

Showing Our Appreciation for Agriculture

*"It's just
plain good!"*

1997

Annual



Report

San Luis Obispo County Department of Agriculture

San Luis Obispo County Department of Agriculture Weights and Measures

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Calendar Year Contributions
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Hilary Nielsen **Frances Sullivan**

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"It's just plain good!"



Table of Contents

Staff and Associates	2
A Note from the Commissioner/Sealer	3
"What Does Agriculture Mean to You?"	4
"What We Do" - Department Programs and Activities for 1997	6
Sustainable Agriculture and Integrated Pest Management	7
Department Goals for 1998	8
Ten Year Commodity Comparison	8
Top Twenty Value Crops	9
Commodity Statistics Summary	10-14
Commercial Landings of Marine Resources for 1996	10
Financial Report: 1996-97 Fiscal Year	15

Cover photo:

Yvonne Maddalena, first place photo contest winner,
Ag Appreciation Week 1997

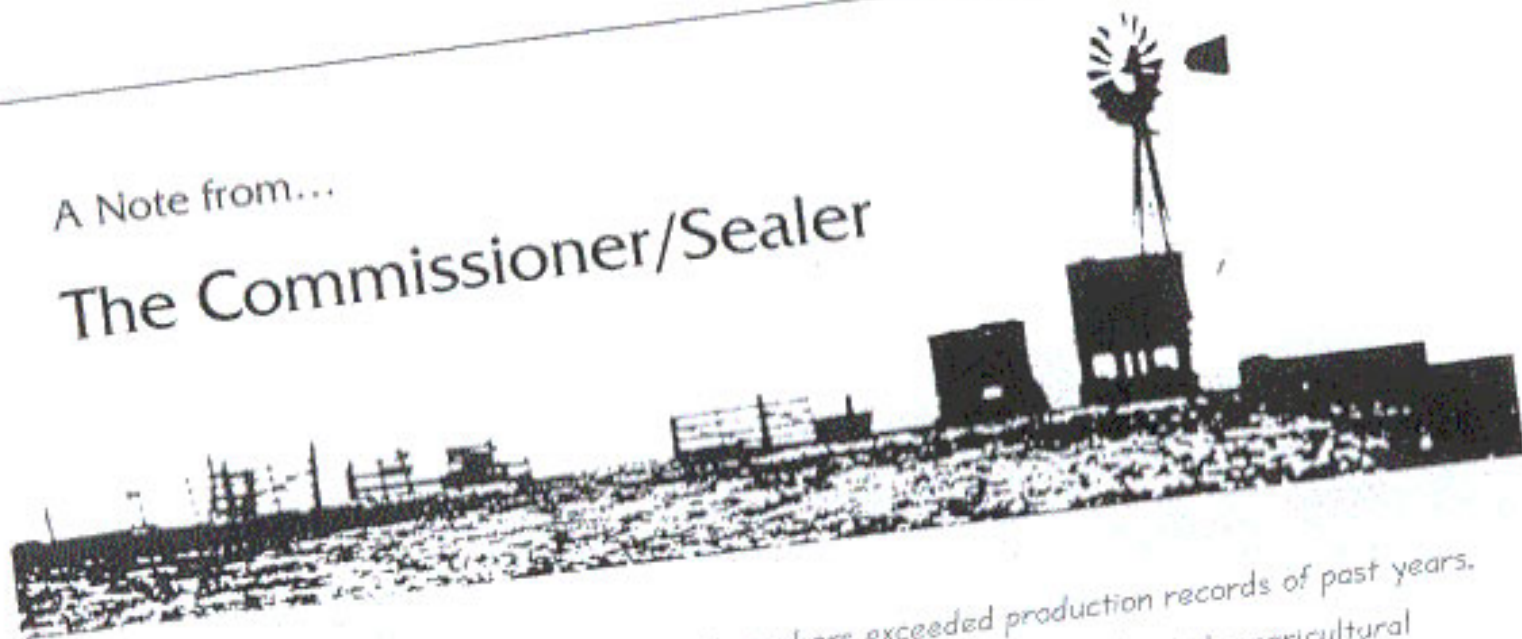
Back cover photos from Ag Appreciation Week 1997 participants:

Strawberry Season at Farmers Market by **Robert C. Pool**
Barns in Santa Margarita by **Marlin Harms**
Harvest Beasts on Hwy 46 by **M D Elkin**
1936 Allis Chalmers Track Tractor at Rest by **Patty Otts**
Golden Grain Field by **Alan Curtis**
Sunset Over Paso by **Claire Silver**
Grapes at Harvest Time by **Yvonne Maddalena**

g Graphics by Erick

A Note from...

The Commissioner/Sealer



In 1997, San Luis Obispo County farmers and ranchers exceeded production records of past years, generating an estimated **\$381,806,000** value at their farm gate. Working hard, the agricultural community produces food, fiber and horticultural products that find their way throughout the world. Beyond providing our food and helping to enhance our quality of life as stewards of the land, farmers and ranchers also play critical roles as friends, neighbors, community volunteers and tax payers. Collectively they contribute significantly to making San Luis Obispo County an outstanding place to live.

Demonstrating appreciation of the daily contributions of the county's farmers and ranchers was the focus of the first annual San Luis Obispo County *Agricultural Appreciation Week* held in October 1997. Activities and displays demonstrating the farming community's commitment to resource stewardship and food safety were highlighted at Farmers Markets throughout the county. Interactive events introducing children to agriculture were especially successful, including participation in the Morro Bay Harbor Festival's 'Fashion a Fish Contest,' and the 'Stump the Bugman Contest' held in downtown San Luis Obispo during Farmers Market. Photographs from the event's photo contest grace the pages of this Annual Report. You will also notice the responses to our roving reporter's question, *'What Does Agriculture Mean to You.'* along with pictures of participants.

For the first time, our report provides a section with information on commercial landings from our local Marine Fishing Industry. As another contributor to our local food supply, which is distributed internationally, the fishing industry shares resource stewardship and food safety challenges similar to those shaping local agriculture. We hope the readers find the section interesting and informative. Farmers, ranchers and fishermen must all live and work with Mother Nature's resources and challenges such as El Niño. As their "customers," we should all take time to appreciate the efforts of these individuals on our behalf.

