



**AgEcon** SEARCH  
RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURAL & APPLIED ECONOMICS

*The World's Largest Open Access Agricultural & Applied Economics Digital Library*

**This document is discoverable and free to researchers across the globe due to the work of AgEcon Search.**

**Help ensure our sustainability.**

Give to AgEcon Search

AgEcon Search

<http://ageconsearch.umn.edu>

[aesearch@umn.edu](mailto:aesearch@umn.edu)

*Papers downloaded from **AgEcon Search** may be used for non-commercial purposes and personal study only. No other use, including posting to another Internet site, is permitted without permission from the copyright owner (not AgEcon Search), or as allowed under the provisions of Fair Use, U.S. Copyright Act, Title 17 U.S.C.*

California Department of Food and Agriculture

Agricultural Commissioners' Crop Reports

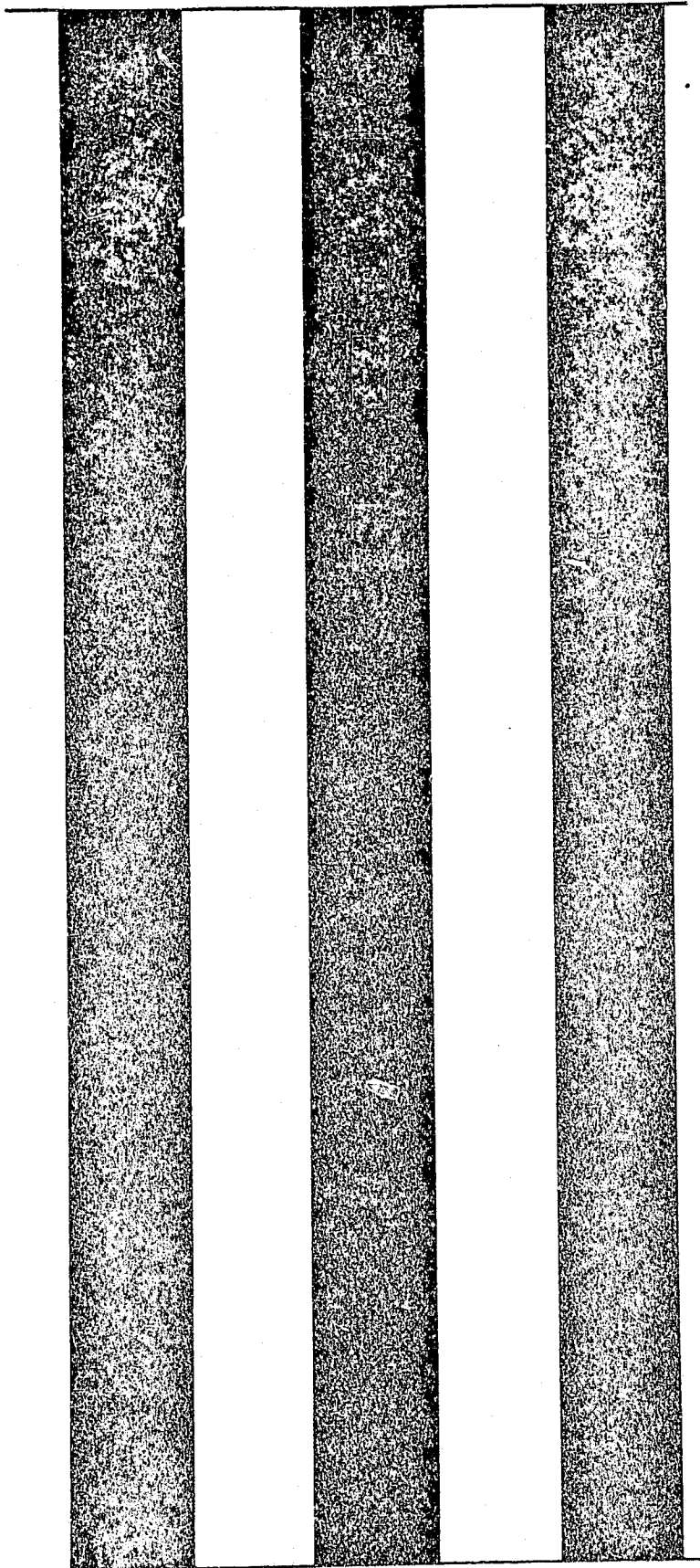
# San Joaquin County

1944-1948

California County Agricultural Commissioners' Reports from the California Department of Food and Agriculture. This collection consists of annual crop and livestock data from each of the 58 California Counties. The collection covers 1915-1981; digitization of the rest of the collection is forthcoming.

This digitization project was funded by the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics,  
<http://giannini.ucop.edu/> .

The work was completed by the staff of the Giannini Foundation Library, University of California, Berkeley, <http://are.berkeley.edu/library/> . **Please contact the Library to consult the originals.**



1944

*Chick  
culture*

# AGRICULTURAL CROP REPORT



COUNTY  
OF  
SAN JOAQUIN



1944



SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

# AGRICULTURAL CROP REPORT

## SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

YEAR - 1944

This report is a compilation of the condition, acreage, production and value of the crops of San Joaquin County as provided by Section 65.5 of the Agricultural Code of the State of California.

The acreage, yield per acre, production and value of ninety-five different crops are listed. In addition, sixteen crops are segregated as to the purpose for which they are used. In all, there are 117 classifications.

San Joaquin County farmers have done a big job in 1944 towards producing food essential to winning the war. Total production was increased over the previous year under greater difficulties. Large increases occurred in those classes of products most essential for food.

Fresh fruit and vegetable production increased 9.6 percent for a total of 276,032 tons; fruits and vegetables for processing increased 17.7 percent for a total of 328,908 tons; fruit (grapes) for by-products decreased 12 percent for a total of 222,988 tons and dried fruits and nuts decreased 9.1% for a total of 10,432 tons.

Field crop production for food increased 18.6 percent for a total of 117,233 tons; field crops for stock feed and milling purposes increased 1.2 percent for a total of 461,302 tons; field crops (sugar beets) for processing decreased 18.2 percent for a total of 89,000 tons and seed crop production increased 6.3 percent for a total of 11,557 tons.

Marketing of cattle, calves and hogs increased which was primarily a reduction program and will reduce future marketing. Marketing of lambs was less due to decreased numbers of ewes. Poultry production remained about the same. Milk production decreased but there was an increase in the percentage of market and canned milk and a large reduction in the manufacture of butter.

A. E. Mahoney

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER

CROP SUMMARY  
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY  
YEAR - 1944

Crop production has been extremely variable this past season. Heavy frosts on March 15th and strong winds during the month severely effected the production of almonds, market asparagus, natural pasture, and peas and certain other crops to a lesser extent. In the late fall excessive rains starting on October 30th and continuing for a period of two weeks followed by damp weather caused losses to many mature crops not yet harvested. The period between these two extremes was generally favorable for the growth and harvesting of most crops. Some crops not effected by either extreme had bumper yields.

FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

ALMONDS The large almond district in the southeastern part of the county was severely hit by frost and yields were from 10 to 30 percent of normal. The Lodi and Tracy Districts were not as severely hit by frosts and yields were about 75 percent of normal.

APRICOTS This was the first time in a number of seasons that apricots produced a good crop. The average yield per acre is not as high as one would expect as many of our orchards are poorly cared for and old infections of brown rot and blight severely reduced the fruiting wood.

CHERRIES Growers had a successful season. Yields and prices were exceptionally good. Some frost injury to developing buds occurred but damage was not severe enough to noticeably effect the crop. Wind damage bruised mature cherries principally of the Royal Ann and Lambert varieties. Cannors were liberal in their grade requirements on Royal Ann's, but some Lambert's were too severely bruised for fresh shipment. Canker worms caused some injury to the fruit due to the scarcity of pyrethrum.

CHESTNUTS The crop was large and there was a strong demand from all parts of the country.

FIGS Approximately 25 percent of the Kadote figs were a loss due to the short harvest season caused by warm weather during the ripening period and inability to secure enough labor at this time. There was no interstate shipment of ripe figs this season so that fewer figs were harvested for fresh use, and a greater amount canned.

GRAPES, TABLE The price received for Tokay grapes for table and wine purposes was about the same throughout most of the season. Most growers were concerned in maintaining their fresh market relations, even though packaging grapes entails considerably more effort than picking for the winery. Total shipments of Tokay's for fresh market was above average and a little short of last year's record shipment. Quality was not as good as the previous season and with the inexperienced labor involved it was difficult to put up as good a package as the trade was accustomed to receiving.

GRAPES, WINE There was no ceiling on wine grapes for interstate shipment this season as compared to the 1943 season, when the ceiling price was below the winery price, so that total shipments were double the previous season. Total production of wine grape varieties was below the previous season. The strong demand for grapes for wine purposes resulted in unusually high prices paid for wine grapes.

GRAPES, RAISIN A large tonnage of raisin type varieties was released from the compulsory drying order on account of the low sugar content and the difficulty in securing drying facilities.

OLIVES Yields were one-half of normal. Approximately one-half of the crop was canned and one-half used for oil purposes.

PEACHES, CLINGSTONE There was an extremely heavy set of clingstone peaches and growers had difficulty throughout all of the season including securing labor for pruning, thinning, harvesting and delivery to the canneries. Cannerymen throughout the State were unable to handle the large tonnage and many thousands of tons of fruit went to waste. In this county alone it is estimated that 5000 tons of fruit was unharvested.

PEACHES, FREESTONE The freestone varieties also had a large crop, but growers did not have as large a loss due to the three outlets they have on most of these varieties. However, about 1000 tons were unharvested which were principally of the early shipping varieties. Poor market conditions, small sizes and unsuitable containers accounted for this condition. The War Production Board ruled out the use of the 4 pound basket and 4 basket crate and it was necessary to pack these varieties in 2 layer lugs which are unsuitable as these soft varieties do not carry well in these containers.

PEARS The crop was very light due to a light set probably caused by frost injury to the buds.

PLUMS The yield on the Santa Rosa variety was very light due to a heavy wind storm which blew them from the trees. All other varieties produced a heavy crop and the district shipped a record crop.

WALNUTS The crop did not come up to earlier expectations. Blight, not much in evidence at the start of the season, continued to build up throughout the summer. The crop was considerably less than the previous season and also had a much higher percentage of culls which reduced the value per ton.

#### FIELD CROPS

ALFALFA HAY The acreage increased 21 percent over the previous year. Most of this increase occurred in the Tracy District. Yields per acre were down due to rain losses to the last cutting and the large acreage of first year plantings on which yields are light.

BEANS The acreage continues to decrease. There were 4000 acres less of all varieties than the previous season. About 2000 acres of mature beans were unharvested due to continuous late fall rains. Yields per acre were also less than the previous season.

CORN, FIELL The acreage was less than the previous season. Quality and yields were normal.

GRAIN SORGHUM Some acreage was unharvested due to immaturity and late fall rains.

GRAIN Estimates on acreage of barley fell far short. The dry March weather resulted in several thousand acres, particularly in the Tracy District, being cut for hay. In the balance of the County yields turned out exceptionally good. Excellent weather prevailed during the filling stage, and yields far exceeded earlier expectations. Acreage and yield on wheat and oats were normal.

HAY There was a large increase in acreage influenced by the fields planted for grain and cut for hay and the strong demand for hay.

MINT Seasonal conditions were very poor for the production of oil.

PASTURE The dry March weather dried up pasture on the range and resulted in the marketing of great numbers of unfinished cattle, calves and lambs. Those having irrigated pasture had a very good year as they were able to buy feeder lambs and other stock at reasonable prices.

POTATOES Yields per acre and quality were the highest of record. Favorable growing weather, good seed selection and improved cultural practices account for this increase. The agricultural commissioner, after receiving proper legal advice, rejected all lots of potatoes for seed which showed any trace of bacterial ring rot. In the past yields on many fields were severely reduced by this disease.

RICE Yields and acreage were normal. Growers had considerable difficulty in getting the crop harvested on account of the late fall rains, and portions of some fields were a loss.

SUGAR BEETS There were 1000 acres less than the previous year. Yields were normal, but sugar content was low due to the late fall rains.

SUNFLOWERS Yields were very low due to the loss caused by late fall rains.

SWEET POTATOES The acreage was above normal and yields were very low. Growers had a very poor season. Unfavorable weather for sweet potatoes prevailed throughout the whole season. Harvest was later than normal and many fields were not harvested before the late fall rains. About 25 percent of the crop was a complete loss due to decay and the quality of the marketed portion was



much reduced. A portion of the loss was due to the fact that many growers withheld marketing of their crop to secure the higher O.P.A. ceiling of the later period,

#### VEGETABLE CROPS

ASPARAGUS Production of market asparagus was below normal due to unfavorable weather in the early spring months. Production of cannery asparagus for the county showed a large increase over the previous season due to increased acreage and less labor difficulty. San Joaquin County is the leading asparagus producer of the nation and has approximately 60 percent of the State acreage and 30 percent of the national acreage.

CELERY Acreage was below normal. Yields were normal. Three-fifths of the acreage was of the Utah type which is heavier yielding than the Golden, and therefore held up the yield average under unfavorable conditions. Western celery mosaic was general throughout the celery growing area and reduced the yields considerably in some fields. Another factor in reducing yields was a punky condition of the stalks necessitating heavy peeling of the outside stalks of the head. It was probably the result of weather causing quick maturity.

CARROTS The acreage was 1000 less than the previous season. Yields were normal.

MELONS The acreage and yields were normal. Harvest season was late in getting under way due to poor growing weather.

ONIONS There was a heavy planting of both intermediate and late varieties. Yields were very good on the intermediate varieties and low on late varieties. Thrips damage and a shortage of labor for proper weeding caused this reduction. There was some loss on red varieties and late yellows due to lack of demand and a shortage of storage facilities.

PEAS Frost and dry weather in March resulted in a very poor crop of market peas, which are produced on the West Side. The crop of peas for processing was somewhat better, but not up to normal.

SPINACH The crop was principally for canning and portions of some fields were not harvested.

STRAWBERRIES The last two commercial sized patches of strawberries were plowed out after harvest season. However, a new strawberry enterprise was started on the Stanislaus River near Escalon for the propagation of plants to supply commercial plantings in the Coast counties and for the breeding of new varieties.

TOMATOES The largest acreage in the history of the county was planted this last season which produced over 225,000 tons of tomatoes for fresh use and processing. Verticillium wilt was severe in some fields and bacterial canker caused some loss. Worm damage was held to a minimum by general use of Calcium Arsenate. Possibly the greatest loss was caused by the heavy rains which started on October 30th and put a finish to harvest operations. Many growers had not completed harvesting, particularly in the Island District.

THE TREND OF PERMANENT CROPS IN SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY  
YEAR - 1944

CROP and VARIETY	NON-BEARING ACREAGE	BEARING ACREAGE	CROP and VARIETY	NON-BEARING ACREAGE	BEARING ACREAGE
<b>ALMONDS</b>			<b>GRAPES (Table)</b>		
Drake	11	605	Concord		17
I X L	15	220	Emperor	7	298
Jordanola	490	14	Malaga		92
Ne Plus	161	273	Ribier	1	164
Nonpareil	953	2,306	Tokay	733	17,949
Peerless	60	166	Other		801
Texas	867	1,936			
Other	2	127	Total	741	19,321
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,559</b>	<b>5,647</b>	<b>GRAPES (Wine)</b>		
<b>APPLES</b>			Alicante Bouschet		7,084
		36	Burger	86	556
<b>APRICOTS</b>			Carignane	232	6,403
Blenheim & Royal	143	899	Golden Chasselas	14	536
Tilton	35	898	Mission	98	1,426
Other		10	Petite Sirah		576
<b>Total</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>1,807</b>	Zinfandel	291	14,950
			Other	301	537
			<b>Total</b>	<b>1,022</b>	<b>32,068</b>
<b>CHEERRIES</b>			<b>NECTARINES, (All)</b>		
Bing	59	1,569		45	174
Black Republican	1	100	<b>OLIVES, (All)</b>		
Chapman	3	163		13	350
Lambert	2	266	<b>PEACHES, (Cling)</b>		
Royal Ann	32	1,055	Gaume	346	691
Tartarian	6	831	Halford	680	447
Other	6	145	Palora	300	1,303
<b>Total</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>4,129</b>	Peak	73	157
			Phillips	80	825
<b>CHESTNUTS (All)</b>			Tuscans		90
		174	Walton	18	85
<b>FIGS (All)</b>			Other	564	409
		510	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,061</b>	<b>4,007</b>
<b>FILBERTS</b>			<b>PEACHES, (Free)</b>		
		6	Elberta	89	621
<b>GRAPES (Raisin)</b>			J. H. Hale	23	363
Muscat	1	214	Lovell	24	636
Thompson Seedless	20	747	Muir	15	409
Zante Currant		26	Salway	3	56
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>987</b>	Other	172	1,104
			<b>Total</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>3,189</b>

CROP and VARIETY	NON-BEARING ACREAGE	BEARING ACREAGE	CROP and VARIETY	NON-BEARING ACREAGE	BEARING ACREAGE
PEARS (All)	9	135	WALNUTS		
PERSIMMONS, (All)	1	13	Concord	1	18
PLUMS			Eureka	110	2,106
Burbank		51	Franquette	260	1,741
Climax		19	Mayette	67	469
Duarte	34	30	Payne	156	4,637
Grand Duke		34	Other	17	256
Kelsey		137	Total	611	9,227
President	26	230	WALNUTS, (Black)	187	547
Santa Rosa	56	192	(includes roadside trees)		
Tragedy	37	308			
Wickson		31			
Other	8	235			
Total	161	1,267			
PRUNES					
French		231			
Imperial		59			
Robe de Sargeant		90			
Sugar	2	479			
Other		18			
	2	877			

Plantings of new orchards and vineyards in the year 1944 showed little change. Nursery stock was not available in large quantities and there was not a great demand for it in this county. There was a slight upswing in the planting of wine grapes, plums and new varieties of clingstone peaches.

