure 3. Average seed yield as impacted by predominant yield-limiting factors, 2013. White labels indicate the number of fields with a particular top yield-limiting factor.**

Deer damage seems to be a unique problem for growers in the Northeast. Particularly in remote fields, deer often work the edges of a stand of sunflowers and nibble the heads off completely or cause deformation of the sunflower head by eating large chunks (Figure