I wish to thank the staff and all those who spent valuable time helping us prepare this report.

Rich Gust

The Land and Our Shared Values

"A land ethic for tomorrow should be as honest as Thoreau's *Walden*, and as comprehensive as the sensitive science of ecology. It should stress the oneness of our resources and the live-and-help-live logic of the great chain of life. If, in our haste to "progress" the economics of ecology are disregarded by citizens and policy makers alike, the result will be an ugly America."

— Stewart Lee Udall

A productive discussion about land use issues between the urban and farming community cannot even begin to take place until we can see the need to look beyond our differences and acknowledge that we do have many shared values — values that will ultimately bring us together to develop workable solutions to land use challenges facing both the farming and urban communities.

Perhaps one step toward identifying our shared values is to put ourselves outdoors together, not on the land, but instead looking down at the land from the sky. From this perspective, we can see the beauty of the sand and the ocean, the rich agriculture land from which we get our food, the homes that make up our neighborhoods, and the roads that take us on our respective journeys. We can also see the rolling hills and valleys that provide shelter and food for wildlife, and add that touch of beauty in our surroundings that makes living here such a gift.

From this point of view, we can also identify the various patterns of the land — patterns that tell us a story about choices we have made about the use of the land. Choices that impact the lives of not only the people who own the land, but also the lives of friends, family, neighbors and the community-at-large.

So what does this view from the sky, tell us about what values we all hold in common? We all value land for everything it provides for us — from our livelihood to the food that nourishes our bodies to the opportunities it gives us to create communities. And although we have different uses for the land, it still remains important to each and every one of us to protect it, not only for ourselves but for future generations as well.

The view from above also helps us look beyond our own neighborhoods and farmland to see the impact our decisions to build or expand may have infringed upon others. It's an important point of view that can often be overlooked when working only from a personal perspective, without considering or caring about the impact our decisions have on others.

A significant challenge facing us then, is to step beyond our own boundaries, and look at things

from different perspectives. If, we, as caretakers of the land, can begin to see the value of stepping out of our own shoes and into the shoes of others, then perhaps we can make decisions based on shared values. And throughout this process, we need to strive to look beyond what appear to be insurmountable differences, to find common ground — ground that we all share, and value.



Aerial photo of lower Arroyo Grande Valley



"Sustaining of the natural ecosystem by using natural methods."

*Richard Bear, Maine
Visitor to the Central Coast*



"Food. It helps us by living."

*Stacy Gould
San Luis Obispo
11 years old*



"A merging of people and the soil to create food."

*Frank Ricceri
Oceanic*

"I don't get enough of it in Maine so I come to California to enjoy it! Especially the strawberries!"

*Deborah Bear, Maine
Visitor to the Central Coast*

Culture Mean To You?



"First thing that comes to mind is grazing... dealing with the earth... and not just agriculture planting, but food and substance."

*Aracely Argumaniz
Washington D.C
visitor to the Central Coast
and former Cal Poly Student*



"My family has been involved in agriculture for years, so it's part of my life."

*Nadine McCarty
San Luis Obispo*



"Food, greenery, life."

*Mariel Rogers
Santa Maria*

Bugs...

Even the "little buggers" appreciate nature



...and Bees!



“What We Do”

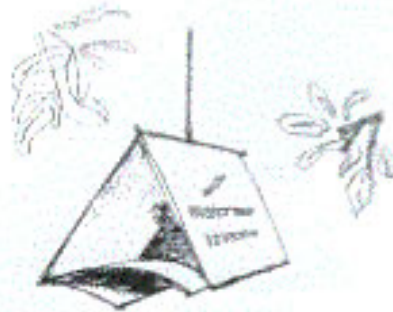
The County Department of Agriculture/Measurement Standards is *leading the way to a better tomorrow* through numerous programs and services designed to protect the public's health and safety and the environment, promote agriculture, and ensure the integrity of the marketplace. Following is a description of the department's activities:

Environmental Protection

The **Environmental Protection** division conducts a comprehensive program in pesticide use enforcement and hazardous materials control which protects workers, the public's health and safety, and the environment. This is achieved by permitting and monitoring the use of pesticides; collecting and reviewing pesticide use data; investigating pesticide misuse, enforcing laws and responding to pesticide accidents; educating and assisting agriculturists and homeowners about pesticide use; and promoting the importance of food safety. In addition, the County Agriculture Commissioner is the primary regulator of pesticides used by state and federal agencies and conducts a county-wide agricultural hazardous materials inventory. This information is then made available to the public upon request.

Pest Prevention

The **Pest Prevention** program is mandated by the California Food and Agriculture Code to prevent the introduction and spread of pests in San Luis Obispo County. We operate the pest exclusion, pest detection, and pest eradication programs to protect agriculture, cities, suburbs and native habitat from pests foreign to California. We also regulate county beekeepers to provide a safe distance between apiaries and the public.



Pest Management

The purpose of the **Pest Management** program is to protect the environment, agriculture and the public from rodents, weeds, insect pests and diseases. An integrated pest management approach is followed to reduce risk and the dependency on traditional pesticides. Community outreach



and coordination is conducted to educate those who control pest problems.

Product Quality

Our **Product Quality** programs assure the consumer that agricultural products are properly inspected for compliance with applicable rules, and that agricultural business is afforded a fair and equitable opportunity to market their products. We conduct quality control inspections of Farmer's Markets, nurseries, organic farms, eggs producers, and seed distributors.

Agricultural Resources

The county's rich agricultural resources are protected through a variety of activities in the **Agricultural Resources** program including: Statistics and Mapping which produces an annual County Crop Report and which maps agricultural lands using a geographic information system (GIS); Land Use Planning which works to reduce conflicts between farmers and neighbors, provides technical agricultural information to boards, councils and committees, and protects agricultural lands for the future; Emergency Preparedness planning which protects the public by monitoring harvestable crops during a Diablo Canyon Power Plant emergency and assists agriculture during periods of natural disaster; and Resource Protection which assists agricultural compliance in water quality and air pollution programs, monitors organic waste disposal programs that affect agriculture, and helps agriculture with soil health issues.