There are large acreages of almonds and clingstone peaches not yet in production.

FRUIT AND NUT CROPS  
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY - 1944

CROP	BEARING ACREAGE	PRODUCTION			F.O.B. VALUE	
		PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
Almonds	5,467	.18	984	Ton	\$800.00	\$ 787,200.
(Fresh)		25.00	18,070	25 lb lug	1.50	27,105.
Apricots (Canning)	1,807	2.37	4,283	Ton	80.00	342,640.
(Dried)		.18	325	Ton	580.00	188,500.
Cherries (Royal Ann)	1,055	4.46	4,705	Ton	235.00	1,105,675.
Other (Fresh and Cherries Processed)	3,074	340.00	1,045,160	15 lb lug	3.60	3,762,576.
		.30	922	Ton	240.00	221,280.
Chestnuts	174	1.60	278	Ton	500.00	139,000.
(Fresh)		20.00	10,200	8 lb flat	1.00	10,200.
Figs (Canning)	510	1.43	729	Ton	116.00	84,564.
(Dried)		.43	219	Ton	240.00	52,560.
Juice (Shipping)		1.25	40,085	Ton	112.00	4,489,520.
Grapes (Wine)	32,068	3.02	96,845	Ton	112.00	10,846,640.
Tokay (Fresh)		275.00	4,935,975	28 lb pkg	1.75	8,637,956.
Grapes (Wine)	17,949	6.57	117,925	Ton	112.00	13,207,600.
All (Fresh)		36.00	84,528	28 lb pkg	1.75	147,924.
Other (Wine)	2,348	3.50	8,218	Ton	112.00	920,416.
Grapes (Raisin)		.43	1,010	Ton	200.00	202,000.
Misc'l. Orchards	400			Acre	100.00	40,000.
Nectarines	174	400.00	69,600	30 lb Box	1.50	104,400.
Olives	350	1.00	350	Ton	185.00	64,750.
Peaches (Fresh)		288.00	918,432	20 lb crate	1.40	1,285,805.
Free (Cannery)	3,189	1.05	3,348	Ton	52.00	174,096.
(Dried)		.46	1,467	Ton	460.00	674,820.
Peaches (Cannery)		8.80	35,262	Ton	62.00	2,186,244.
Cling (Dried)	4,007		25	Ton	300.00	7,500.
Pears	135	2.5	338	Ton	90.00	30,420.
Plums (Fresh)		300.00	380,100	28 lb crate	1.75	665,175.
(Canning)	1,267		175	Ton	53.50	9,363.
Prunes (Fresh)		116.00	101,732	28 lb crate	1.75	178,031.
(Dried)	877	.25	219	Ton	210.00	45,990.
Walnuts	9,227	.64	5,905	Ton	480.00	2,834,400.
					TOTAL	\$53,474,350.

FIELD CROPS  
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY - 1944

CROP	ACREAGE	PRODUCTION		UNIT	F.O.B. VALUE	
		PER ACRE	TOTAL		PER UNIT	TOTAL
Alfalfa Hay	49,131	5.00	245,655	Ton	\$ 22.00	\$5,404,410.
Barley	83,924	17.00	1,426,708	Cwt.	2.20	3,158,758.
*Beans, Dry	14,336	15.00	215,040	Cwt.	7.00	1,505,280.
Bean Straw	6,000	1.00	6,000	Ton	12.00	72,000.
Corn, Grain	14,594	1.25	18,243	Ton	48.00	875,664.
Corn Husks			100	Ton	750.00	75,000.
Grain Sorghum	9,644	20.00	192,880	Cwt.	2.40	462,912.
Guayule	1,354	Not in production				
Hay, Grain	31,549	1.50	47,324	Ton	20.00	946,480.
Hay, Wild	18,033	1.25	22,541	Ton	18.00	405,738.
Mint	745	30.00	22,350	Lbs oil	7.00	156,450.
OATS	13,013	8.00	104,104	Cwt.	2.60	270,670.
Pasture, Range	210,000			Acre	1.25	262,500.
Clover	28,257			Acre	45.00	1,271,565.
Sudan Grass	3,024			Acre	25.00	75,600.
Stubble	125,000			Acre	1.25	156,250.
Potatoes	8,278	235.00	1,945,330	Cwt.	2.35	4,571,526.
Pumpkins, (Canning)	550	14.00	7,700	Ton	7.00	53,900.
(Stock)	155	20.00	3,100	Ton	3.00	9,300.
Rice	2,666	32.00	85,312	Cwt.	3.65	311,389.
Silage, Corn	1,368	12.00	16,416	Ton	5.00	82,080.
Sugar Beets	6,138	14.50	89,001	Ton	9.60	854,410.
Sunflowers	2,650	7.00	18,550	Cwt.	8.00	148,400.
Sweet Potatoes	2,200	90.00	198,000	50 lb crate	3.90	772,200.
Wheat	23,603	10.00	236,030	Cwt.	2.50	590,075.
TOTAL						\$22,472,557.

\* 1592 acres not included, rain loss - Also see Seed Beans

VEGETABLE CROPS  
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY - 1944

CROP	ACREAGE	PRODUCTION			R.O.B. VALUE	
		PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
(Fresh)		18.90	728,217	30 lb crate	\$ 3.20	\$2,330,294.
*Asparagus (Cannery)	38,530	.83	31,980	Ton	153.20	4,899,336.
Beets, Table	324	5.00	1,620	Ton	25.00	40,500.
Broccoli	255	100.00	25,500	Crate	2.75	70,125.
Cabbage	144	300.00	43,200	Crate	2.25	97,200.
Cauliflower	70	100.00	7,000	Crate	1.00	7,000.
(Fresh)	750	10.00	7,500	Ton	37.50	281,250.
Carrots (Processed)	750	15.00	11,250	Ton	20.00	225,000.
Celery '43-'45 season	5,159	240.00	1,238,160	60 lb crate	3.00	3,714,480.
Corn, Sweet	365	150.00	54,750	65 lb crate	1.80	98,550.
Garlic	9	75.00	675	Cwt.	19.00	12,825.
Lettuce	50	230.00	11,500	Crate	1.60	18,400.
Cantaloupes	366	100.00	36,600	Crate	1.80	65,880.
Casabas	381	7.00	2,667	Ton	15.00	40,005.
Melons Honeydews	130	6.00	780	Ton	25.00	19,500.
Persians	62	5.00	310	Ton	30.00	9,300.
Watermelons	1,115	12.00	13,380	Ton	17.00	227,460.
Onions (Early)	1,519	600.00	911,400	50 lb.	1.10	1,002,540.
(Late)	1,419	400.00	567,600	sk.	1.50	851,400.
(Fresh)	3,061	70.00	214,270	30 lb tub	1.75	374,973.
Peas (Processed)	1,960	1.25	2,450	Ton	74.00	181,300.
Peppers, Chili	40	10.00	400	Ton	35.00	14,000.
Spinach	1,563	3.25	5,080	Ton	30.00	152,400.
(Market)	280	5.00	1,400	Ton	20.00	28,000.
Squash (Stock Feed)	300	10.00	3,000	Ton	5.00	15,000.
Strawberries	30	250.00	7,500	<sup>12</sup> basket crate	2.85	21,375
Tomatoes (Fresh)	1,080	400.00	432,000	32 lb lug	2.25	972,000
(Pear)	10,220	9.00	91,980	Ton	29.50	2,713,410.
Cannery (Round)	14,259	9.00	128,331	Ton	27.50	3,529,103
Truck Garden	2,070			Acre	150.00	310,500
					TOTAL	\$22,323,006.

\* 1,887 acres planted 1943 not included.

SEED CROPS  
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY - 1944

CROP	ACREAGE	PRODUCTION			F.O.B. VALUE	
		PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
Alfalfa	258	280.00	72,240	lb.	.38 \$	27,451.
Asparagus Roots	249			Acre	250.00	62,250.
*Beans, Red Kidney	2,700	14.60	39,420	Cwt.	11.25	443,475.
Beet, Table	242	800.00	193,600	lb.	.25	48,400.
Cabbage	344	300.00	103,200	lb.	.85	87,720.
Canary Grass	204	12.00	2,448	Cwt.	10.00	24,480.
Carrot	402	300.00	120,600	lb.	.45	54,270.
Fenugreek	184	600.00	110,400	lb.	.07	7,728.
Honeydew Melon	50	50.00	2,500	lb.	.50	1,250.
Lettuce	27	500.00	13,500	lb.	.50	6,750.
Nursery	80			Acre	1,500.00	120,000.
Onion	152	225.00	34,200	lb.	1.00	34,200.
Potato	810	225.00	182,250	Cwt.	4.00	729,000.
Squash	160	200.00	32,000	lb.	.38	12,160.
Swiss Chard	12	800.00	9,600	lb.	.40	3,840.
Pea	20	400.00	8,000	lb.	.05	400.
Turnip	7	210.00	1,470	lb.	.15	221.
Watermelon	17	282.00	4,794	lb.	.32	1,534.
					TOTAL	\$1,665,129.

\* 300 acres not included - rain loss.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

YEAR - 1944

APIARY PRODUCTS

Honey	336,930	lbs.	@ .12	\$	40,432.00
Bees Wax	5,995	lbs.	@ .43		2,578.00
Package Bees	3,640	lbs.	@ 1.20		4,368.00
Queen Bees	15,470	bees	@ 1.00		15,470.00
Pollenization	5,400	colonies	@ .50		<u>2,700.00</u>
				\$	65,548.00

LIVESTOCK

Beef cattle and calves	\$	7,475,290.00
Hogs		2,015,838.00
Sheep and Wool		<u>1,789,250.00</u>
	\$	11,280,378.00

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Milk and Milk Products (includes subsidy)	\$	10,016,231.00
---	----	---------------

POULTRY

Chickens	1,252,372	lbs.	@ .28	\$	350,664.00
Eggs	4,326,235	doz.	@ .40		1,730,494.00
Turkeys	2,500,000	lbs.	@ .343		<u>857,500.00</u>
				\$	2,938,658.00

SUMMARY

Fruit and Nut Crops	\$	53,474,350.00
Field Crops		22,472,557.00
Vegetable Crops		22,323,006.00
Seed Crops		1,665,129.00
Apiary Products		65,548.00
Livestock		11,280,378.00
Dairy Products		10,016,231.00
Poultry Products		<u>2,938,658.00</u>

Grand Total \$124,235,857.00





1945

**AGRICULTURAL  
CROP REPORT**

---

---



**COUNTY OF  
SAN JOAQUIN**



**1945**



**SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

HANSEN-BARTER CO., STOCKTON  
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
LIBRARY  
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE  
DAVIS

## Department of Agriculture

AUSTIN E. MAHONEY  
AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER1868 EAST HAZELTON AVENUE  
STOCKTON, CALIFORNIAPOST OFFICE BOX 1809  
TELEPHONE 6-6806

To the State Director of Agriculture and  
The Honorable Board of Supervisors

Section 65.5 of the California Agricultural Code requires that the Agricultural Commissioner compile a report covering conditions, acreage, production and value of the agricultural products of his county. This is the twelfth annual crop report published by this Department.

Approximately one hundred commercial crops are covered in this report and for easy reference are segregated as to their commercial use wherever possible.


The farmers, shippers and others responsible for the production and marketing of these record crops are to be congratulated on the outstanding job which they have done again this year even though many problems even more complex than those experienced during the preceding three years had to be overcome.

Acreages of permanent crops are reported in actual bearing acreage only and other crops are reported in actual planted acreage. Production is reported in units commonly used in the marketing of crops commercially in this county. Prices are reported on an F.O.B. basis. Cost of production, harvesting, packing and other handling costs should be deducted to arrive at a true farm value.

As copies of this report are sent to a number of persons in other states, to federal, state and county agencies throughout the United States and to an increasing number of organizations and individuals within the state, the members of this Department have made every effort to make this report as accurate as possible by checking our figures with every known source of reliable information.

I wish to express my sincere appreciation to all who have assisted my inspectors and deputies by furnishing necessary information to them which has made the compilation of this report possible.

Respectfully submitted,



AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER

2/1/46

CROP SUMMARY  
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY  
YEAR - 1945

Crop production varied greatly this past season. The spring growth of crops was delayed by the unusually cool weather. Some crops were benefitted by this condition and other crops were adversely affected. Heavy winds in April caused considerable damage to celery seed beds, onion plants, spinach plants, young sugar beet plantings, young alfalfa plantings, and market asparagus; estimated losses amount to \$500,000 for the county. The summer period was generally favorable for the growth and harvesting of most crops. In the fall early heavy rains starting in early October followed by continued crop or rainy weather caused considerable losses to unharvested grapes, tomatoes, sugar beets, beans, and alfalfa hay. Some crops such as walnuts, almonds, peaches and others not affected by such conditions produced excellent yields.

FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

ALMONDS The 1945 crop proved to be the largest in the history of the county, with all varieties producing excellent yields. Also many new plantings are coming into production.

APRICOTS Approximately 40 percent of a normal yield. Crop production was spotted in most orchards as the result of considerable drop occurring in June. This condition was also brought about by a hold-over of blight, and brown-rot cankers.

CHEERRIES Growers had an excellent season. The size of fruit of the early varieties was small due to the large crop. Later varieties were of usual size. Eastern shipments set a new record of 519 cars, exceeding the record year of 1944 by 18 cars. Sales held at the ceiling price throughout the season. However the ceiling price for cherries shipped interstate was higher than for those sold within the state and because of this condition, California markets received a smaller percentage of cherries than in previous years. A large percentage of the crop was purchased on the trees by buyers.

CHESTNUTS Crop production was spotted in orchards throughout the county, although a normal yield was marketed. Quality was good with prices lagging in the beginning of the season, but becoming stronger as harvesting progressed.

FIGS The production of figs this year was about normal, with prices somewhat above last year. There was no interstate shipment of ripe figs and very few were shipped locally. As in the past a large percentage of the crop went to the canneries.

GRAPES, TABLE Tokay grapes produced a normal crop this year. The quality was good but the shipment of fresh grapes was off by over one million and a half packages, this being due to the car shortage and heavy rains which occurred in early October in the middle of the shipping season. Some grapes shipped after the rains sold for less than cost. The price paid for shipping grapes was slightly lower than last year's prices while the price of Tokay's sold for crushing was about half of last year's price.

GRAPES, WINE The production of juice grapes was about normal, with prices paid for both shipping grapes and grapes sold to the wineries about one half of last year's price.

GRAPES, RAISIN Very few of the raisin type of grapes were dried this year. About one-half of the crop was shipped to the fresh markets and the other half sold to the wineries.

OLIVES Yields were about one third of normal with prices about one-third higher than last year.

PEACHES, CLINGSTONE There was a good crop, approximately 3000 more tons than last year. Growers reported some loss in tonnage on early varieties because of insufficient labor in the field and at the canneries early in the season.

PEACHES, FREESTONE Yields were spotted but on a whole the production was about normal. Fewer peaches were shipped to the fresh markets than last year while the tonnage canned was considerably more than last year.

PEARS Pear growers had a very good season this year. The crop was heavy but sizes were somewhat smaller than normal. Orchards that were properly cared for had little worm damage. The price was slightly lower than last year, but yields were much heavier.

PLUMS Total shipments were less than the previous year. Spotted yields in each variety with all varieties harvesting below normal crops.

WALNUTS This was one of the largest crops produced in San Joaquin County. This very large crop was responsible for the nuts running slightly smaller in size, lighter shells and a higher percentage of shriveled nuts. There was practically no blight damage this season. Worm damage was very slight where orchardists followed the program of applying two sprays. Unsprayed orchards ran high in worm damage. The price paid was a little higher than last year.

#### FIELD CROPS

ALFALFA The acreage of alfalfa hay increased 1,374 acres over the previous year. Production was normal with the quality of hay below normal. The quality was affected by worm damage, labor and weather conditions. At the start of the season the demand for hay was strong with hay selling at ceiling prices until the third cutting when prices weakened and the movement of hay slowed down. This was due mostly to a shortage of transportation facilities. However, as the season progressed and this condition was somewhat relieved prices and demand strengthened and hay sold at top prices for the remainder of the year.

BEANS Acreage continues to decline over previous years. This is caused by much of the land formerly planted to beans having been planted to other higher paying crops. Some damage to unharvested mature beans was caused by early fall rains and continued fogs and rains.

CORN, FIELD Quality and yields were normal. Acreage practically the same as last year.

FLAX Yields were very low, due to weed competition and unfavorable weather conditions. Spotted conditions bring this crop below normal.

GRAIN SORGHUMS Acreage below previous year, quality and yields below last year.

GRAIN Barley acreage increased 7,275 acres over 1944 with production slightly above normal. Wheat and oat acreages were lower than last year. It has been the tendency of grain growers to harvest their crop for bulk storage these past few years.

HAY The quality and yield of grain hay was normal. The acreage of volunteer hay was lower than last year with quality slightly below normal.

MINI Weather conditions this past season were unfavorable for the production of oil, permitting only one cutting. Yields and acreages were reduced one-third this year.

PASTURE The acreage of irrigated pasture has increased approximately 20,000 acres in the last ten years. Sheepmen, cattlemen and dairymen are relying more and more upon irrigated pasture as their main source of feed.

POTATOES Acreage this year is less than it has been for many years. A reduction of approximately 700 acres of market potatoes from last year. This reduction occurred among the Chinese growers. Yields per acre were the highest on record due to favorable growing weather and better seed selection. A large acreage of potatoes for seed purposes was grown this past season.

RICE Yields increased slightly over last year with acreage up about 500 acres. Due to early fall rains, approximately 10 percent of the rice was not harvested.

SUGAR BEETS Unfavorable weather conditions in the spring caused a reduction in acreage. Yields were normal with beets running low in sugar content due to late planting and early rains.

SUNFLOWERS The crop and yields were above normal, with an acreage increase of 525 acres over last year.

SWEET POTATOES The acreage was below normal, but the yield was very good.

## VEGETABLE CROPS

ASPARAGUS The acreage of asparagus is steadily increasing in the county, an increase of 5,153 acres over the year 1944. Production of market grass was below normal. Unfavorable weather conditions at harvesting time and shortages of labor caused this reduction. Production of cannery grass was up with a slight increase in price. The canneries contemplated a greater tonnage of grass but this was not realized because of unforeseen labor conditions.

CARROTS Yields were normal with acreage less than last year.

CELERY Growers had a good year. Acreage was slightly above last year. Yields were above normal. Diseases of Western celery mosaic, aster yellows and late blight were generally found throughout the celery fields. A reduction in yields in some fields were caused by these diseases. Price averages were below last year.

MELONS The acreage and yields were normal. The cool weather during the growing season was favorable to the development of verticillium wilt which caused some loss in the fields.

ONIONS Growers had an excellent year. Prices and demands were strong. Yields were above normal. The diseases of mildew and pink-root were held to a minimum by the dry weather during the growing season. Late onions were attacked by thrips, causing some damage, however good control was obtained through the use of D.D.T.

PEAS Production, acreage and prices of market peas were higher than last year, weather conditions being favorable for this crop.

SPINACH The bulk of this crop went to the canneries. A portion of some fields were left unharvested because of poor stands and heavy infestations of aphids.

STRAWBERRIES Only one large commercial planting of strawberries in this county. Production running very high; crop selling at ceiling throughout the season.

TOMATOES The largest acreage in the history of the county, approximately 500 acres more than the record year of 1944. This large acreage was made up of approximately 70 percent of the round type and 30 percent of the pear shape type of tomatoes. Serious tomato diseases such as canker, verticillium wilt and western tomato blight caused some losses. Mite and worm damage were held to a minimum by the general use of sulphur and calcium arsenate dusts. The cool weather during the growing season caused the tomatoes to mature later than usual. This late harvesting season followed by early heavy rains caused a heavy loss in tonnage. Many fields were picked over only once. Prices were lower than last year.

THE TREND OF PERMANENT CROPS IN SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY  
YEAR - 1945

CROP & VARIETY	NON		CROP & VARIETY	NON	
	BEARING ACREAGE	BEARING ACREAGE		BEARING ACREAGE	BEARING ACREAGE
<b>ALMONDS</b>			<b>GRAPES</b>		
Drake	9	605	Concord		17
I X L	15	220	Emperor	7	298
Eureka	2		Malaga	5	104
Jordanola	161	364	Ribier	10	164
Ne Plus	114	327	Tokay	1,442	18,110
Nonpareil	761	2,568	Other	6	693
Fearless	62	172			
Mission (Texas)	748	2,124	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,470</b>	<b>19,386</b>
Other					
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,872</b>	<b>6,502</b>	<b>GRAPES (Wine)</b>		
<b>APPLES</b>			Alicante	100	7,036
		36	Burger	190	579
<b>APRICOTS</b>			Carignane	919	6,500
Blenheim & Royal	68	968	Golden Chasselas	150	545
Tilton	21	898	Grenache	324	96
Other		10	Mission	391	1,444
<b>Total</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>1,876</b>	Petite Sirah	16	576
<b>CHERRIES</b>			Zinfandel	545	15,010
Bing	56	1,558	Other	120	614
Black Republican		101	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,755</b>	<b>32,400</b>
Chapman	2	159	<b>NECTARINES (All)</b>		
Lombert	1	269		36	195
Royal Ann	31	1,041	<b>OLIVES (All)</b>		
Tartarian	5	327		12	351
Other		147	<b>PEACHES (Cling)</b>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>4,102</b>	Gaume	228	790
<b>CHESTNUTS (All)</b>			Halford	532	621
		182	Palora	288	1,258
<b>FIGS (All)</b>			Peak	49	175
	6	510	Phillips	84	727
<b>FILBERTS (All)</b>			Tuscans		80
		6	Walton	3	100
<b>GRAPES (Raisin)</b>			Other	594	373
Muscat	1	214	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,778</b>	<b>4,124</b>
Thompson Seedless	64	763	<b>PEACHES (Free)</b>		
Zante Currants		26	Elberta	94	647
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>1,003</b>	J.H. Hale	17	359
			Lovell	17	636
			Muir	16	399
			Salway	3	51
			Other	170	1,089
			<b>Total</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>3,181</b>



CROP & VARIETY	NON BEARING ACREAGE	BEARING ACREAGE
PEARS (All)		141
PERSIMMONS (All)	1	13
PLUMS		
Burbank		51
Climax		19
Duarte	39	30
Grand Duke		34
Kelsey		137
President	18	240
Santa Rosa	61	192
Tragedy	34	315
Wickson		31
Other	11	231
Total	165	1,280

PRUNES		
French		228
Imperial		59
Robe de Sargeant		79
Sugar	2	449
Other		7
Total	2	322

CROP & VARIETY	NON BEARING ACREAGE	BEARING ACREAGE
QUINCES (All)		8
WALNUTS		
Concord	1	18
Eureka	100	2,117
Franquette	261	1,743
Mayette	58	478
Payne	135	4,615
Other	15	258
Total	570	9,229
WALNUTS, (Black) (including road-side trees)	283	547

Plantings of new orchards in the year 1945 showed very little change over 1944. There was a slight increase in the acreage of almonds, apricots, clingstone peaches, freestone peaches and walnuts. Cherries, plums and prunes showed a slight decrease.

Table and juice grapes showed a large increase in acreage. Raisin grapes showed a slight increase.

There are large acreages of almonds, clingstone peaches, table grapes and juice grapes not yet in production.

FRUIT AND NUT CROPS  
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY - 1945

CROP	BEARING ACREAGE	PRODUCTION		F.O.B. VALUE		
		PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
Almonds	6,502	.88	5,722	Ton	\$760.00	\$4,348,720.
Apricots	(Fresh)	4.46	8,367	25 lb lug	1.87	15,646.
	(Canning)	1,876	3,133	Ton	105.00	328,965.
	(Dried)	1.67	132	Ton	640.00	84,480.
Cherries	(Royal Ann)	1,041	6,537	Ton	255.00	1,666,935.
	(Shipping)	3,061	8,387	Ton	359.00	3,010,933.
	(Processed)	1.16	3,551	Ton	255.00	905,505.
Chestnuts	182	1.10	200	Ton	500.00	100,000.
Figs	(Fresh)	21.31	10,868	8 lb flat	1.50	16,302.
	(Canning)	510	765	Ton	125.00	95,625.
	(Dried)	1.50	153	Ton	250.00	38,250.
Juice	(Shipping)	32,400	35,715	Ton	65.00	2,321,475.
	(Wine)	3.55	114,343	Ton	56.00	6,404,208.
Tokay	(Shipping)	18,110.	3,411,449	28 lb pkg	1.65	5,628,891.
	(Wine)	8.22	148,862	Ton	56.00	8,336,272.
All Other Grapes	(Shipping)	2,279	94,622	28 lb pkg	1.65	156,126.
	(Wine)	4.65	10,615	Ton	56.00	594,440.
	(Raisin)	.12	280	Dry Ton	200.00	56,000.
Misc'l. Orchards	610			Acre	100.00	61,000.
Nectarines	195	500.00	97,500	30 lb lug	1.60	156,000.
Olives	351	.75	263	Ton	250.00	65,750.
Pecches Tree	(Shipping)	3,181	552,688	20 lb crate	1.70	939,910.
	(Cannery)	3.64	11,591	Ton	50.00	579,550.
	(Dried)	.40	1,273	Ton	480.00	611,040.
Pecches Cling	(Cannery)	4,124	38,147	Ton	63.50	2,422,334.
	(Dried)	9.25	23	Ton	320.00	7,360.
Pears	141	5.25	740	Ton	78.00	57,720.
Plums	(Shipping)	1,280	188,901	28 lb crate	2.30	434,472.
	(Canning)	.13	165	Ton	55.00	9,075.
Prunes	(Shipping)	822	48,715	28 lb crate	2.30	112,045.
	(Dried)	.21	172	Ton	195.00	33,540.
Walnuts	9,229	.97	8,994	Ton	500.00	4,497,000.
TOTAL						\$44,095,569.

FIELD CROPS  
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY - 1945

CROP	ACREAGE	PRODUCTION			F.O.B. VALUE	
		PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
Alfalfa Hay	50,505	6.39	322,727	Ton	\$ 22.35	\$7,212,948
Barley	91,199	17.25	1,573,183	Cwt.	2.30	3,618,321.
Beans, Dry	11,469	16.25	186,371	Cwt.	7.97	1,485,377.
Bean Straw	5,000	1.00	5,000	Ton	12.00	60,000
Corn, Grain	14,564	1.25	18,205	Ton	49.65	903,878
Corn Husks			100	Ton	750.00	75,000
Flax	520	2.00	1,040	Cwt.	6.00	6,240
Grain Sorghum	4,187	16.00	66,992	Cwt.	2.40	160,781
Guayule	1,354	Not being harvested.				
Hay, Grain	22,101	1.50	33,152	Ton	19.00	629,888
Hay, Wild	24,573	1.25	30,716	Ton	18.00	552,388
Mint	500	24.00	12,000	Lbs oil	5.85	70,200
Oats	7,480	9.00	67,320	Cwt.	2.45	164,934
Pasture, Range	219,625			Acre	1.25	274,531
Clover	30,313			Acre	45.00	1,364,085
Sudan Grass	2,804			Acre	25.00	70,100
Stubble	150,000			Acre	1.25	187,500
Potatoes	7,491	240.00	1,797,340	Cwt.	2.20	3,955,248
Pippins, (Canning)	317	12.00	3,804	Ton	7.50	28,530
(Spock)	300	15.00	4,500	Ton	5.00	22,500
Russet	7,163	35.00	110,830	Cwt.	3.50	388,080
Silage, Corn	1,463	12.00	17,556	Ton	5.00	87,780
Sugar Beets	4,597	16.00	73,552	Ton	10.40	764,941
Sunflowers	3,175	7.98	25,337	Cwt.	7.16	181,413
Sweet Potatoes	1,330	160.00	212,800	Crate	1.75	372,400
Wheat	21,661	11.35	245,419	Cwt.	2.60	638,088
TOTAL						\$23,275,652

VEGETABLE CROPS  
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY - 1945

CROP	ACREAGE	PRODUCTION			F.O.B. VALUE		
		PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL	
Asparagus (Fresh)	43,681	14.96	653,600	30 lb crate	\$ 3.00	\$1,960,800.	
		.84	36,913	n	168.00	6,201,384.	
Beets, Table	63	5.50	346	Ton	40.00	13,840.	
Broccoli	10	150.00	1,500	Crate	3.00	4,500.	
Cabbage	26	285.00	7,410	Crate	1.75	12,968.	
Cauliflower	20	300.00	6,000	Crate	1.50	9,000.	
Carrots	1,386	12.50	17,325	Ton	70.00	1,212,750.	
Celery	5,482	285.00	1,562,370	60lb crate	2.90	4,530,873.	
Corn, Sweet	432	150.00	64,800	65 lb crate	2.25	145,800.	
Cucumber	249	5.60	1,394	Ton	45.00	62,730.	
Garlic	27	125.00	3,375	Cwt.	20.00	67,500.	
Lettuce	63	240.00	15,120	Crate	2.00	30,240.	
Melons	Cantaloupes	227	100.00	22,700	Crate	3.00	68,100.
	Casabas	326	10.00	3,260	Ton	25.00	81,500.
	Cranshaws	315	10.00	3,150	Ton	35.00	110,250.
	Honeydews	200	9.00	1,800	Ton	35.00	63,000.
	Persians	66	9.00	594	Ton	20.00	11,800.
	Watermelons	773	12.00	9,276	Ton	30.00	278,280.
Onions (Early)	1,761	535.00	942,135	50 lb.	1.80	1,695,843.	
	(Late)	703	425.00	298,775	sk.	2.12	633,403.
Peas (Fresh)	3,747	80.00	299,760	30 lb tub	2.50	749,400.	
	(Processed)	1,618	1.25	2,023	Ton	74.00	149,702.
Peppers, Chili	29	10.00	290	Ton	35.00	10,150.	
Spinach	1,365	4.00	5,460	Ton	27.00	147,420.	
Squash (Market)	164	6.00	984	Ton	25.00	24,600.	
	(Stock Feed)	187	10.00	1,870	Ton	6.00	11,220.
Strawberries	15	1,600.00	24,000	<sup>12</sup> basket crate	2.82	67,680.	
Tomatoes (Fresh)		58.53	439,354	32 lb lug	2.94	1,291,701.	
	(Round)	18,595	8.25	153,409	Ton	25.00	3,835,225.
	(Pear)	7,507	8.25	61,933	Ton	27.00	1,672,191.
Truck Garden	2,004			Acre	150.00	300,600.	
TOTAL						\$25,454,450.	

SEED CROPS  
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY - 1945

CROP	ACREAGE	PRODUCTION			F.O.B. VALUE	
		PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
Alfalfa	390	200.00	78,000	lb.	\$ .36	\$ 28,080.
Asparagus Roots	374			Acre	250.00	93,500.
Beans, Red Kidney (Certified)	3,000	13.25	39,750	Cwt.	12.00	477,000.
Cabbage	1	300.00	300	lb.	.85	255.
Casabas	10	250.00	2,500	lb.	.40	1,000.
Carrot	20	230.00	4,600	lb.	.43	1,978.
Leek	20	400.00	8,000	lb.	1.50	12,000.
Lettuce	3	240.00	720	lb.	.50	360.
Nursery	110			Acre	1,500.00	165,000.
Onion	135	260.00	35,100	lb.	1.25	43,875.
Potato (Certified)	792	180.00	142,560	Cwt.	4.00	570,240.
Squash and Pumpkins	107	275.00	29,425	lb.	.30	8,828.
Vetch	24	7.00	168	Cwt.	7.00	1,176.
Watermelon	50	300.00	15,000	lb.	.40	6,000.
TOTAL						\$1,409,292.

The acreage of commercially grown carrot, lettuce and onion seed was greatly reduced this year. There were a number of reasons for this reduction, mainly cancellation of export contracts and the uncertainty of both foreign and domestic markets. There was an increase in the acreage of certified seed potatoes and certified red kidney bean seed.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

YEAR - 1945

APIARY PRODUCTS

Honey	310,480	lbs.	@ .12	\$	37,258.00
Bees Wax	5,250	lbs.	@ .43		2,257.00
Package Bees	2,500	pkg.	@ 1.22		3,050.00
Queen Bees	16,700	bees	@ 1.05		17,535.00
Pollenization	5,200	colonies	@ .82		<u>4,264.00</u>
				\$	64,364.00

LIVESTOCK

*Beef cattle and calves	\$	8,807,202.00
Hogs		1,612,670.00
*Sheep and Wool		<u>1,789,570.00</u>
	\$	12,209,442.00

DAIRY PRODUCTS

*Milk and Milk Products	\$	10,820,181.00
-------------------------	----	---------------

POULTRY

Chickens	921,861	lbs.	\$	248,902.00
Eggs	3,274,367	doz.		1,309,747.00
Turkeys	3,353,052	lbs.		<u>996,948.00</u>
			\$	2,555,597.00

SUMMARY

Fruit and Nut Crops	\$	44,095,569.00
Field Crops		23,275,652.00
Vegetable Crops		25,454,450.00
Seed Crops		1,409,292.00
Apiary Products		64,364.00
Livestock		12,209,442.00
Dairy Products		10,820,181.00
Poultry Products		<u>2,555,597.00</u>

GRAND TOTAL \$119,884,547.00

\* Includes Federal Subsidy



1946

Calif. San Joaquin

21

# AGRICULTURAL CROP REPORT



COUNTY  
OF  
SAN JOAQUIN



1946



SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
LIBRARY  
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE  
DAVIS

WALKER-CARTER CO., STOCKTON



SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

## Department of Agriculture

AUSTIN E. MAHONEY  
AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER

1868 EAST HAZELTON AVENUE  
STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA

POST OFFICE BOX 1809  
TELEPHONE 6-6806

TO THE STATE DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE AND  
THE HONORABLE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Section 65.5 of the California Agricultural Code requires that the Agricultural Commissioner compile a report covering conditions, acreage, production and value of the agricultural products of his county. This is the thirteenth annual crop report published by this Department.