Weights and Measures

The **Weights and Measures** program provides price comparisons for the consumer and assures fairness for the merchant when products, such as groceries and gasoline, are sold by weight, measure, count or time. Both the buyer and seller are protected when Weights and Measures inspectors test store scales, checkout scanners, packages, taxi meters, gasoline pumps, etc.

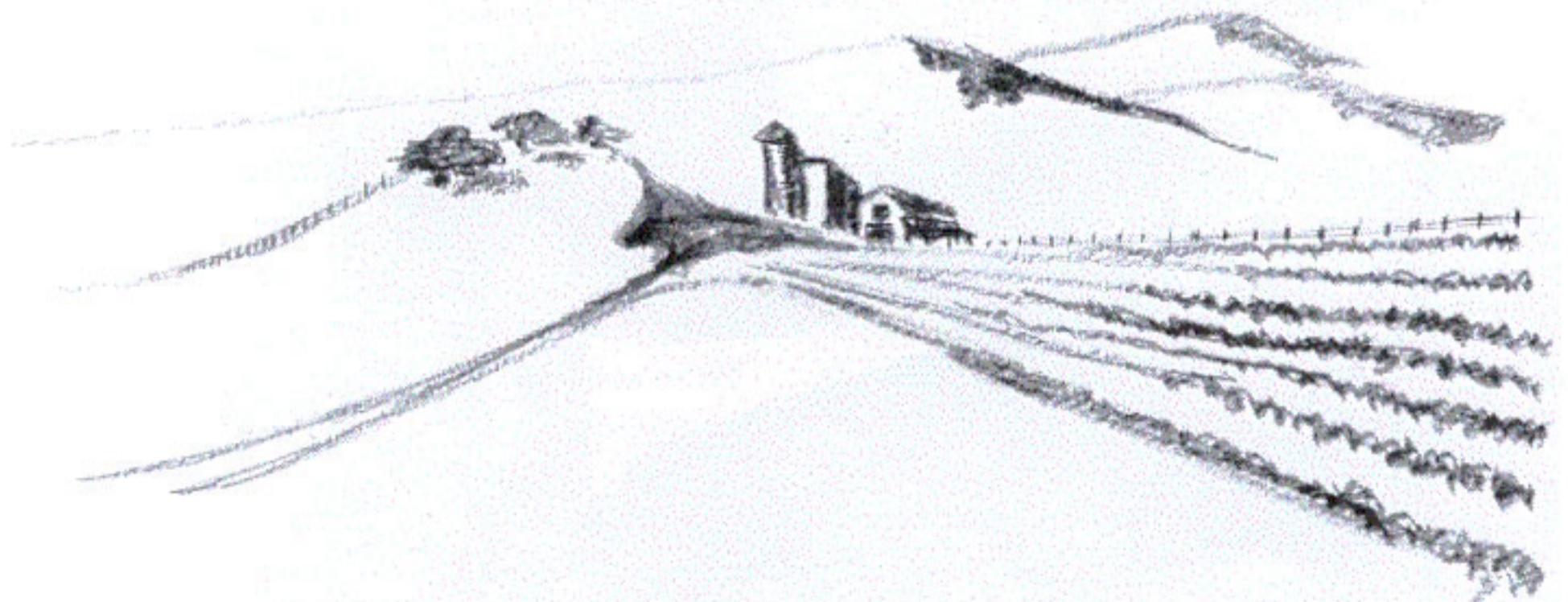
Sustainable Agriculture and Integrated Pest Management



Promotion of sustainable agricultural practices and pesticide alternatives are ways the Agriculture Department encourages the reduction of pesticide use. During 1997, we worked with land managers to find alternative ways to control invasive weeds by demonstrating timed livestock grazing to reduce weed populations, applying mulch cover layers in ranch settings, and by participating in hand removal of "pioneer plants" on roadsides. In addition, we offered Yellow Starthistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*) tailgate talks to interested groups and neighborhood residents where we presented nonchemical control options.

We also held a mini-conference to encourage the control of Giant Reed (*Arundo donax*) in our waterways. We are also in the process of helping San Luis Obispo County employees implement non-pesticide based control methods for pests within county buildings.

Biological Control continues to be an important part of what we do. We have distributed over 15,000 hand collected biological control insects and have monitored their progress and movement. This year we introduced a new highly effective control insect, a Gall Fly, for Yellow Starthistle. The fly's larva has proven to be highly effective in feeding on the Starthistle seed. We also completed a three year research project on fly larva control agent for Artichoke Thistle. We recently received permits to locate this fly larva to other areas infested with this invasive weed.



Departmental Goals For 1998



- Improve farm worker educational programs about pesticide safety. The department will conduct educational programs in Spanish and English for farm workers and establish telephone lines in Spanish and English to handle farm worker inquiries, complaints and provide information.
- Streamline hazardous materials programs to simplify the application for agricultural operations.
- Work closely with school district personnel to reduce pesticide use in county schools, and teach school maintenance staff about integrated pest management methods.
- Implement a computer mapping system to integrate and consolidate the various mapping projects currently used in the department to increase efficiency and provide accurate maps of agricultural sites and activities.
- Assist with the adoption of the Agriculture and Open Space Element of the County General Plan and further develop methods to protect agricultural land and resources in the county.
- Perform a customer survey to improve lines of communication with the general public, agricultural, environmental and other customers.
- Continue with office automation improvements such as computer networking, e-mail, electronic transfer of information, and voice mail to enhance customer service.

Ten Year Comparison of Valuation of Major Groups

YEAR	ANIMAL	FIELD	NURSERY & SEED	FRUIT & NUT	VEGETABLE	TOTAL
1988	55,415,000	30,240,000	22,635,000	41,122,000	117,448,000	266,860,000
1989	30,875,000	25,370,000	26,645,000	59,946,000	137,859,000	280,695,000
1990	30,276,000	17,666,000	35,657,000	53,541,000	135,349,000	272,489,000
1991	26,440,000	16,989,000	36,070,000	54,746,000	126,352,000	260,597,000
1992	28,419,000	18,575,000	37,749,000	56,619,000	136,324,000	277,686,000
1993	33,102,000	20,666,000	39,783,000	60,353,000	137,316,000	291,220,000
1994	31,431,000	21,020,000	45,517,000	65,476,000	134,784,000	298,228,000
1995	26,188,000	21,340,000	50,534,000	70,975,000	147,771,000	316,808,000
1996	** 24,513,000	22,445,000	** 55,889,000	88,932,000	134,047,000	328,179,000
1997	29,223,000	18,056,000	65,486,000	120,912,000	148,129,000	381,806,000