Approximately one hundred commercial crops are covered in this report and for your easy reference are segregated as to their commercial use wherever possible.

Our farmers, shippers and others responsible for the production and marketing of these record crops are to be congratulated on the outstanding job which they have done again this year even though many problems even more complex than those experienced during the preceding years had to be overcome.

Acreages of permanent crops are reported in actual bearing acreage only and other crops are reported in actual planted acreage. Production is reported in units commonly used in the marketing of crops commercially in this county. Prices are reported on an F.O.B. basis. Cost of production, harvesting, packing and other handling costs should be deducted to arrive at a true farm value.

As copies of this report are sent to a number of persons in other states, to federal, state and county agencies throughout the United States and to an increasing number of organizations and individuals within the state, the members of this Department have made every effort to make this report as accurate as possible by checking our figures with every known source of reliable information.

I wish to express my sincere appreciation to all who have assisted my inspectors and deputies by furnishing necessary information to them which has made the compilation of this report possible.

Respectfully submitted,

*Austin E. Mahoney*  
AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER

2/1/47

CROP SUMMARY  
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY  
YEAR - 1946

The year 1946 in San Joaquin County goes on record as being a very prosperous one for agriculture. Conditions were not all together ideal for the production of all crops, but no major crop suffered greatly from adverse weather conditions. The production and harvest season was featured by January and February being unusually dry months, with rains in March being more above normal. The spring was comparatively cool and somewhat delayed. The absence of strong winds in April made it possible for early crops to mature without serious loss. The summer period was favorable for most crops. In the fall, the dry weather was highly favorable for the harvesting of our later crops. The first killing frost came in late October and definitely put a finish to tomato harvest and other crops subject to freezing temperatures.

ALMONDS A normal crop in all districts with production somewhat spotted from tree to tree in all varieties. Prices were somewhat lower than last year.

APRICOTS The apricot crop in 1946 produced the largest tonnage since 1935. This was due to favorable weather conditions during the early growing season.

CHERRIES There was a considerable drop in eastern shipments as well as in cannery deliveries as compared to the record year of 1945. This was probably due to a poor set at blossom time, and the rains in May causing some loss to Bing and Royal Ann varieties. The majority of the cherry crop was purchased and harvested by cash buyers. The fruit was of average size, good quality, and the prices were somewhat higher than those of the previous season.

CHESTNUTS Crop production was normal. The quality of the nuts was good with a somewhat higher price prevailing throughout the season.

FIGS A normal yield was sustained with prices about the same as for 1945. The quality of the fig crop was good with the majority of the crop going for processing.

GRAPES, TABLE Tokay growers had an excellent season. A normal crop was produced in all varieties of grapes. Eastern shipments were up one and one-half million packages. New acreage of Tokay vineyards is steadily increasing.

GRAPES, WINE The production was normal with prices almost double those of last season. New acreage is coming into production rapidly. In the spring there was some damage from cutworms. During the summer infestations of red spider and leafhoppers were present in most vineyards. Harvesting conditions were favorable.

OLIVES Yields were 70% of the normal crop. Frost in late October lowered the quality for canning, however this tonnage was not a complete loss as it was diverted to crushing plants for oil.

PEACHES, CLINGSTONES The 1946 crop produced the largest tonnage ever grown in this county showing an increase of over 23,000 tons, this being due to favorable weather conditions and increased acreage coming into bearing.

PEACHES, FREESTONES Market peaches were up over 300,000 packages. The size of the fruit was smaller than last year due to heavy production but the quality was good. Prices were lower because of the heavy shipments to markets from all districts. There was a slight increase in acreage.

PEARS The harvested crop was only 30% of last year. With this reduction in yield the fruit was larger in size and of better quality. The fresh market was weak.

PLUMS All varieties produced a heavy crop. Plum prices were slightly increased over last year.

WALNUTS Walnut growers had an exceptionally fine year. Yields were above normal. The quality of the nuts was better than in 1945, consequently increasing the value per ton. There was practically no blight damage. The only serious defect was caused by sunburn. Worm damage was very slight in orchards that followed recommended control practices.

#### FIELD CROPS

ALFALFA The first cutting was somewhat delayed and quality below average. However, as the season progressed later cuttings produced excellent yields and quality. Prices were higher with a strong demand for hay throughout the season. There was practically no loss due to rains, and prices advanced rapidly after O.P.A. control was removed.

BEANS This is the first time in many years that growers were favored with an ideal harvest period. Higher prices together with favorable weather were responsible for a very good year for the growers. Acreage continues to decline over previous years except in the case of Red Kidney's which has increased almost double in the past five years.

CORN, FIELD Acreage remains practically the same as last year. The quality and yield were normal, with prices advancing at harvest time.

FLAX Crop was below normal, mainly due to lack of sufficient moisture. Prices were higher this year.

GRAIN SORGHUMS Acreage was slightly increased over last year. The quality and yields were normal.

GRAIN Barley and wheat yields in the uplands were lower than last year. This was caused by inadequate moisture and hot weather during the filling period. The acreage in barley decreased approximately 5,000 acres. Wheat decreased 3,000 acres. Prices were higher this year.

HAY The acreage of volunteer and grain hay was lower than last year. Prices raised considerably throughout the season. Yields were below normal, quality about average.

MINT Yield was below normal, weather conditions being unfavorable for the production of oil.

PASTURE Acreage of irrigated pasture is steadily increasing. Approximately 7,000 acres over 1945. There was a strong demand for rental of clover pasture all season due to the high prices of other feeds. Range pastures did not stay green as long as in previous years on account of the dry spring. This reduced the feeding value considerably.

POTATOES Yields this year are again the highest on record. Favorable weather, use of certified seed, and improved cultural practices accounted for this high yield. There has been a steady reduction in the acreage of commercial potatoes in this county over the past few years. The quality and prices were about the same as last year.

RICE Yields were normal. Growers had an excellent harvest season and prices were higher this year.

SUGAR BEETS There was an increase of over 2,000 acres over last season. Early winds caused the replanting of some fields and the abandoning of some of the planted acreage. This delayed planting with inexperienced growers, and insect and plant pests caused a reduction in the yield over last year.

SUNFLOWERS Due to the fluctuation in prices, the acreage has steadily decreased these past few years. Yields varied throughout the district, quality was good.

SWEET POTATOES The acreage was above last year. Yields and quality were average. Demand was heavy with prices higher than 1945.

#### VEGETABLE CROPS

ASPARAGUS The acreage of asparagus continues to increase in this county. An increase of 1,840 acres over the year 1945. Of the total state acreage approximately 65% is planted in San Joaquin County. Market "grass" was somewhat delayed by the cool weather although the first carload shipment was two weeks ahead of last year. Market "grass" production was normal. Cannery "grass" shows a large increase in tonnage, an increase this year of 6,087 tons. Acreage, prices and weather accounted for this large increase. Prices were somewhat above normal.

CARROTS Yields were advanced over last year, with acreage slightly less.

CELERY Celery growers had many conditions adversely affecting the production this year. Unfavorable growing period, with diseases and poor market conditions were the factors in reducing the income. Early frosts set the crop back and plants never properly matured thereafter. This poor quality of the stalks necessitated heavy peeling of the outside branches and made the average run small in size. Prices and demand for celery were poor all year. Acreage was above normal.

MELONS Cool weather during the growing season reduced the yield. There was an increase in acreage of watermelons, honeydews, and casabas and a decrease in cantaloupes, granshaws and persian melons. There was quite a fluctuation in prices throughout the season.

ONIONS Market conditions were very poor this year. At the start of the season demands for onions were strong, then the market broke about half way through the harvest season and continued low for the balance of the year. Diseases were held at a minimum by the dry weather during the growing season. Acreage and yields were about normal.

PEAS Acreage and price of market peas were lower than last year, weather conditions being unfavorable to this crop.

SPINACH Yield and acreage were about the same as last year. Some spinach picked for market, however, the bulk of the crop went to canneries. Some fields showed considerable damage by aphids. This was due to a shortage of nicotine dust.

STRAWBERRIES Acreage of strawberries is steadily increasing in San Joaquin County with above average prices.

TOMATOES The acreage of tomatoes was the largest ever planted in this county. There was approximately 4,000 acres more, this acreage consisting largely of the round type tomato. Yields were very high because of favorable weather during the growing and harvest periods. Tomato diseases were at a minimum. The damage from mites and worms was very small where growers followed the general use of applying sulphur and calcium arsenate dusts. There was very little loss caused by frosts in late October.

THE TREND OF PERMANENT CROPS IN SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY  
YEAR - 1946

CROP & VARIETY	NON BEARING ACREAGE	BEARING ACREAGE
<u>ALMONDS</u>		
Drake	3	605
I X L	19	205
Eureka		2
Jordanola	73	460
Ne Plus	95	352
Nonpareil	741	2,746
Peerless	79	163
Mission (Texas)	719	2,287
Other	2	156

Total 1,731 6,976

APPLES (All) 36

<u>APRICOTS</u>		
Blenheim & Royal		1,033
Tilton	1	915
Other		10

Total 1 1,958

<u>CHERRIES</u>		
Bing	53	1,548
Black Republican		101
Chapman	2	148
Lambert	1	267
Royal Ann	25	1,007
Tartarian	5	786
Other		130

Total 86 3,987

CHESTNUTS (All) 150

FIGS (All) 6 510

FILBERTS (All) 6

<u>GRAPES (Reisin)</u>		
Muscat	1	204
Thompson Seedless	66	758
Zante Currants		26

Total 67 988

CROP & VARIETY	NON BEARING ACREAGE	BEARING ACREAGE
<u>GRAPES (Table)</u>		
Concord		10
Emperor	7	255
Malaga	5	104
Ribier	10	164
Tokay	1,735	18,471
Other	25	698
Total		1,782 19,702

<u>GRAPES (Wine)</u>		
Alicante	119	6,833
Burger	152	571
Carignane	1,059	6,541
Golden Chasselas	150	545
Grenache	311	126
Mission	400	1,367
Petite Sirah	19	573
Zinfandel	725	14,572
Other	146	633

Total 3,081 31,764

NECTARINES (All) 31 186

OLIVES (All) 12 351

<u>PEACHES (Cling)</u>		
Gaume	97	946
Halford	164	1,015
Palora	133	1,400
Peak	8	222
Phillips	15	747
Tuscans		61
Walton		97
Other	367	645

Total 784 5,133

<u>PEACHES (Free)</u>		
Elberta	108	687
J. H. Hale	17	340
Lovell	4	637
Muir	11	396
Salway	1	52
Other	135	1,127

Total 276 3,239

CROP & VARIETY	NON BEARING ACREAGE	BEARING ACREAGE
----------------	---------------------	-----------------

CROP & VARIETY	NON BEARING ACREAGE	BEARING ACREAGE
----------------	---------------------	-----------------

PEARS (All)		142
-------------	--	-----

QUINCES (All)		8
---------------	--	---

PERSIMMONS (All)		14
------------------	--	----

WALNUTS		
---------	--	--

PLUMS		
Burbank		51
Climax		7
Duarte	69	33
Grand Duke		34
Kelsey		110
President	14	205
Santa Rosa	94	165
Tragedy	33	293
Wickson		25
Other	21	211

Concord	1	15
Eureka	77	2,174
Franquette	169	1,919
Mayette	15	682
Payne	146	4,542
Other	36	259

Total	444	9,591
-------	-----	-------

WALNUTS, (Black) (including road-side trees)	296	567
---	-----	-----

Total	231	1,134
-------	-----	-------

PRUNES		
French		212
Imperial		53
Robe de Sargeant		70
Sugar	2	383
Other		7

Total	2	725
-------	---	-----

For the year 1946 plantings of new orchards showed little change over 1945. There was a slight increase in the acreage of cling peaches, freestone peaches, English walnuts and black walnuts. Apricots, cherries, raisin grapes, wine grapes, plums and prunes showed a slight decrease.

Almonds and table grapes showed a large increase in acreage.

There are large acreages of almonds, table grapes, wine grapes, cling peaches, and English walnuts not yet in production.

FRUIT AND NUT CROPS  
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY - 1946

CROP	BEARING ACREAGE	PRODUCTION			F.O.B. VALUE	
		PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
Almonds	6,976	.58	4,046	Ton	\$480.00	\$1,942,080.
(Shipping)		6.02	11,787	25 lb pkg.	2.20	25,931.
Apricots (Processed)	1,958	2.98	5,835	Ton	90.00	525,150.
(Dried)		.18	352	Ton	600.00	211,200.
Cherries (Royal Ann)	1,007	4.62	4,652	Ton	300.00	1,395,600.
Other (Shipping)	2,980	2.47	7,361	Ton	433.00	3,187,313.
Cherries (Processed)		.83	2,473	Ton	280.00	692,440.
Chestnuts	150	1.00	1486	Ton	520.00	778,000.
(Shipping)		.15	77	Ton	150.00	11,550.
Figs (Processed)	510	1.60	816	Ton	125.00	102,000.
(Dried)		.28	143	Ton	300.00	42,900.
Juice (Shipping)		1.17	37,164	Ton	155.00	5,760,420.
Grapes (Wine)	31,764	4.31	136,903	Ton	100.00	13,690,300.
Tokay (Shipping)		261.67	4,833,307	28 lb pkg	2.25	10,874,939.
Grapes (Wine)	18,471	8.16	150,723	Ton	85.00	12,811,455.
All (Shipping)		35.00	77,665	28 lb pkg	2.00	155,330.
Other (Wine)	2,219	8.00	17,752	Ton	100.00	1,775,200.
Grapes (Raisin)		.10	222	Dry Ton	300.00	66,600.
Misc'l. Orchards	632			Acre	250.00	158,000.
Nectarines	186	510.00	94,860	30 lb pkg	1.30	123,318.
Olives	351	1.10	386	Ton	350.00	135,100.
(Shipping)		279.84	906,402	20 lb crate	1.25	1,133,003.
Peaches (Processed)	3,239	2.30	7,450	Ton	52.00	387,400.
Free (Dried)		.42	1,360	Ton	310.00	421,600.
Peaches (Processed)	5,133	11.94	61,288	Ton	64.25	3,937,754.
Cling (Dried)			60	Ton	280.00	16,800.
Pears	142	3.65	518	Ton	100.00	51,800.
(Shipping)		333.08	377,713	28 lb crate	2.00	755,426.
Plums (Processed)	1,134		238	Ton	56.00	13,328.
(Shipping)		90.17	65,373	28 lb crate	2.00	130,746.
Prunes (Dried)	725	.38	276	Ton	230.00	63,480.
Walnuts	9,591	.79	7,577	Ton	602.00	4,561,354.
TOTAL						\$65,237,517.



FIELD CROPS  
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY - 1946

CROP	ACREAGE	PRODUCTION		UNIT	F.O.B. VALUE		
		PER ACRE	TOTAL		PER UNIT	TOTAL	
Alfalfa Hay	47,632	6.50	309,608	Ton	\$29.10	\$9,009,593.	
Barley	86,116	15.40	1,326,186	Cwt.	3.00	3,978,558.	
Beans, Dry	10,488	16.50	173,052	Cwt.	13.40	2,318,897.	
Bean Straw	7,640	1.00	7,640	Ton	12.00	91,680.	
Corn, Grain	14,373	1.20	17,248	Ton	60.00	1,034,880.	
Corn Husks			78	Ton	600.00	46,800.	
Flax	55	5.00	275	Cwt.	7.60	2,090.	
Grain Sorghum	4,220	17.00	71,740	Cwt.	3.20	229,568.	
Hay, Grain	20,355	1.25	25,444	Ton	27.41	697,420.	
Hay, Wild	23,892	1.00	23,892	Ton	25.73	614,741.	
Mint	469	22.00	10,318	lbc oil	5.75	59,329.	
Oats	10,432	10.60	110,579	Cwt.	3.10	342,795.	
Range	229,358			Acre	1.25	286,698.	
Clover	37,585			Acre	40.00	1,503,400.	
Pasture							
Sudan Grass	2,638			Acre	25.00	65,950.	
Stubble	153,000			Acre	1.25	191,250.	
Potatoes	4,661	241.00	1,123,301	Cwt.	2.30	2,583,592.	
Pumpkins	Canning	1,079	20.00	21,580	Ton	7.00	151,060.
	Stock	68	25.00	1,700	Ton	3.00	5,100.
Rice	3,242	32.00	103,744	Cwt.	4.35	451,286.	
Silage, Corn	836	11.50	9,614	Ton	5.00	48,070.	
*Sugar Beets	6,894	13.20	91,001	Ton	12.13	1,103,842.	
Sunflowers	2,440	8.50	20,740	Cwt.	6.00	124,440.	
Sweet Potatoes	1,760	140.00	246,400	50 lb crate	2.50	616,000.	
Wheat	18,642	9.50	177,099	Cwt.	3.46	612,763.	
					TOTAL	\$26,169,802.	

\* Includes Federal Subsidy

VEGETABLE CROPS  
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY - 1946

CROP	ACREAGE	PRODUCTION			F.O.B. VALUE		
		PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL	
Asparagus	45,521	Shipping	17.02	774,767	30 lb crate	\$ 3.40	\$2,634,208.
		Processed	.96	43,700	Ton	183.60	8,023,320.
Beets, Table	56	11.25	630	Ton	60.00	37,800.	
Broccoli	21	125.00	2,625	40 lb crate	3.40	8,925.	
Cabbage	92	300.00	27,600	Crate	2.00	55,200.	
Cauliflower	42	283.00	11,886	Crate	1.50	17,829.	
Carrots	1,029	16.00	16,464	Ton	60.00	987,840.	
Celery	6,687	215.00	1,437,705	60 lb crate	2.00	2,875,410.	
Corn, Sweet	246	170.00	41,820	65 lb crate	1.75	73,185.	
Cucumbers	412	6.80	2,802	Ton	48.20	135,056.	
Garlic	5	110.00	550	Cwt.	15.00	8,250.	
Lettuce	97	285.00	27,645	Crate	1.75	48,379.	
	Crenshaws	34	8.00	272	Ton	22.50	6,120.
	Cantaloupes	127	125.00	15,875	Crate	2.75	43,656.
Melons	Casabas	637	8.00	5,096	Ton	20.00	101,920.
	Honeydews	384	8.00	3,072	Ton	35.00	107,520.
	Persians	14	8.00	112	Ton	35.00	3,920.
	Watermelons	1,956	10.00	19,560	Ton	22.00	430,320.
Onions	(Early)	1,971	525.00	1,034,775	50 lb.	1.20	1,241,730.
	(Late)	442	430.00	190,060	sk.	.90	171,054.
Peas	(Shipping)	1,803	70.00	126,210	30 lb Tub	1.95	246,110.
	(Processed)	1,533	1.00	1,533	Ton	77.30	118,501.
Peppers	43	11.00	473	Ton	41.00	19,393.	
Spinach	1,270	4.00	5,080	Ton	23.00	116,840.	
Squash	326	7.00	2,282	Ton	30.00	68,460.	
Strawberries	67	1,400.00	93,800	<sup>12</sup> basket crate	3.40	318,920.	
Tomatoes	(Shipping)		20.00	573,280	32 lb lug	2.10	1,203,888.
	(Round)	28,664	12.90	369,766	Ton	29.00	10,723,214.
	(Pear)	2,204	9.00	19,836	Ton	31.00	614,916.
Truck Garden	2,113			Acre	200.00	422,600.	
TOTAL							\$30,864,484.

SEED CROPS  
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY - 1946

CROP	ACREAGE	PRODUCTION			F.O.B. VALUE	
		PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
*Alfalfa	238	300.00	71,400	lb.	\$ .43	\$ 30,702.
Asparagus Roots	572			Acres	275.00	157,300.
Asparagus Seed	30	400.00	12,000	lb.	1.15	13,800.
Beans (Red Kidney ) (Certified )	3,303	14.00	46,242	Cwt.	16.00	739,872.
Beans (Dark Red Kidney ) (Certified )	491	14.00	6,874	Cwt.	16.50	113,421.
Beans (Pinks ) (Certified )	230	16.00	3,680	Cwt.	16.00	58,880.
Cantaloupe	8	235.00	1,880	lb.	.50	940.
Carrot	5	280.00	1,400	lb.	.40	560.
Nursery (Trees)						190,000.
Nursery (Ornamental)						35,000.
Nursery (Grape Vines)						30,000.
Onion	12	225.00	2,700	lb.	1.00	2,700.
Potato (Certified)	955	235.00	224,425	Cwt.	3.25	729,381.
Pumpkin	10	210.00	2,100	lb.	.35	735.
Squash	3	160.00	480	lb.	.30	144.
Salsify	1	268.00	268	lb.	2.25	603.
Watermelon	35	280.00	9,800	lb.	.30	2,940.
					TOTAL	\$2,106,978.

\*Includes Federal Subsidy

There is a steady decline in acreage of commercially grown carrot, cabbage, leek, onion, vetch and watermelon seed. This reduction in acreage is mainly caused by much of the land formerly planted to seed crops having been planted to higher paying crops. Certified bean and certified seed potatoes showed an increase for the year 1946.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

YEAR - 1946

APIARY PRODUCTS

Honey	413,000	lbs.	@ .19	\$	78,470.00
Bees Wax	12,050	lbs.	@ .43		5,181.00
Package Bees	2,850	pkgs.	@ 1.70		4,845.00
Queen Bees	15,800	bees	@ 1.00		15,800.00
Pollenization	4,625	colonies	@ 1.00		<u>4,625.00</u>

\$ 108,921.00

LIVESTOCK

*Beef cattle and calves	\$	10,343,748.00
Hogs		1,087,830.00
*Sheep and Wool		<u>2,277,158.00</u>

\$ 13,708,736.00

DAIRY PRODUCTS

*Milk and Milk Products	\$	12,677,737.00
-------------------------	----	---------------

POULTRY

Chickens	1,187,687	lbs.	\$	380,060.00
Eggs	2,868,472	doz.		1,204,758.00
Turkeys	3,157,646	lbs.		<u>1,187,551.00</u>

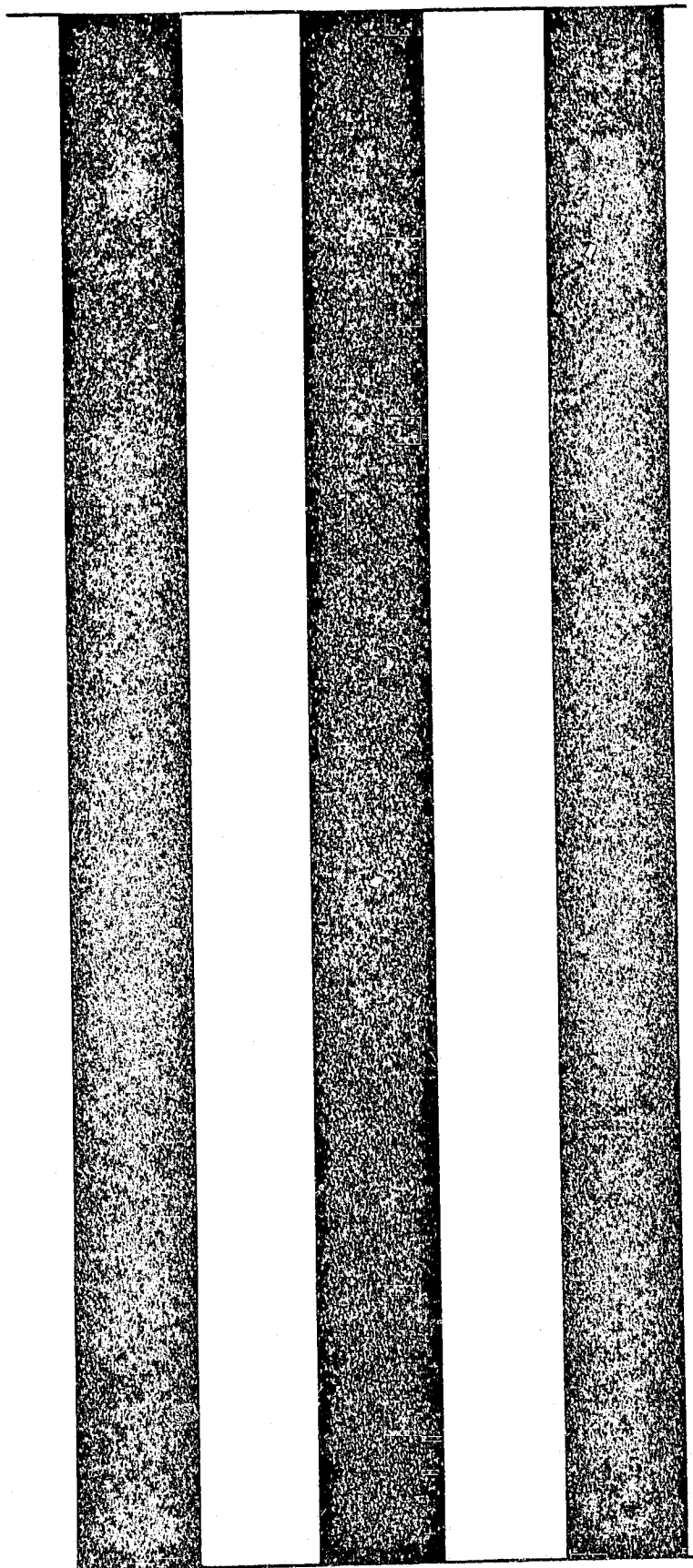
\$ 2,772,369.00

SUMMARY

Fruit and Nut Crops	\$	65,237,517.00
Field Crops		26,169,802.00
Vegetable Crops		30,864,484.00
Seed Crops		2,106,978.00
Apiary Products		108,921.00
Livestock		13,708,736.00
Dairy Products		12,677,737.00
Poultry Products		<u>2,772,369.00</u>

GRAND TOTAL \$153,646,544.00

\* Includes Federal Subsidy



1947

# AGRICULTURAL CROP REPORT

---

---



COUNTY  
OF  
SAN JOAQUIN



1947

★  
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
LIBRARY  
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE  
DAVIS

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

## Department of Agriculture

AUSTIN E. MAHONEY  
AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER

1868 EAST HAZELTON AVENUE  
STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA

POST OFFICE BOX 1809  
TELEPHONE 6-6806

TO THE STATE DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE AND  
THE HONORABLE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Section 65.5 of the California Agricultural Code requires that the Agricultural Commissioner compile a report covering conditions, acreage, production and value of the agricultural products of his county. This is the fourteenth annual crop report published by this Department.

Approximately one hundred commercial crops are covered in this report and for your easy reference are segregated as to their commercial use wherever possible.

Acreages of permanent crops are reported in actual bearing acreage only and other crops are reported in actual planted acreage. Production is reported in units commonly used in the marketing of crops commercially in this county. Prices are reported on an F.O.B. basis. Cost of production, harvesting, packing and other handling costs should be deducted to arrive at a true farm value.

As copies of this report are sent to a number of persons in other states, to federal, state and county agencies throughout the United States and to an increasing number of organizations and individuals within the state, the members of this Department have made every effort to make this report as accurate as possible by checking our figures with every known source of reliable information.

I wish to express my sincere appreciation to all who have assisted my inspectors and deputies by furnishing necessary information to them which has made the compilation of this report possible.

Respectfully submitted,

*Austin E. Mahoney*

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER

1/15/48

CROP SUMMARY  
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY  
YEAR - 1947

Total agricultural value for the year 1947 shows a decided drop from last year. Reduction in farm prices and crop yields was responsible for this drop in total valuation. The only increase in income of our eight classifications of farm commodities occurred in poultry, field crops and seed crops.

Weather conditions during 1947 were not altogether ideal for the development of most crops but no crop suffered any major loss from adverse weather conditions. January was an unusually dry month, and for the State as a whole, it was the driest in 51 years of record. Rains in the latter part of February greatly aided grasses, grains and other non-irrigated crops. The well distributed rains in March and the general absence of drying winds, greatly improved the inadequate moisture supply. The spring was unusually warm and the continued dry weather lowered the yield for many of our non-irrigated orchard, vegetable and field crops.

Light rains in June did little damage, however, it did cause considerable resulfuring of grapes and additional spraying and dusting of orchards. Heavy winds on June 18th, 19th and 20th caused dropping and scarring of fruits and lowered the expected tonnage for some of our fruit and nut crops. July, August and September weather conditions were favorable for the development and maturity of most crops. The first general rain of the season occurred on October 7th and 9th and caused a little damage to unharvested tomatoes, grapes, beans and alfalfa hay. The first killing frost came on November 7th and definitely put a finish to crops subject to freezing temperature. Killing frosts on the 23rd and 24th occurred but they did not do any particular damage. They were in fact, beneficial, as they dropped the leaves of fruit trees and facilitated pruning and spraying operations.

The following is a general summary of the important crops in San Joaquin County:

ALMONDS Crop production was slightly lower than last year. This reduction was probably due to insufficient moisture during the growing season. In many of our non-irrigated and drier orchards there were heavy infestations of red spider and other mites which reduced the crop yield. There was quite a variation in yields between soft and hard shell varieties.

APRICOTS This was the lower alternate year on production for apricots. Processed deliveries dropped approximately 3000 tons over the record year of 1946. Shipping and dried apricots showed increased tonnage. Prices were lower than last year.

CHEERRIES The fruit was of average size and good quality, but production and prices were lower than in 1946. The poor set of fruit at blossom time in the Bing and Royal Ann varieties lowered the yield. As in the past, the majority of the cherry crop was purchased and harvested by cash buyers.



CHESTNUTS Prices lower, crop production was normal.

FIGS The poor quality of fruit which necessitated heavy culling, together with the fall rains lowered the expected tonnage for this crop. Prices and yield were lower than last season.

GRAPES, TABLE The 1947 grape harvest finished without much weather damage from either rain or frost. Although there was some unharvested tonnage when rain came, the amount was not great. Tokay shipments were up 721,404 packages while winery deliveries dropped approximately 34,000 tons. Winery prices which dropped about fifty dollars per ton accounted for this variation.

GRAPES, WINE There was a normal crop of wine grapes except in those varieties which are more susceptible to red spider. The yield was slightly lower due to the constant attack from this pest. Movements to wineries were slow this season because of an approximate two-thirds drop in prices offered. Eastern shipments increased but prices were approximately fifty percent lower than last year.

OLIVES The crop in San Joaquin County was below normal and a large percentage of it went for oil. This low yield was caused by the poor set of fruit at blossom time and insufficient moisture during the growing season.

PEACHES, CLINGSTONES Crop production was normal. Earlier indications pointed to a large crop but due to adverse weather conditions the peaches did not properly size and this lowered the expected tonnage. Peach harvest began early and moved rapidly. Nearly all varieties of cling peaches were picked by early September.

PEACHES, FREESTONES Light rain in June which favored the development of brown rot caused some loss in tonnage to early varieties of peaches. Later varieties produced a fine crop. Eastern shipment dropped 75,236 packages due to the poor markets.

PEARS Production was normal and the majority of the crop went for canning.

PLUMS Heavy winds on June 18th, 19th and 20th coupled with early maturity and lack of sizing of the fruit reduced the expected tonnage. Fresh shipment dropped about 200,000 crates with market sales covering rather a wide range of variation in prices.

WALNUTS The crop production was normal, however many growers were disappointed as to the unusually high percentage of dark and shriveled meats. Undoubtedly the hot spell in the first and second week of September and the drought conditions caused this low quality. Blight and red spider infestation caused only nominal damage. The aphid population was very high and many growers were compelled to dust as many as four times to combat this insect. In many orchards worm damage was higher than last season.

## FIELD CROPS

ALFALFA The growing of alfalfa hay increased 6,591 acres over the previous year. Production was normal with average quality. There occurred, in the Tracy and Island areas, heavy infestations of alfalfa caterpillar and armyworms and where no control measures were taken the hay was badly riddled by these insects.

BEANS Bean planting increased 3,882 acres over last year. Most of this increase occurred in the Linden district. Yields were not up to average on some varieties. The rainfall in October delayed threshing and caused some damage to the quality of unharvested beans, but little loss in yield resulted.

CORN, FIELD Prices advanced approximately thirty dollars per ton and market demands were strong all season. The quality and yield were normal.

GRAIN SORGHUMS Yields and acreage below normal. Prices up with strong market demands all season.

GRAIN Upland grains produced below normal yields mainly due to lack of sufficient moisture. Island grain produced excellent yields with average quality. The demands for all grains increased as the season progressed with prices advancing with the demands.

HAY The acreage of volunteer and grain hay was lower than the previous year. Yield and quality were below normal due to the seasonal conditions.

MINT This crop is grown for oil and is handled by only one farmer in this county. Yield practically doubled this season due to favorable growing conditions.

PASTURE Feed conditions were only fair this year. As stated previously, lack of sufficient rainfall and the warm spring, caused grasses to start drying up fifteen to twenty days ahead of time. The acreage of irrigated pastures continues to increase in this county.

POTATOES The year 1947 produced the highest yield per acre ever on record. Favorable climatic conditions, better pest control methods, and numerous other reasons accounted for this high yield. Quality and prices were practically the same as last year.

RICE Yield was above normal due to the favorable growing and harvesting conditions.

SUGAR BEETS Weather conditions were favorable for the growing and harvesting of this crop. Yields showed considerable increase with the average sugar content slightly lower than 1946.

SUNFLOWERS Yield, acreage and price were about the same as in 1946.