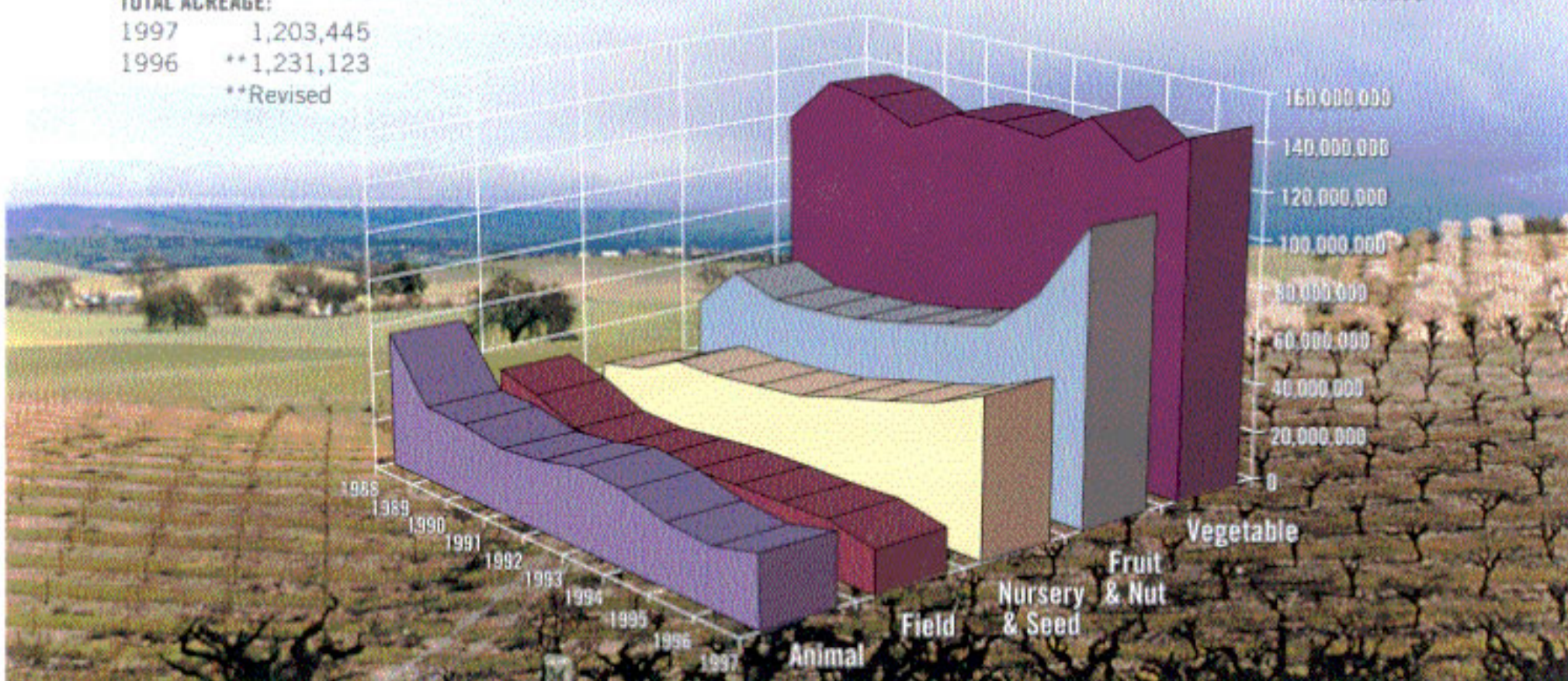
TOTAL ACREAGE:

1997 1,203,445

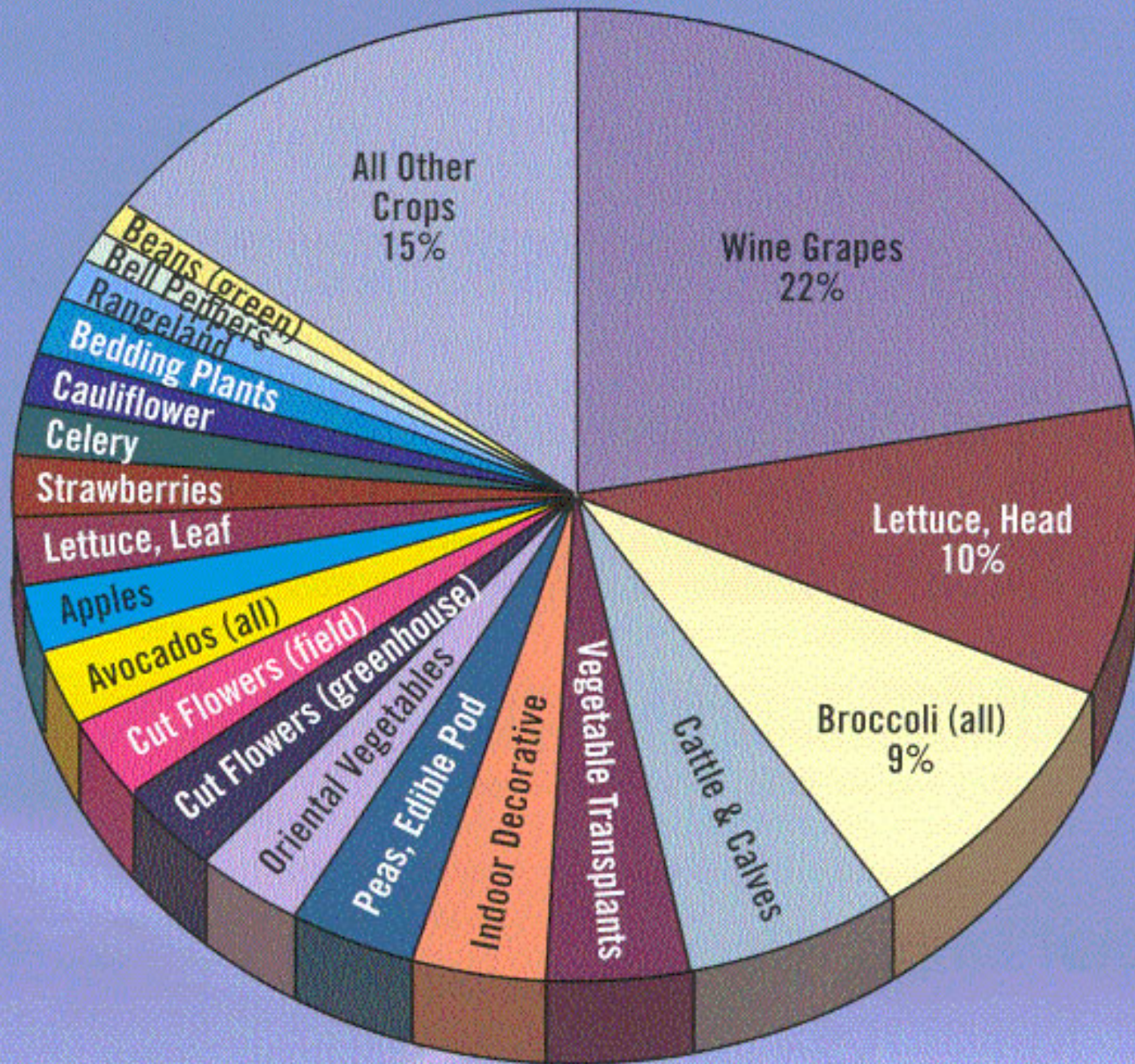
1996 ** 1,231,123

**Revised

**Revised



Top Twenty Value Crops



1. Wine Grapes	\$83,680,000	11. Avocados (all)	\$9,416,000
2. Lettuce, Head	\$36,836,000	12. Apples	\$8,688,000
3. Broccoli (all)	\$33,820,000	13. Lettuce, Leaf	\$8,618,000
4. Cattle & Calves	\$24,344,000	14. Strawberries	\$7,897,000
5. Vegetable Transplants	\$15,204,000	15. Celery	\$6,819,000
6. Indoor Decorative	\$14,957,000	16. Cauliflower	\$6,793,000
7. Peas, Edible Pod	\$13,716,000	17. Bedding Plants, Sod & Ground Cover	\$6,526,000
8. Oriental Vegetables	\$11,735,000	18. Rangeland	\$6,355,000
9. Cut Flowers (greenhouse)	\$11,426,000	19. Bell Peppers	\$4,244,000
10. Cut Flowers (field)	\$10,803,000	20. Beans (green)	\$4,149,000

Animal Industry

After two years of declining prices the value for cattle and calves rebounded in 1997 with nearly a five million dollar increase. Sheep and lambs continued their upward trend of the past three years.



COMMODITY	YEAR	NO. OF HEAD	PRODUCTION	UNIT	VALUE PER UNIT	TOTAL
Cattle and Calves	1997	58,000	358,000	Cwt	68.00	\$24,344,000
	1996	55,000	352,000	Cwt	56.00	\$19,712,000
Hogs	1997	1,280	2,432	Cwt	72.00	175,000
	1996	1,415	2,603	Cwt	75.00	195,000
Honey	1997		177,500	Lbs	0.77	137,000
	1996		200,870	Lbs	0.86	173,000
Milk	1997		68,971	Cwt	13.74	948,000
	1996		67,110	Cwt	14.33	962,000
Sheep and Lambs	1997	8,550	10,688	Cwt	104.00	1,112,000
	1996	8,050	10,467	Cwt	101.50	1,062,000
Wool	1997		63,000	Lbs	0.80	50,000
	1996		71,900	Lbs	0.65	47,000
Miscellaneous*	1997					2,457,000
	1996					** 2,362,000
TOTAL	1997					\$29,223,000
Animal Industry	1996					\$24,513,000

*Eggs, Poultry, Goats, Game Birds, Bees wax, Pollen, Pollination, Aquaculture

**Revised

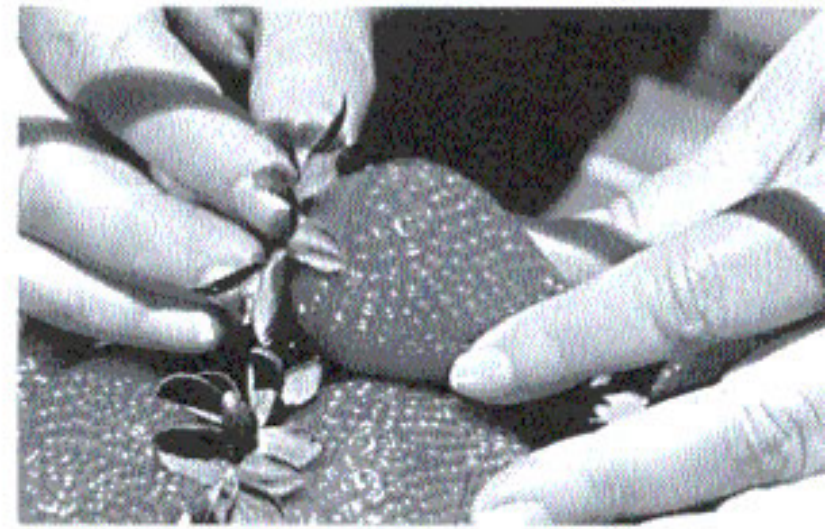
Commercial Landings of Marine Resources for 1996

This year we added a new section to our annual report to show the value of the commercial ocean fish catch in San Luis Obispo County. The ocean harvest is not considered "agriculture" in the statewide criteria for county crop reports, but is none-the-less an important component of the food supply and our local economy. The following statistics represent the 1996 calendar year value for two San Luis Obispo county commercial fishery landings, Morro Bay and Port San Luis Obispo, compared with California ports.