SWETT POTATOES Planted acreage was similar to last year. Yield and quality were above average. The markets were good throughout the season.

## VEGETABLE CROPS

ASPARAGUS There was a decided drop in tonnage of cannery "grass" and total valuation for the season decreased 38% from the previous year. The break in prices and the lack of desire on the part of the canners to process green asparagus together with the preparing of beds for the changeover to white "grass" and the post-war economic changes all contributed to this low tonnage. Market "grass" production increased 33% over last year with good prices prevailing.

CARROTS Yields were normal with acreage less than last year. In the spring market demands were weak, but as the season progressed into the fall prices doubled.

CELERY Celery growers had the advantage of good growing weather and celery matured well. Quality was good prior to the frosts; thereafter much stripping was necessary, cutting the yields considerably. The price fluxuated greatly and closed strong. A few outbreaks of blackheart were quite severe; also celery mosaic in a few fields resulted in poor production. Acreage was well below normal.

MELONS Market conditions were not too strong this year and prices varied throughout the season. Yield and acreage was about the same as last year except for cantaloupes which increased 535 acres.

ONIONS Yields were normal, although some loss occurred in early onions through heavy grading due to poor market demands. After harvest time market prices became stronger and practically doubled by the end of the season.

PEAS Competition from other localities in the state coupled with poor markets for the last two years caused a reduction in acreage planted this year.

SPINACH Yield and acreage were lower than last year, weather conditions being unfavorable to the crop.

STRAWBERRIES Planting increased; seventy acres having been planted in the Manteca area which will start bearing heavily in 1948.

TOMATOES The acreage of tomatoes was the largest ever planted in San Joaquin County. Different strains of mosaic prevailed in many fields, however most plants were able to outgrow these conditions. Other tomato diseases were present, but caused only slight losses in most cases. A large outbreak of armyworms occurred in most districts which necessitated extra dustings in many fields. Although October rains caused losses in late fields, the crop this year produced above average yields. Excellent prices prevailed all season for market tomatoes.

FRUIT AND NUT CROPS  
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY - 1947

CROP	BEARING ACREAGE	PRODUCTION			F.O.B. VALUE	
		PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
Almonds	7,264	.50	3,632	Ton	\$531.20	\$ 1,929,318.
Apricots (Shipping)		8.46	15,989	25 lb pkg.	1.40	22,385.
Apricots (Processed)	1,890	1.31	2,476	Ton	58.00	143,608.
Apricots (Dried)		.25	472	Ton	450.00	212,400.
Cherries (Royal Ann)	1,035	2.65	2,743	Ton	240.00	658,320.
Cherries (Other Shipping)	3,099	1.72	5,330	Ton	313.40	1,670,422.
Cherries (Processed)		.51	1,580	Ton	240.00	379,200.
Chestnuts	150	1.21	9 653 182	Ton	440.00	2707942 80,080.
Figs (Shipping)		.18	92	Ton	120.00	11,040.
Figs (Processed)	510	1.15	586	Ton	105.00	61,530.
Figs (Dried)		.15	76	Ton	200.00	15,200.
Juice (Shipping)		1.53	48,864	Ton	70.00	3,420,480.
Grapes (Wine)	31,937	2.34	74,733	Ton	27.00	2,017,791.
Tokay (Shipping)		292.97	5,554,711	28 lb pkg.	1.47	8,165,425.
Grapes (Wine)	18,960	6.13	116,225	Ton	24.00	2,789,400.
All Other (Shipping)		31.04	64,191	28 lb pkg.	1.35	86,658.
All Other (Wine)	2,068	11.51	23,803	Ton	24.00	571,272.
Grapes						
Misc'l. Orchards	650			Acre	250.00	162,500.
Nectarines	185	350.00	64,750	28 lb pkg.	1.10	71,225.
Olives	351	.50	175	Ton	133.33	23,333.
Peaches (Shipping)		171.62	538,030	20 lb crate	1.00	538,030.
Peaches (Processed)	3,135	2.03	6,364	Ton	45.00	286,380.
Peaches (Free Dried)		.67	2,100	Ton	200.00	420,000.
Peaches (Processed)		9.73	50,664	Ton	50.50	2,558,532.
Peaches (Cling Dried)	5,207		36	Ton	160.00	5,760.
Pears (Shipping)		.30	43	Ton	70.00	3,010.
Pears (Processed)	142	4.41	626	Ton	80.00	50,080.
Plums (Shipping)		101.09	112,109	28 lb Crate	2.75	308,300.
Plums (Processed)	1,108	.14	155	Ton	51.50	7,983.
Prunes (Shipping)		66.47	47,460	28 lb Crate	2.20	104,412.
Prunes (Dried)	714	.22	157	Ton	160.00	25,120.
Walnuts	9,548	.66	6,302	Ton	390.00	2,457,780.
TOTAL						\$29,256,974.

FIELD CROPS  
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY - 1947

CROP	ACREAGE	PRODUCTION			F.O.B. VALUE	
		PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
Alfalfa Hay	54,223	6.00	325,338	Ton	\$23.50	\$ 7,645,443.
Barley	83,676	14.60	1,221,670	Cwt.	3.05	3,726,094.
Beans, Dry	14,373	14.46	207,834	Cwt.	12.68	2,635,335.
Bean Straw	4,700	.75	3,525	Ton	14.50	51,113.
Corn, Grain	11,551	1.00	11,551	Ton	90.00	1,039,590.
Corn Husks			90	Ton	600.00	54,000.
Flax Seed	286	7.25	2,074	Cwt.	11.00	22,814.
Grain Sorghum	2,811	15.50	43,571	Cwt.	4.15	180,820.
Hay, Grain	21,821	1.30	28,367	Ton	22.50	638,250.
Hay, Wild	15,009	1.10	16,510	Ton	21.50	354,965.
Mint	244	40.00	9,760	lbs.oil	5.00	48,800.
Oats	9,051	9.50	85,985	Cwt.	3.30	283,751.
Range	225,748			Acre	1.50	338,622.
Clover	44,078			Acre	45.00	1,983,510.
Pasture						
Sudan Grass	2,217			Acre	35.00	77,595.
Stubble	118,342			Acre	1.25	147,928.
Potatoes	5,539	274.00	1,517,686	Cwt.	2.40	3,642,446.
Canning	797	20.80	16,578	Ton	6.00	99,468.
Pumpkins	90	25.00	2,250	Ton	3.00	6,750.
Stock						
Rice	4,032	37.50	151,200	Cwt.	5.50	831,600.
Silage, Corn	1,019	11.50	11,719	Ton	5.80	67,970.
*Sugar Beets	6,250	17.20	107,500	Ton	12.34	1,326,550.
Sunflowers	1,533	9.88	15,146	Cwt.	7.00	106,022.
Sweet Potatoes	1,672	184.00	307,648	50lb Crate	2.75	846,032.
Wheat	16,970	8.10	137,457	Cwt.	3.75	515,464.
					TOTAL	\$26,670,940.

\*Includes Federal Subsidy

VEGETABLE CROPS  
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY - 1947

CROP	ACREAGE	PRODUCTION			F.O.B. VALUE	
		PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
Asparagus	43,759	26.53	1,160,926	30 lb crate	3.25	\$ 3,773,010.
Shipping						
Processed		.80	35,007	Ton	141.20	4,942,988.
Beets, Table	20	9.00	180	Ton	36.25	6,525.
Broccoli	12	125.00	1,500	42 lb crate	3.50	5,250.
Cabbage	71	250.00	17,750	Crate	2.35	41,713.
Cauliflower	32	200.00	6,400	Crate	1.50	9,600.
Carrots	480	12.00	5,760	Ton	45.00	259,200.
Celery	4,453	275.00	1,224,575	Crate	2.64	3,232,878.
Corn, Sweet	368	150.00	55,200	Crate	2.10	115,920.
Cucumbers	63	6.00	378	Ton	35.00	13,230.
Garlic	16	100.00	1,600	Cwt.	9.00	14,400.
Lettuce	102	275.00	28,050	Crate	1.60	44,880.
Crenshaws	77	156.00	12,012	Crate	1.95	23,423.
Cantaloupes	662	200.00	132,400	Crate	2.20	291,280.
Casabas	453	8.80	3,986	Ton	33.14	132,096.
Melons	384	205.00	78,720	Crate	1.68	132,250.
Honeydews						
Persians	59	7.75	457	Ton	30.00	13,710.
Watermelons	1,325	12.00	15,900	Ton	17.50	278,250.
Onions	2,068	478.00	988,504	50 lb.	1.00	988,504.
(Early)						
(Late)	449	525.00	235,725	sk.	1.90	447,873.
Peas	869	68.00	59,092	30 lb Tub	2.25	132,957.
(Shipping)						
(Processed)	602	1.00	602	Ton	61.00	36,722.
Peppers	60	12.00	720	Ton	40.00	28,800.
Spinach	931	3.25	3,026	Ton	22.50	68,085.
Squash	232	7.00	1,624	Ton	35.00	56,840.
Strawberries	73	1060.00	77,380	<sup>12</sup> basket crate	2.45	189,581.
Tomatoes	32,972	11.64	467,794	32 lb lug	2.96	1,384,670.
(Shipping)						
(Round)			383,794	Ton	29.00	11,130,026.
(Pear)	1,995	11.47	22,883	Ton	31.00	709,373.
Truck Garden	1,156			Acre	200.00	231,200.
TOTAL						\$28,735,239.

SEED CROPS  
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY - 1947

CROP	ACREAGE	PRODUCTION			F.O.B. VALUE	
		PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
Alfalfa Hay	349	350.00	122,150	lb.	\$ .18	\$ 21,987.
Asparagus Roots	473			Acre	275.00	130,075.
Asparagus Seed	56	400.00	22,400	lb.	1.15	25,760.
Beans (Blackeyes) (Certified)	188	15.00	2,820	Cwt.	19.00	53,580.
Beans (Red Kidney) (Certified)	4,987	13.00	64,831	Cwt.	16.00	1,037,296.
Ladino Clover	600	95.00	57,000	lb.	1.65	94,050.
Nursery (Grape Vines)						51,800.
Nursery (Others)						176,000.
Nursery (Trees)						186,000.
Onion	56	250.00	14,000	lb.	1.00	14,000.
Potato (Certified)	748	235.00	175,780	Cwt.	3.50	615,230.
Squash	5	200.00	1,000	lb.	.35	350.
Vetch	150	20.00	3,000	Cwt.	3.00	9,000.
Watermelon	85	319.00	27,115	lb.	.37	10,035.
					TOTAL	\$2,425,161.

The acreage of commercially grown vegetable seed was greatly reduced this year. There are numerous reasons for this reduction, mainly over-supply of domestic markets and lack of government contracts. There was an increase in acreage of alfalfa, ladino clover, onions, watermelons and certified red kidney bean seed.

THE TREND OF PERMANENT CROPS IN SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY  
YEAR - 1947

CROP & VARIETY	NON		CROP & VARIETY	NON	
	BEARING ACREAGE	BEARING ACREAGE		BEARING ACREAGE	BEARING ACREAGE
ALMONDS			GRAPES (Table)		
Drake	8	584	Concord		10
I X L	17	197	Emperor		255
Eureka		2	Malage	5	95
Jordanola	100	464	Ribier	9	164
Re Plus	65	385	Tokey	1,497	18,960
Nonpareil	701	2,889	Other	27	681
Peerless	82	173			
Mission (Texas)	672	2,417			
Other	2	153			
			Total	1,538	20,165
Total	1,647	7,264	GRAPES (Wine)		
APPLES (All)		36	Alicante	190	6,769
APRICOTS			Burger	133	574
Blenheim & Royal	50	978	Cerignone	966	6,658
Tilton	33	902	Golden Chasselas	158	545
Other		10	Grenache	207	253
			Mission	353	1,446
Total	83	1,890	Petite Sirah	19	569
			Zinfandel	801	14,366
			Other	136	757
			Total	2,963	31,937
CHERRIES			NECTARINES (All)	21	185
Bing	120	1,626	OLIVES (All)	12	351
Black Republican	1	99	PEACHES (Cling)		
Chapman	4	148	Gaume	67	981
Lambert	4	290	Halford	120	1,063
Royal Ann	43	1,035	Pelora	106	1,386
Tartarian	19	806	Peak	10	222
Other	24	130	Phillips	15	710
			Tuscan		57
Total	215	4,134	Walton		97
CHESTNUTS (All)	2	150	Other	361	691
FIGS (All)	6	510			
FILBERTS (All)		6	Total	679	5,207
GRAPES (Raisin)			PEACHES (Free)		
Muscot	6	94	Elberta	143	688
Thompson Seedless	66	755	J. H. Hale	21	336
ante Currants		14	Lovell	4	569
			Muir	10	393
Total	72	863	Selway	1	51
			Other	158	1,098
			Total	337	3,135



CROP & VARIETY	NON BEARING ACREAGE	BEARING ACREAGE
PEARS (All)		142
PERSIMMONS (All)		14
PLUMS		
Burbank		51
Climax		7
Duarte	65	39
Grand Duke		34
Kelsey		110
President	14	174
Santa Rosa	88	171
Tragedy	26	299
Wickson		25
Other	26	198
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	219	1,108
PRUNES		
French		212
Imperial		53
Robe de Sargeant		70
Sugar	2	372
Other		7
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	2	714

CROP & VARIETY	NON BEARING ACREAGE	BEARING ACREAGE
QUINCES (All)		8
WALNUTS		
Concord	1	15
Eureka	60	2,203
Franquette	168	1,866
Mayette	19	682
Payne	155	4,531
Other	185	251
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	588	9,548
WALNUTS (Black) (including road-side trees)	430	586
ASPARAGUS	9,224	43,759

For the year 1947 plantings of new orchards showed some change over 1946. There was an increase in the acreage of almonds, cherries, table grapes, juice grapes, cling peaches, freestone peaches and black walnuts. Apricots, raisin grapes, plums, prunes, and walnuts showed a slight decrease.

There are large acreages of almonds, table grapes, juice grapes, cling peaches and English walnuts not yet in production.

THE TREND OF PERMANENT CROPS IN SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY  
AT FIVE YEAR INTERVALS

BEARING ACREAGE

CROP	YEAR 1930	YEAR 1935	YEAR 1940	YEAR 1945	YEAR 1947
Almonds	2,697	3,613	4,221	6,502	7,264
Apples	36	28	32	36	36
Apricots	1,422	1,732	1,621	1,876	1,890
Asparagus	9,560	15,931	31,499	43,681	43,759
Cherries	1,942	4,417	4,352	4,102	4,134
Chestnuts	60	193	245	182	150
Figs	2,088	547	458	510	510
Grapes, Juice	32,600	33,932	33,893	32,400	31,937
Grapes, Raisin	852	702	979	1,003	863
Grapes, Table	2,064	1,707	1,499	1,276	1,205
Grapes, Tokay	17,041	17,255	17,925	18,110	18,960
Nectarines	52	115	126	195	185
Olives	286	318	364	351	351
Peaches, Cling	3,102	3,413	3,273	4,124	5,207
Peaches, Free	2,640	2,802	2,781	3,181	3,135
Pears	837	672	285	141	142
Persimmons	2	7	5	13	14
Plums	2,077	2,426	1,572	1,280	1,108
Prunes	543	655	1,244	822	714
Walnuts	5,284	8,818	9,084	9,229	9,548

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

YEAR - 1947

APIARY PRODUCTS

Honey	344,980 lbs.	@ .14	\$ 48,297.00
Bees Wax	5,490 lbs.	@ .43	2,361.00
Queen Bees	17,400 Queens	@ 1.30	22,620.00
Pollenization	7,400 Colonies	@ 1.00	<u>7,400.00</u>
			\$ 80,678.00

LIVESTOCK

Beef cattle and calves	\$ 8,890,505.00
Hogs	1,439,237.00
Sheep and Wool	<u>2,393,349.00</u>
	\$ 12,723,091.00

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Milk and Milk Products	\$11,724,433.00
------------------------	-----------------

POULTRY

Chickens	1,976,416 lbs.	\$ 652,217.00
Eggs	3,454,836 doz.	1,831,063.00
Turkeys	2,631,400 lbs.	<u>925,527.00</u>
		\$ 3,408,807.00

SUMMARY

Fruit and Nut Crops	\$ 29,256,974.00
Field Crops	26,670,940.00
Vegetable Crops	28,735,239.00
Seed Crops	2,425,161.00
Apiary Products	80,678.00
Livestock	12,723,091.00
Dairy Products	11,724,433.00
Poultry Products	<u>3,408,807.00</u>

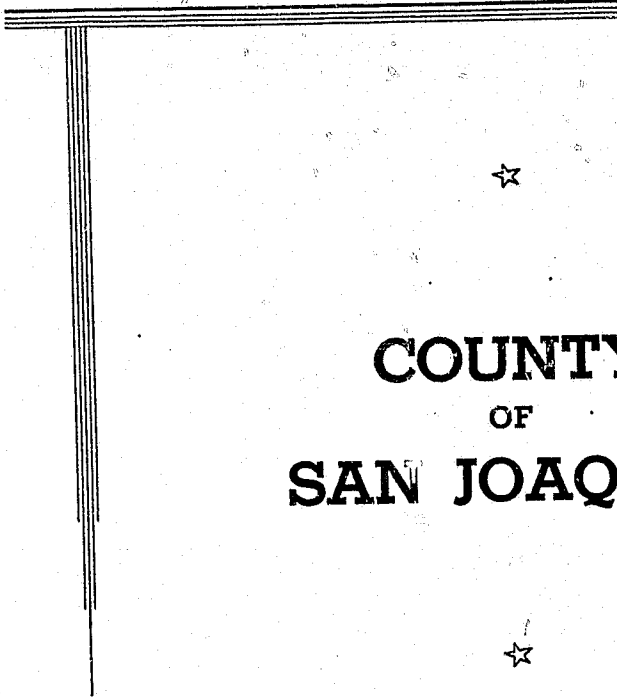
GRAND TOTAL \$115,025,323.00

1948

Calif. - San Joaquin Co.

21

# AGRICULTURAL CROP REPORT



COUNTY  
OF  
SAN JOAQUIN



## 1948

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
LIBRARY  
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE  
DAVIS

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

## Department of Agriculture

AUSTIN E. MAHONEY  
AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER

1868 EAST HAZELTON AVENUE  
STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA

POST OFFICE BOX 1809  
TELEPHONE 6-6806

TO THE STATE DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE AND  
THE HONORABLE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Section 65 of the California Agricultural Code requires that the Agricultural Commissioner keep a record of his official acts and make an annual report to the Director of Agriculture on the conditions of the agricultural interests in his county as to what is being done to control pests and also as to quarantines against pests, and Section 65.5 requires that the Agricultural Commissioner compile a report covering conditions, acreage, production and value of the agricultural products of his county. This is the fifteenth annual report published by this Department.

Approximately one hundred commercial crops are covered in this report and for your easy reference are segregated as to their commercial use wherever possible.

Acreages of permanent crops are reported in actual bearing acreage only and other crops are reported in actual planted acreage. Production is reported in units commonly used in the marketing of crops commercially in this county. Prices are reported on an F.O.B. basis. Cost of production, harvesting, packing and other handling costs should be deducted to arrive at a true farm value.

As copies of this report are sent to a number of persons in other states, to federal, state and county agencies throughout the United States and to an increasing number of organizations and individuals within the state, the members of this Department have made every effort to make this report as accurate as possible by checking our figures with every known source of reliable information.

I wish to express my sincere appreciation to all who have assisted my inspectors and deputies by furnishing necessary information to them which has made the compilation of this report possible.

Respectfully submitted,

*Austin E. Mahoney*  
AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER

1/15/49

## CONTENTS

	PAGE
ADMINISTRATIVE AND STAFF PERSONNEL	1
AGRICULTURAL CROP REPORT	21
APIARY	3
FAIRS AND EXHIBITS	2
FINANCIAL REPORT SUMMARY	20
HOUSEHOLD AND GARDEN PESTS	3
MARKET ENFORCEMENT	3
MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES	4
NURSERY INSPECTION	5
ORCHARD AND FIELD INSPECTION	6
PEST CONTROL OPERATORS	11
PLANT DISEASE AND INSECT SURVEY	12
PLANT QUARANTINE AND CERTIFICATION	14
RODENT AND BIRD CONTROL	15
SEED INSPECTION AND SEED CERTIFICATION	15
STANDARDIZATION OF FRUITS, NUTS, VEGETABLES AND EGGS	16
WEED CONTROL	18
WINERIES - SUGAR TESTS	19

ADMINISTRATIVE AND STAFF PERSONNEL

OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE
Stockton	Hazelton & B Streets, P.O. Box 1809	Stockton 6-6806
Lodi	Lodi City Hall	Lodi 261
Manteca	Manteca City Hall	Manteca 44
Tracy	Tracy City Hall	Tracy 1264
Linden	Walnut Plant	Linden 18

PERSONNEL

Austin E. Mahoney	Agricultural Commissioner	Stockton Office
Lester R. Erumbaugh	Chief Deputy	Stockton Office
Agee R. Tugel	Senior Deputy	Tracy Office
Lloyd V. Braghetta	Senior Deputy	Stockton Office
Mark A. Huberty	Junior Deputy	Stockton Office
George J. Stipe	Junior Deputy	Lodi Office

AGRICULTURAL INSPECTORS

Stockton Office	
Elna Eenjamin	Quarantine Inspector & Office Asst.
Allen L. Eugbee	Seed Certification & Linden District
Forrest A. Darby	Quarantine & Standardization
Floyd Hutchings	Entomology and Plant Pathology
Kenneth W. Jones	Quarantine Certification
Elmer T. Pahl	Grain & Seed Inspection & Fair Exhibits
John Solari	Farmington District
D. V. Widney	Warehouse
Lodi Office	
L. F. Ashley	Elliott & Victor Districts
Marvin Switzenberg	Terminous & Thornton Districts
C. W. Thompson	City of Lodi
Manteca Office	
Walton Eauer	Escalon District
Jess Grisham	Manteca District
Nick J. Wolter	City of Manteca & Ripon District
Tracy Office	
Wilfred McDaniel	South Tracy District

SPECIAL WEED CONTROL PROJECT

Richard R. Raney	Inspector
Walter Beck	Mechanic

- o o o -

Elmer Henson	Truck Driver
Charles Posey	Truck Driver



## FAIRS AND EXHIBITS

Our exhibitions of agricultural products from San Joaquin County at the California State Fair and Los Angeles County Fair not only walked off with top honors at both fairs, but excelled all previous records for this county. Our county displays were awarded over \$5400 in prize money along with numerous ribbons and trophies.

AT THE CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR the theme "Out of This World" was expressed by a great revolving world surmounting the exhibit with lesser globes centered on revolving tables covered with agricultural produce of grain, fruit, and vegetables at each corner. On the central table were twelve mechanical farmers, one for each month of the year exemplifying that in San Joaquin County "Any Time is Harvest Time". A total of eleven first sweepstake prizes included almonds, walnuts, barley, root vegetables, plums, wheat, garden seeds, prunes, plant vegetables, field seed and sweet wine. Second place sweepstakes were won for melons and squash, nectarines, table grapes, wine grapes, and peaches. This exhibit was awarded 14 cups, 102 blue ribbons, 89 second place ribbons, and 39 third place ribbons. The special trophy for the outstanding exhibit for the entire show was also awarded to San Joaquin County, and a special trophy for the outstanding exhibitor of the year was awarded to Austin E. Mahoney, Agricultural Commissioner who wishes to pass on much of the credit to the other members of this department who were in a large measure responsible for the honor of winning this trophy.

AT THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY FAIR a panorama of San Joaquin County with metallic mechanical "Men from Mars" were laboring in the fertile fields of various agricultural crops. The exhibit showed the great diversification of crops which these mythical "Men from Mars" have discovered. Surrounding this were all of the products of the county arranged in systematic manner. The exhibit won first honors in Group One as being the most complete display of agricultural and horticultural products of any one county. First sweepstakes were won in grains and seeds, beans, melons, pumpkins and squash, grapes, peaches, plums and prunes. This county also received 173 first, 52 second and 22 third awards.

AT THE SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY FAIR a keen competitive spirit between various districts in the county produced a colorful array of exhibits portraying the 1948 gold theme. For each entry a mural as a background or some configuration portrayed the relative value of agricultural products and gold. Awards at the county fair were as follows: In the Community Display, Section I, Linden exhibit was awarded first prize. Lodi followed in second place, Escalon third and Tracy in fourth place. In the Community Display, Section II, Ripon was awarded first prize followed by Clements in second place and Stockton in third place. In the Feature Display, French Camp took first prize, San Joaquin Delta second place and Manteca third place.

AT THE 26th ANNUAL FLOWER SHOW in the Civic Auditorium one of the brightest and most colorful floral exhibits was displayed under the sponsorship of the Stockton Garden Club. On the stage a San Francisco cable car scene portrayed the theme, "Friendship Flower Mart" arranged by this department.

## APIARY

The purpose of bee inspection is to prevent the introduction and spread within the County of diseases injurious to bees. Colonies infested with American Foulbrood, a very infectious bee disease, are fumigated to kill the diseased bees and then burned to eradicate the disease.

The total number of colonies for this county range from 14,000 to 15,000 throughout the year. Approximately 6,000 are transient colonies. Upon request certificates of inspection and certificate for queens for out of state shipments are issued by this department.

This year small losses due to the application of poisonous insecticides to crops for the control of insects were experienced. The substitution of the comparatively safe DDD (Dichloro-diphenyl-dichloro-ethane) for the more poisonous materials was one of the important factors contributing to this low bee mortality.

## HOUSEHOLD AND GARDEN PESTS

Scarcely a day passes without this office receiving at least one call from someone requesting information for the control of insect pests either inside their house or in their garden. Many times the identification of the insect is not known or only a general description of the condition of the plant can be given by the person. Under these circumstances it is necessary to call on the party in question and only after a positive identification can proper control measures be recommended. These calls are necessary not only to assist the party involved but it is never known when a new pest to this county will be found that is of a serious nature to agricultural crops. By discovering such a pest before it has a chance to become established and spread to neighboring properties methods of suppression or eradication may be effectively employed.

Many times the plants are suffering from a physiological condition. If this condition is suspicioned to be caused by soil irregularities, the soil is analysed in our laboratory for injurious salts, the deficiency of some vital plant food materials, or for the ph (acid-base content) of the soil. Armed with this knowledge soil corrections can be carried out in an intelligent manner by the application of proper fertilizers or readjusting the soil ph.

## COOPERATION WITH BUREAU OF MARKET ENFORCEMENT AND BUREAU OF MILK CONTROL

Unveiling the statistics on money recoveris and money adjustments shows that many farmers in this county took advantage of the services extended by these State Bureaus. Through investigations, hearings and procedures set forth under the Produce Dealers Act, the Processor's Law and Milk Control Laws resulted in a net remittance of \$104,151.30 to growers of this county.

Whenever controversies arise between growers and dealers or processors, the County Agricultural Commissioner's Office extends every possible effort to aid the Bureau of Market enforcement by collecting necessary evidence concerning these cases. With this evidence it is

possible to offer a thorough presentation of facts on both sides which will result in a fair readjustment to all concerned. Many of these complaints are first received at this office and then all details concerning the complaint are transmitted to the Bureau.

All buyers of farm commodities must be licensed by the Bureau of Market Enforcement. This applies to cash buyers as well as others. The County Department assists the Bureau in seeing that all these buyers are properly licensed.

The following amounts were recovered:

	Number of Complaints	Amount Received
Produce Dealers	48	\$47,173.15
Processors	35	\$54,829.70
Milk Recoveries	<u>0</u>	<u>\$ 2,148.45</u>
Total	83	\$104,151.30

The County also maintains a special office in the Agricultural Building for State Officials for the purpose of holding hearings or any other activity which requires office space.

#### MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTAL DUTIES

To more effectively carry out the duties of this department and in order to extend better service to the farmers in the county this department is engaged in a number of miscellaneous duties.

PHOTOGRAPHIC WORK Each year numerous pictures are taken and developed by this department. This year 48 black and white films and 400 colored slides were prepared in our laboratory. This has provided a very convenient method of securing a record of agricultural facts found in this county. By developing the pictures in our own laboratory time is saved and costs reduced. Employing the use of photographs as court evidence on several occasions this year has been most helpful. Most important of all has been the value of these pictures for visual education. At farm meetings talks supplemented with slides portraying conditions in the county has been very helpful.

GERMINATION TESTS For the benefit of farmers and other interested parties germination tests were run on forty-four lots of beans. This not only gave our department desired information but materially aided farmers that wanted to know the percentage of viable seeds.

SUGAR AND SUGAR-ACID TESTS In order to aid grape farmers at the beginning of the harvest season, grapes were given the sugar (degree Balling) or sugar-acid (Balling-acid ratio) test free of charge by this department. Since the acidity of the grapes is correlated with their eating quality as well as the sugar content, tests were so metimes run on both. This eliminated the guessing on the proper time to pick the grapes; thus premature pickings were held to a minimum. This season 75 sugar-acid tests were run.

SALINITY TESTS At the first part of this year it was deemed necessary that methodic testing for salinity of water from waterways in the delta area be undertaken. The abnormal weather conditions at the beginning of the year along with the suspicion of some farmers that damage to their crops had its source from the irrigation water prompted this action. Since the delta area relies on this water for irrigation of crops, this constituted vital information to farmers in this locality. To obtain accurate records, samples were periodically taken at ten strategic locations in the county throughout the year. The salt content of the river water reached its maximum in March at two to three hundred parts per million which is below the amount of salinity which will impair the quality of the water for irrigation. Since this time the salinity has decreased considerably.

SOIL TESTS Requests by people in rural and urban areas to diagnose the cause of sick or dead plants have been solved by running tests upon samples of the soil in the laboratory. Frequently alkali soil is found responsible for the adverse conditions that existed; other tests revealed the deficiency of some vital food material.

IDENTIFICATION OF INSECTS, DISEASES AND PLANTS Among the more important duties of this department is the proper identification of insects, diseases and plants. In many cases it is obvious that such information be available before problems dealing with these insects, diseases or plants can be solved. In case verification in the identification of these insects, diseases or plants is necessary, specimens are prepared and sent to the taxonomist at the State Department of Agriculture.

FARM BUREAU AND GRANGE MEETINGS One of the best opportunities to contact farmers and pass on information pertinent to the work of this department is through the Farm Bureau and Grange meetings. Here specific problems of that district can be discussed or educational methods employed. By having a member of the Department present, questions related to the work of the Department can be readily answered.

#### NURSERY INSPECTION

The nurseries in San Joaquin County are inspected annually to determine the presence or absence of insects, mites, nematodes, plant diseases or weeds which are considered to be pests. Since nursery stock is distributed to all parts of the county and to points outside of the county, the ideal time to destroy the plant pests is at the nurseries thus preventing their spread. Nurseries that were found relatively pest free were those that had carried out a recommended systematic spray and fumigation program with materials effective against a particular pest or group of pests.

NURSERIES The inspection of nursery stock and premises which was completed the latter part of the year did not reveal the presence of any new pests. There were thirty-three nurseries inspected and forty-nine different pests found and properly controlled.

All pests found are of common occurrence throughout the state with the exception of Deerweed Scale, Asterolecanium arabis. Twenty-two pittosporum plants infested with this scale were immediately destroyed by burning. This pit making Deerweed Scale is found on wild deer weed plants throughout several areas of the state, and it is of common occurrence on pittosporum and privet plants used for ornamental purposes.

TOMATO TRANSPLANTS The tomato industry plants one of the largest crops in this county. Each year it has been necessary for the County Department of Agriculture to reject thousands of nematode infested plants to prevent the spread of this pest to soil which is free of nematode. Once the nematode becomes established, it is impossible to rid the land of this highly undesirable pest. Tomato growers should take every possible precaution to prevent the spread of nematode to their soil.

Tomato Transplants Inspected for the Year

Free from Nematode -----	22,501,000
Infested and Rejected -----	<u>8,229,500</u>
	30,730,500

ORCHARD AND FIELD INSPECTION

In order to more adequately protect the crops of this county, inspections of orchards and field crops for established injurious insects and plant diseases are carried out as often as it is deemed advisable. Established infestations are inspected periodically to observe current control measures, and if the present control measures are not adequate, more stringent measures may be enacted, especially, when there is immediate danger of spread of the pest to adjoining properties.

Periodic inspections of orchards and field crops are necessary to guard against any new pest that may have been introduced into the county, and if present, immediate steps for the eradication or control may be undertaken. In order that such suppression measures will meet with the highest degree of success, field observations of current pest control operations must be observed.

However, if cooperation of the landowner involved is not secured and neighboring properties are menaced by these agricultural pests, measures as set forth in the California Agricultural Code are enacted. These measures include abatement or quarantine procedure. Whenever neglected or abandoned plants or crops which are hosts to detrimental pests and endanger adjoining properties, such pests are abated by eradication or other appropriate methods. Following is a brief summary of some of the important pests to crops found in this county.

INSECTS AND MITES ON FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

Codling Moth (Carpocapsa pomonella) continues to be a major pest of walnuts. Worm damage was considerable higher this year in many orchards. Heavy flight of this

moth were approximately 40 days later than normal; consequently early spraying did not give the protection for this unusually late flight which probably accounted for the severe damage.

Walnut Aphis (Chromaphis juglandicola) population was high and many growers were compelled to dust one to three times to combat this insect. Several new smoke machines were built by growers using the chemical TEPP (Tetrethyl pyrophosphate) or HETP (Hexaethyl tetraphosphate). Control from these operations in most cases gave excellent results.

San Jose Scale (Quadraspidiotus perniciosus) continues to cause some injury to fruit trees, particularly cherries and peaches. Most growers are becoming aware of this scale insect and are holding it in check through the use of oil or lime sulfur sprays.

Peach Twig Borer (Anarsia lineatella) infestations were light in most orchards and conditions were similar to that of previous years.

Almond Mite (Bryobia praetiosa) was present in many orchards; however, heavy damage did not materialize. Moderate losses occurred in nonirrigated orchards. These mites are developing into a major pest of almonds.