FISHERY	Morro Bay and Port San Luis		California Ports	
	1,000's POUNDS	VALUE \$1,000	1,000's POUNDS	VALUE \$1,000
Rockfish	1,602	1,471	16,413	8,748
Dover Sole	2,915	925	14,098	4,245
Thornyheads	1,032	907	7,302	6,522
Spot Prawn	112	762	527	3,573
Cabazon	189	680	246	846
Sablefish	491	433	6,996	8,590
Ocean Shrimp	705	425	9,345	5,605
Rockcrab	218	258	1,153	1,347
Swordfish	73	249	1,766	5,852
Salmon	122	223	4,112	5,972
Petrale Sole	123	126	1,805	1,614
Halibut	46	127	942	2,563
Rex Sole	211	82	1,097	409
Albacore	72	64	11,057	10,468
Squid	478	62	177,163	33,278
Abalone	6	59	225	2,168
Dungeness Crab	24	58	12,318	17,203
Lingcod	71	56	1,076	583
Surfperch	32	54	85	111
Thresher Shark	20	29	400	580
Flounder	10	14	61	36
Sheephead	5	10	252	693
Mako Shark	4	5	143	166
Opah	9	4	183	86
All Other	145	196	192,532	62,987
TOTALS	8,715	\$7,279	461,297	\$184,245

Fruit & Nut Crops

Fueled by significant gains in wine grape production, this category gained in overall value by more than 35% compared to 1996. Wine Grapes, benefiting from favorable growing conditions and major advances in price, jumped in value by nearly 30 million dollars. Several crops increased in bearing acreage, notably apples and wine grapes, with recent plantings coming into production. Both avocados and strawberries showed sharp increases in value per unit of production.



CROP	YEAR	ACREAGE BEARING ACREAGE	PER ACRE	PRODUCTION TOTAL	UNIT	VALUE PER UNIT	TOTAL
Apples	1997	2,295	8.020	18,406	Ton	\$472.00	\$8,688,000
	1996	1,441	10.040	14,468	Ton	\$458.00	\$6,626,000
Avocados (all)	1997	996	4.150	4,133	Ton	2,278.00	9,416,000
Avocados (Hass)	1996	877	5.220	4,578	Ton	2,045.00	9,362,000
Avocados (other)	1996	123	4.900	603	Ton	396.00	239,000
Grapes, Wine (all)	1997	11,128		69,384			83,680,000
	1996	9,975		51,293			54,620,000
Chardonnay	1997	3,400	6.500	22,100	Ton	1,572.00	34,741,000
	1996	3,450	4.540	15,663	Ton	1,406.00	22,022,000
Sauvignon Blanc	1997	610	8.140	4,965	Ton	826.00	4,101,000
	1996	610	5.890	3,593	Ton	764.00	2,745,000
White Wine (other)	1997	443	7.300	3,234	Ton	710.00	2,296,000
	1996	462	5.380	2,486	Ton	640.00	1,591,000
Cabernet Sauvignon	1997	3,275	6.520	21,353	Ton	1,150.00	24,556,000
	1996	2,940	5.180	15,229	Ton	1,020.00	15,534,000
Merlot	1997	1,230	4.520	5,560	Ton	1,360.00	7,561,000
	1996	659	4.580	3,018	Ton	1,305.00	3,939,000
Pinot Noir	1997	284	2.600	738	Ton	1,760.00	1,300,000
Zinfandel	1997	1,302	6.650	8,658	Ton	678.00	5,870,000
	1996	1,233	6.680	8,236	Ton	635.00	5,230,000
Red Wine (Other)	1997	584	5.530	3,230	Ton	1,008.00	3,255,000
	1996	621	4.940	3,068	Ton	1,160.00	3,559,000
Lemons	1997	1,075	16.430	17,662	Ton	231.00	4,080,000
	1996	1,075	16.800	18,060	Ton	215.00	3,883,000
Pistachios	1997	135	1.000	135	Ton	2,000.00	270,000
	1996	120	0.380	46	Ton	3,300.00	150,000
Strawberries	1997	390	29.760	11,606	Ton	680.42	7,897,000
	1996	515	23.710	12,211	Ton	593.15	7,243,000
Valencia Oranges	1997	309	15.130	4,675	Ton	175.00	818,000
	1996	272	16.000	4,352	Ton	225.00	979,000
English Walnuts	1997	2,560	0.540	1,382	Ton	1,420.00	1,963,000
	1996	2,560	0.350	896	Ton	1,640.00	1,469,000
Miscellaneous*	1997	2,300					4,100,000
	1996	2,300					4,600,000
TOTAL	1997	21,188					\$120,912,000
Fruit & Nut Crops	1996	19,135					\$88,932,000

*Almonds, Apricot, Asian Pear, Black Walnut, Bushberry, Cherry, Feijoa, Fig, Grapefruit, Horned Melons, Kiwi, Lime, Navel Orange, Nectarine, Passion Fruit, Peach, Pear, Pepino, Persimmon, Pomegranate, Plum, Table Grape, Tangelo

Vegetable Crops

In general, the value for vegetable crops reversed the lower value trend of recent years and produced a record return. With the exception of excessive rain in January, vegetable production encountered good growing conditions for most of the year. The two largest crops, broccoli and head lettuce, gained in both production per acre and value per unit compared to 1996.



Just Jam C's Beautiful Harvest by René Marie Hitz

CROP	YEAR	HARVESTED ACREAGE	PRODUCTION PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	VALUE PER UNIT	TOTAL
Beans (Green)	1997	1,340	600.0	804,000	30#	\$5.16	\$4,149,000
	1996	662	471.0	311,802	30#	\$5.04	\$1,571,000
Bell Peppers	1997	1,006	744.0	748,464	30#	5.67	4,244,000
	1996	1,101	679.0	747,579	30#	6.26	4,680,000
Broccoli (Fresh)	1997	9,575	588.0	5,630,100	23#	5.70	32,092,000
	1996	9,560	582.0	5,563,920	23#	5.24	29,155,000
Broccoli (Freezer)	1997	640	6.0	3,840	Ton	450.00	1,728,000
	1996	542	6.2	3,360	Ton	380.00	1,277,000
Cabbage	1997	880	675.0	594,000	45#	5.98	3,552,000
	1996	625	761.0	475,625	45#	5.48	2,606,000
Cauliflower	1997	1,824	658.0	1,200,192	25#	5.66	6,793,000
	1996	1,760	661.0	1,163,360	25#	5.36	6,236,000
Celery	1997	1,031	1,121.0	1,155,751	60#	5.90	6,819,000
	1996	1,022	1,190.0	1,216,180	60#	5.24	6,373,000
Lettuce Head	1997	7,151	762.0	5,449,062	50#	6.76	36,836,000
	1996	7,365	725.0	5,339,625	50#	5.58	29,795,000
Lettuce Leaf	1997	2,074	818.0	1,696,532	25#	5.08	8,618,000
	1996	2,082	887.0	1,846,734	25#	5.02	9,271,000
Oriental Vegetables	1997	2,145	834.0	1,788,930	80#	6.56	11,735,000
	1996	1,240	885.0	1,097,400	80#	7.23	7,934,000
Peas, Edible Pod	1997	3,520	465.0	1,636,800	10#	8.38	13,716,000
	1996	3,636	535.0	1,945,260	10#	8.90	17,313,000
Spinach	1997	304	806.0	245,024	20#	4.54	1,112,000
	1996	173	840.0	145,320	20#	4.40	639,000
Squash	1997	605	747.0	451,935	30#	4.74	2,142,000
	1996	590	740.0	436,600	30#	6.40	2,794,000
Tomato	1997	74	1,650.0	122,100	20#	15.50	1,893,000
	1996	82	1,640.0	134,480	20#	15.64	2,103,000
Miscellaneous*	1997	4,035					12,700,000
	1996	3,670					12,300,000
TOTAL	1997	36,204					\$148,129,000
Vegetable Crops	1996	34,110					\$134,047,000

*Anise, Artichokes, Baby Vegetables, Brussel Sprouts, Carrots, Cilantro, Chili Peppers, Cucumber, Endive, Escarole, Garlic, Herbs, Kale, Leek, Mushrooms, Onions, Parsley, Parsnips, Potatoes, Pumpkins, Radishes, Sweet Corn, Tomatillos, Watermelon

Nursery Stock

The continued expansion of greenhouse capacity paved the way for another growth year for the nursery industry. Up overall by about 18 percent, indoor decorative plants, cut flowers and vegetable transplants each increased moderately from 1996.

CROP	YEAR	FIELD PRODUCTION (acres)	GREENHOUSE PRODUCTION (sq ft)	VALUE
Bedding Plants, Sod and Ground Cover	1997	53	155,780	\$6,526,000
	1996	46	207,598	\$6,457,000
Christmas Trees, Cut	1997	28		223,000
	1996	38		140,000
Cut Flowers (Field)	1997	481		10,803,000
	1996**	585		9,131,000
Cut Flowers (Greenhouse)	1997		1,507,894	11,426,000
	1996		1,355,276	9,014,000
Fruit-Nut Trees & Vines	1997	70	121,225	2,683,000
	1996	64	355,948	3,981,000
Fruit & Nut Trees	1997			
	1996			
Outdoor Ornamentals	1997			
	1996			
Indoor Decoratives	1997		1,982,902	14,957,000
	1996		1,670,947	12,200,000
Outdoor Ornamentals	1997	38	77,633	2,183,000
Vegetable Transplants	1997	15	1,165,325	15,204,000
	1996	21	795,000	14,003,000
Miscellaneous*	1997	9	146,920	843,000
	1996	4	30,000	110,000
TOTAL Nursery Stock	1997	695	5,157,679	\$64,848,000
	1996**	758	4,414,769	\$55,036,000

*Herbs, Specialty plants, Cacti, Succulents, Propagative plants, Bulbs, Scion wood

**Revised

Seed Crops

The drought conditions during the spring of 1997 caused a reduction in dryland grain seed acreage figures. The acreage for other types of seed crops was generally lower with the exception of flower seed.

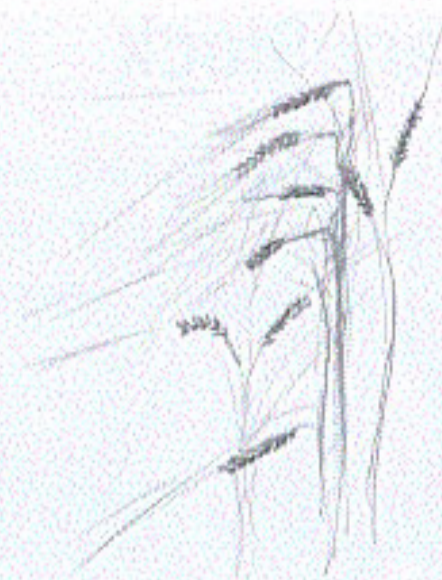
CROP	YEAR	PLANTED ACREAGE	HARVESTED ACREAGE	VALUE
Barley	1997	500	450	\$60,000
	1996	640	640	\$108,000
Oats	1997	350	270	68,000
	1996	430	430	145,000
Flower Seed	1997	153	153	340,000
Miscellaneous*	1997	185	170	170,000
	1996	420	420	600,000
TOTAL Seed Crop	1997	1,188	1,043	\$638,000
	1996	1,490	1,660	\$853,000

*Alfalfa, Dry bean, Vegetable



Field Crops

Although the early rains of 1997 promised a good year for agriculture, the lack of any rainfall past the end of January caused major reductions in harvested acres and yields for most field crops. Contributing to the decrease in value was the substantial decrease in barley and wheat prices. Strong demand for hay caused the value for both alfalfa and grain hay to increase sharply.



CROP	YEAR	ACREAGE		PRODUCTION		UNIT	VALUE	
		PLANTED	HARVESTED	PER ACRE	TOTAL		PER UNIT	TOTAL
Alfalfa Hay	1997		3,900	7.42	28,938	Ton	\$140.00	\$4,051,000
	1996		3,600	7.45	26,820	Ton	\$126.00	\$3,379,000
Barley	1997	28,000	22,500	0.70	15,750	Ton	120.00	1,890,000
	1996	31,000	29,500	0.95	28,025	Ton	148.00	4,148,000
Garbanzo Beans	1997	1,150	675	3.85	2,599	Cwt	29.50	77,000
	1996	1,050	1,010	10.00	10,100	Cwt	28.00	283,000
Grain Hay++	1997	25,000	20,000	1.84	36,800	Ton	102.00	3,754,000
	1996	30,000	27,600	1.95	53,820	Ton	86.00	4,629,000
Grain Stubble, Grazed	1997		61,000			Acre	5.00	305,000
	1996		72,000			Acre	3.50	252,000
Irrigated Pasture	1997		4,900			Acre	200.00	980,000
	1996		5,200			Acre	200.00	1,040,000
Rangeland, Grazed	1997		1,025,000			Acre	6.20	6,355,000
	1996		1,025,000			Acre	6.80	6,970,000
Safflower	1997	3,850	3,140	0.24	754	Ton	333.00	251,000
	1996	2,600	2,250	0.26	585	Ton	321.00	188,000
Wheat	1997	2,800	2,100	0.89	1,869	Ton	114.00	213,000
	1996	8,500	8,400	1.08	9,072	Ton	155.00	1,406,000
Miscellaneous*	1997		1,100					180,000
	1996		900					150,000
TOTAL	1997		1,144,315					\$18,056,000
Field Crops	1996		1,175,460					\$22,445,000

*Oats, Straw, Sudangrass

++Includes winter forage



Field of Yield by Betty Ann Hayhoe

Financial Report

FISCAL YEAR 1996 - 1997

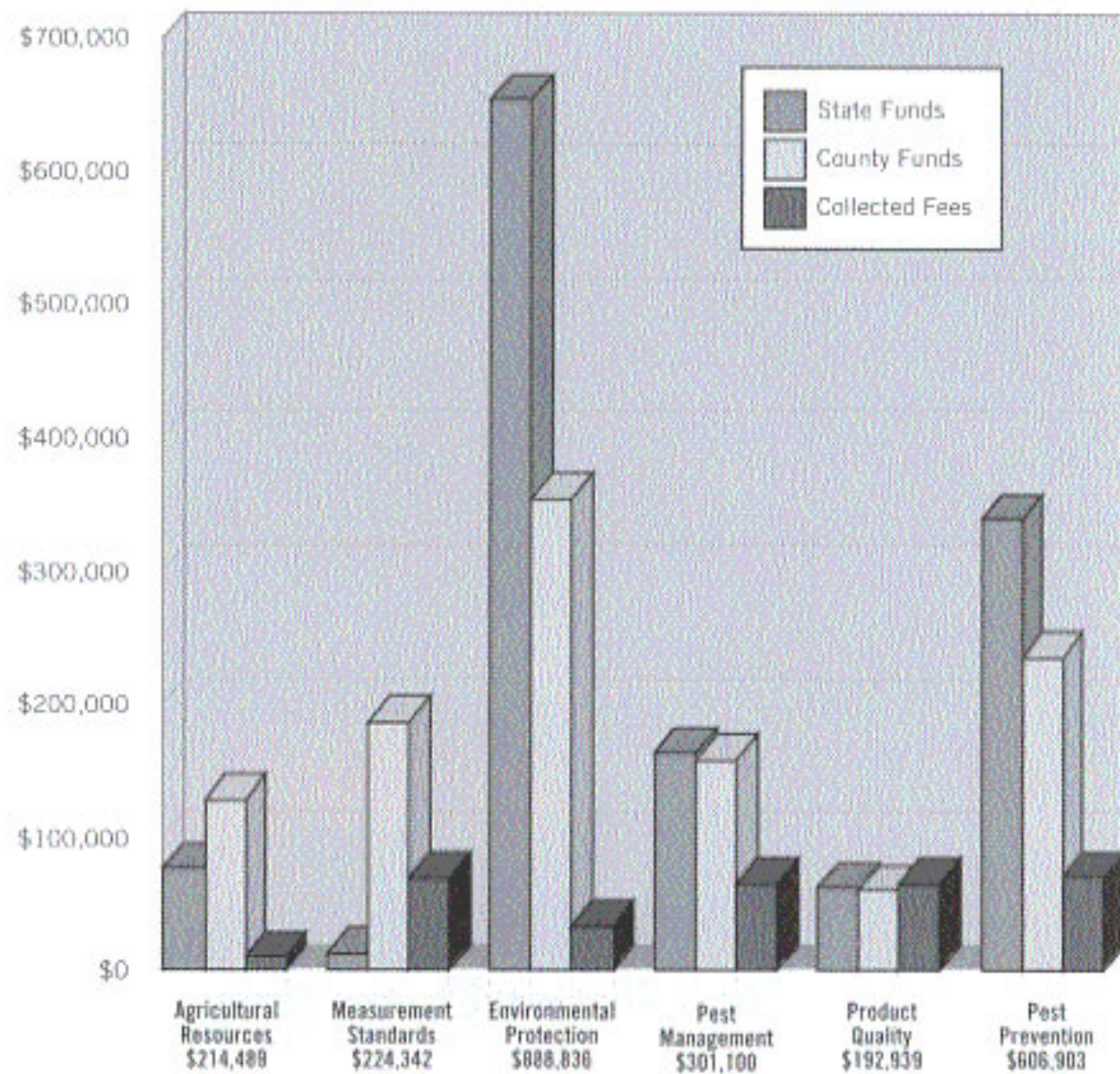
REVENUE

General Funds	\$926,172	33%
State Funds	\$1,308,907	48%
Collected Fees	\$324,471	12%
Overhead	\$189,287	7%

EXPENDITURES

Salaries & Benefits	\$1,926,322	70%
Services & Supplies	\$606,570	22%
Overhead	\$189,287	7%
Equipment	\$26,658	1%

Funding Sources



Pipes - A Part of Agriculture! by Judy McLin

Funding Sources

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES	State Funds	\$77,104	39%
	County Funds	\$128,242	58%
	Collected Fees	\$10,608	3%
Total Funding: \$215,954			
MEASUREMENT STANDARDS	State Funds	\$12,996	5%
	County Funds	\$186,518	69%
	Collected Fees	\$69,438	26%
Total Funding: \$268,952			
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	State Funds	\$653,346	63%
	County Funds	\$353,559	34%
	Collected Fees	\$33,934	3%
Total Funding: \$1,040,839			
PEST MANAGEMENT	State Funds	\$163,652	42%
	County Funds	\$158,583	41%
	Collected Fees	\$65,913	17%
Total Funding: \$388,148			
PRODUCT QUALITY	State Funds	\$63,034	33%
	County Funds	\$60,480	32%
	Collected Fees	\$66,465	35%
Total Funding: \$189,979			
PEST PREVENTION	State Funds	\$338,774	53%
	County Funds	\$235,029	36%
	Collected Fees	\$71,162	11%
Total Funding: \$644,965			