Grape Erinose Mite (Eriophyes species) were numerous during the spring in many vineyards, but only in a few instances did damage result to buds and leaves from this mite.

Grape Phylloxera (Phylloxera vitifoliae) continues to be a problem in many vineyards. Growers are becoming more conscious of this insect each year due to its devastating effect on grapevines. Several new infestations were discovered during the year.

Grape Leafhopper (Erythroneura comes) were late in developing due to climatic conditions. Consequently, the number of broods were decreased and with more growers using DDT in their early dusting program, damage was held to a minimum.

Pacific Mite (Tetranychus pacificus) The cool summer nights retarded the development of this mite; consequently, damage was lighter than in previous years.

Canker Worms (Alsophila pometaria & Fleacrita vernata) on cherry trees was held to a minimum by spraying with pyrethrum. In some cases growers used DDT dust applied by airplane which resulted in a good control.

#### PLANT DISEASES OF FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

Brown Rot (Sclerotinia fructicola & Sclerotinea laxa) caused heavy fruit losses this summer. Growers had a very difficult time grading fresh fruit

for market because of this fungus. This condition was undoubtedly caused by the rains at blossom time and spread by dews at night during the growing period.

Peach Blight (Coryneum Beijerinckii) Light damage was experienced this year except in a few apricot, peach and almond orchards where no control measures were taken or improper spray material was applied.

Peach Leaf Curl (Taphrina deformans) Most of the susceptible varieties of peach trees showed an increased amount of infection of this disease largely due to weather conditions.

Blackheart (Verticillium albo-atrum) caused considerable losses to young trees, particularly peach, nectarines and almonds. The majority of the trees attacked by this fungus were either disfigured or death resulted.

Crown Rot (Phytophthora species) These fungi continue to be a problem in walnut orchards and individual trees in town. Most noticeable is the prevalence of this disease on trees located in poorly drained soil or where excessive surface moisture is maintained as on and around lawns.

Oak-root Fungus (Armillaria mellea) A number of new infections were discovered through inspection of suspicious trees in orchards and by specimens brought in by farmers for identification. Many growers have been duly alarmed by this destructive fungus and have taken strong measures to control and stop the spread of this serious disease through the use of the carbon bisulphide treatment.

Powdery Mildew (Uncinula necator) on grapevines was not so prevalent as in some previous years; and along with the normal sulfuring programs, damage was held to a minimum.

Walnut Blight (Phytophthora juglandis) the most destructive disease of walnuts was quite severe this year. Since weather conditions were favorable for the growth of this bacterial disease, it was especially destructive to young fruit which caused them to turn black and drop off in large numbers. Many of the mature nuts had deteriorated into blanks of unmarketable quality.

#### INSECTS AND MITES OF VEGETABLE AND FIELD CROPS

Tomato Mite (Phyllocoptes destructor) This pest appeared in August in formidable numbers, but growers, through applications of sulphur dust, kept their numbers down and damage to a minimum. In a few cases growers had not treated their crop soon enough and fair sized losses were sustained.

Corn Earworm (Heliothis armigera) No trouble was experienced this year with this insect in tomato crops, for the timely application of the insecticide DDD (Dichloro-diphenyl-

dichloroethane) gave splendid results; however, corn fields were hit as hard as ever where control was not practiced.

Tomato Worms (Protoparce sexta & P. quinquemaculata) were few in number. The ones that did appear were effectively controlled with applications of DDD.

Darkling Ground Beetle (various species) were quickly controlled by DDT, DDD, and poisoned bran. In some cases where large numbers of these beetles were found, control measures were undertaken before the planting of the crop.

Flea Beetles (various species) had a general distribution. In a few cases damage to new transplants of tomatoes were sufficient to warrant replanting.

Grasshoppers (Melanoplus devastator & Melanoplus marginatur) In some cases infestations were serious enough to warrant taking control measures which covered approximately 1000 acres. Trap strips and fence lines were sprayed with DDT and chlordane which gave splendid results.

Wine Worms (various species) Farmers in the county found it advisable to treat more land than in previous years for this pest. In most cases the soil fumigant D-D (Dichloropropene) was used; however, some farmers used EDB (Ethylene dibromide) soil fumigant material. A number of acres in sweet potatoes were treated with BHC (Benzene Hexachloride) with satisfactory results. There were several cases of improper uses made of the BHC which resulted in destruction of new transplanted tomato plants.

Celery Leaf-tier (Phlyctaenia ferrugalis) damage to celery by this insect was negligible.

Celery Looper (Autographa falcifera) Infestations of this insect were light this year. This may be attributed to the many parasites present.

Cut Worms (Various species) These pests were prevalent in many localities this year. They took their toll in new plantings of tomatoes and other miscellaneous truck crops. Large numbers appeared in vineyards early in the season, but applications of DDT held them in check. For the first time in many years these pests showed up in asparagus fields in three locations covering a large acreage.

Armyworms (various species) There was a sharp contrast in the intensity of infestations this year as compared with previous years of abundance. Farmers were greatly relieved when only a few appeared.



## VEGETABLE AND FIELD CROP DISEASES

Bacterial Canker (Phytomonas michiganensis) This bacterial organism caused greater distress among tomato growers this year than in previous years. This can only be attributed to careless treatment of tomato seed which will carry this disease. Unfortunately, there is no cure for plants infected with this disease. Growers have been cautioned not to replant old tomato beds this coming year that have been contaminated by this destructive disease.

Western Tomato Blight (virus) This tomato disease which plays havoc in some tomato areas has not caused any appreciable losses here. Only one percent or less of the tomato plants in the county were infected with this disease.

Tomato Mosaic Disease (virus) The effects of this disease were evident in numerous fields in the county, but apparently the tomato plants are able to hold their own against this disease, for losses to production of tomatoes was negligible.

Spotted Wilt (virus) This disease was found spotted throughout tomato fields in the county. Several fields suffered extensively from the scourages of this virus. One 30 acre field was a complete loss. The disease appears to be building up in this area, for it was more destructive this year than at any time in the past. If this condition continues, it may be necessary for growers to take more stringent control measures against the thrips that carry this virus.

Fusarium Wilt & Verticillium Wilt These two fungus diseases were evident to a certain extent in most tomato fields. Fields planted for the second time or in some instances old alfalfa fields plowed under followed by tomatoes showed greater losses than the average. This can probably be accounted for by a build-up in the soil of these diseases.

Pink Root (Rhoma terrestris) This fungus disease which causes a curious pink condition of the onion roots was found in a number of fields. Since the onion sluffs off many of these infected roots, the growth of the onion is stunted. However, even in infested fields the reduction in production was not too noticeable. Rotation of crops has been effective in keeping this disease to a minimum.

Western Celery Mosaic (virus) No losses were experienced from this disease this year. Infestations were light.

Aster Yellows (virus) This virus disease which is carried by the six-spotted leafhopper (Macrostelus divisus) stunted a high percentage of celery in some fields. Some losses were estimated at fifteen to twenty percent. The Golden variety of celery suffered greater losses than the Utah variety.

Potato Ring Rot (Phytopomonas solanaceara) Due to the strict enforcement of quarantine provisions which prohibit the use of infected seed and by the wise selection of certified seed potatoes by growers along with a better concept among growers of this disease losses from this destructive bacterial disease are nearly non-existent in this county.

#### PEST CONTROL OPERATORS

This year intensified pest control programs were carried out by farmers in this county. The gradual introduction of numerous plant diseases and insect pests along with noxious weeds now requires energetic measures of suppression or eradication to keep these pests from interfering with profitable crop production. Many farmers employed the help of commercial pest control operators for this work. Under section 150 of the Agricultural Code are provisions for examination and certification of these operators in the business of agricultural pest control work. Also, included in the Agricultural Code are regulations for governing their operations.

This season 45 persons were certified for pest control work, of which 21 were for airplane spraying and dusting, 8 for orchard spraying and dusting, 6 for fumigation, 2 for shade tree spraying, 4 for weed control, 1 for fog machine and 3 for cattle or barn spraying.

#### Acres treated in San Joaquin County by Commercial Operators

##### Plant Diseases and Insect Pests

Fruit and Nut Crops ----- 50,505 acres

Field Crops ----- 6,492 acres

Vegetable Crops ----- 29,287 acres

86,284 acres

##### Weed Control

2, 4-D ----- 18,916 acres

Contact Material ----- 1,921 acres

20,837 acres

##### Soil Fumigation

D-D ----- 417 acres

EDB ----- 528 acres

945 acres

Miscellaneous ----- 4,433 acres

4,433 acres

Total Acres Treated -----

112,499 acres

## PLANT DISEASE AND INSECT SURVEY

The purpose of this program is to find if possible the presence of any new pests to agriculture or any major pest which may have been introduced and established in this county. If any incipient infestation of a serious pest exists, eradication or control measures were taken whenever possible. To determine the extent of spread of these insects or plant diseases, survey work by trapping and visual inspection was carried out. The following is a brief summary of the most important pest surveys conducted by this department.

### PLANT DISEASES

Peach Wart (Virus) The finding of one diseased tree in 1947 necessitated the starting of an annual survey for this disease. A tree to tree inspection was made at pre-harvest time of twenty-six different plantings of Candoka peach trees that had originated in Oregon. No further diseased trees have been found.

Blister Disease of Cherries (Virus) A spot inspection was made of fifty-two different cherry orchards. No blister disease was found, although several suspicious leaves were found on several trees.

Grape Mosaic (Virus) The introduction of contaminated experimental nursery stock made necessary the inspection of four different properties where this rootstock had been planted. Six diseased vines found in one location were destroyed by burning.

Chestnut Blight (*Endothia parasitica*) This is the fourteenth year that eradication work has been carried on since the discovery of this introduced pest. This year in three infected orchards, five trees were found contaminated and were destroyed by burning to prevent further spread.

Strawberry Spring Dwarf Nematode (*Aphelenchoides fragariae*) Since Strawberries are the only known host plant of this pest, all commercial plantings of strawberry plants were inspected for the possible presence of this new nematode. Only one premises was found infected with this pest. Under authority of Section 128 of the Agricultural Code a Hold Notice was placed on 80 acres of strawberry plants.

Corky Spot (unknown cause) In our regular routine inspection work a new malady condition of almonds was found which was identified by our State Pathologists as corky spot of almonds. Immediately a survey was started in the surrounding properties and other commercial plantings to determine the possible area involved. A number of sick trees were found at several different locations, and until further information is available concerning this condition, we will continue to place these trees under observation.

Big Bud Disease (Virus) Late in the season of 1947, four tomato plants were found affected by this disease. No official survey was made this year since it is the opinion of experts not to be of a serious nature. However, in our regular routine inspection work a few infected plants were found and destroyed.

Onion Yellow Dwarf (Virus) This onion disease caused by a virus is characterized by mottling of the leaves. Spot surveys were conducted in all onion growing sections of the county disclosing no diseased plants.

#### INSECT PESTS

Japanese Beetle (*Popillia japonica*) Survey work was carried on between May 15 and October 1, 1948. Fourteen United States Department of Agriculture Japanese Beetle scouting traps were used with anethol-eugend bait. These traps were located at strategic points around Stockton Field airport and the Lathrop Army Base as possible introduction places for this beetle. No Japanese Beetles were taken; however, a large number of insects were collected in which bees and other Hymenoptera predominated.

Mexican Bean Beetle (*Epilachna varivestis*) Survey work was done by checking 80 commercial bean fields and 160 home gardens in and around the towns of Stockton, Lodi, Linden, Manteca, Lathrop, Ripon, Escalon, and Tracy. No specimens of Mexican Bean Beetle were found.

Sweet Potato Weevil (*Cylas formicarius*) A thorough inspection of sweet potato fields, storage sheds, packing houses, and home gardens around Manteca, Ripon and Escalon were checked. No sweet potato weevils or indications of weevil damage was found.

Hall Scale (*Nilotapis halli*) With the discovery of Hall's scale in another part of the State, it became important to trace host material, both trees and scions, which had moved from that locality. According to the list furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture, thirteen lots of trees and scions were moved into San Joaquin County. With the assistance of the U.S.D.A., a careful check was made of recipient properties. In numerous instances the original trees had been removed, but other hosts in the immediate vicinity were examined. No Hall Scale was found.

Colorado Potato Beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*) Part of an air shipment of plants into an adjoining county contaminated with live Colorado potato beetle prompted the checking of the gardens around Escalon, Ripon, and Manteca. No beetles or infested plants were found.

Grape Leaf Skeletonizer (*Harrisina brillians*) In checking grape vines for 2, 4D damage our survey crew was instructed to watch for any new pests. 162 ranches were inspected and no evidence of the grape leaf skeletonizer was found.

## PLANT QUARANTINE AND CERTIFICATION

In order to prevent introduction and dissemination of detrimental agricultural pests, methodic procedures of inspection on all nursery stock, seeds and other plant material shipped into this county is maintained.

This involves the inspection of all post offices, freight, express, and truck line offices of all incoming and outgoing shipments of plant material that may carry injurious plant disease, insect pests, or noxious weeds. All such shipments are held for inspection by the common carrier. Most of these places are visited daily by inspectors, and containers of all shipments subject to quarantine are opened and examined for the presence of pests or prohibited material. Whenever shipments are found in violation, disposition of such plant material is either by treatment, destruction under the supervision of the inspector or returned to place of origin.

### Inspection of Shipments of Plant Material

	Interstate	Intrastate
Number of shipments passed	13,150	6,950
Number of plants passed	1,700,772	6,996,213
Number of shipments rejected	528	168
Number of plants rejected	4,984	194,907

### Certification

Another function of plant quarantine is that of certification as to pest conditions or pest treatment when such is officially required on out-going shipments. In addition to certification of shipments, shipping permits and certificates of inspection of nursery stock after thorough inspection were placed on interstate shipments.

The following certificates were issued and monies received:

Sanitary Inspection Reports	31
Potato Fumigation Certificates	1092
Fees Received	\$2,730.00
Hay Inspection Reports	16

### Port Inspection

Since Stockton is a deep water port, it is necessary to inspect foreign and domestic vessels arriving at Port Stockton and at the United States Naval Annex for plant material. This year 31 ships were boarded and the plant materials examined for possible pests.

Out of these 31 ships that were inspected, 10 ships were found with either food stuff or cargo in violation of quarantine regulations. The food stuff consisted of fruit and vegetables from foreign lands or other states that were under quarantine. This food which

usually constituted part of the ships store was sealed in the store room or the ships refrigerator until the ship had left port. The cargo consisting of equipment with adhering dirt was thoroughly cleaned off before released. In addition, three ships which had foreign meat in storage lockers were safe-guarded to prevent the possible introduction of the dread Hoof and Mouth disease.

#### RODENT AND BIRD CONTROL

Ground Squirrel Control Most of the rodent control work by the County Department of Agriculture is concentrated against the devastating ground squirrel. Recognizing the extreme importance of controlling the ground squirrel population, farmers, irrigation districts, reclamation districts and railroad companies have actively and effectively engaged in freeing this area from this pest. Such stringent measures have substantially reduced the numbers of ground squirrels to a prewar level. The availability of poison material and resumption of almost a normal personnel complement in the Department has been responsible for this encouraging response.

Commencing in the early spring and as weather permitted a vigorous campaign was enacted. Special emphasis was placed upon control of these rodents before the period of reproduction. Consequently, many areas that suffered substantial losses in the past are now comparatively free of this rodent. Generous measures of carbon bisulphide, and grain poisoned with strychnine, zinc phosphide, "1080" (Sodium fluoroacetate) and thallium were generally employed to control these rodents. Since "1080" and thallium under the state law are poisons required to be handled and distributed under the direct supervision of this department, strict observance of this section of the code was adhered to.

Bird Control As in every other year a certain amount of crop damage was experienced by farmers in the county from birds. In the southern part of the county blackbirds and crows caused extensive damage to almond crops on a number of ranches. The almond meat apparently is a favorite food of these birds, for they will pick the shells clean. Many almonds were knocked to the ground prematurely which requires additional labor of hand picking from the ground. In several cases as a last resort, poison bait was used to control these pests.

#### SEED INSFECTION

One of the duties of this office is to prevent the introduction of noxious weeds into this county. This is carried out by close examination of seed brought into the county for planting purposes. All carloads of grain are inspected and upon notification by common carriers of arrival of seed lots into the county, inspections of this seed are conducted. Also, labeling information is checked for any discrepancies. All lots of seed found in violation of the seed or quarantine laws are rejected, and close tab is maintained on rejected lots of seed contaminated with noxious weed seed.

This year a total of 1,082 carloads of grain were inspected which included 902 interstate and 180 intrastate. Of this total 261 carloads were found contaminated with noxious weed seeds such as Johnson Grass, white horsenettle, Klamath weed, Yellow Star Thistle, Canada Thistle, etc. These infested carloads of grain were promptly rejected and held for proper disposition. Likewise, all other seed which consisted of 299 lots entered this county designated for propagation was inspected for the presence of noxious weed seeds. Furthermore, the labeling information was checked to see whether all requirements of the California Seed Law were met.

#### SEED CERTIFICATION

In order to maintain and make available to the public seed of high quality for propagating purposes many growers in the county presented their seed crop for certification. Growers now depend exclusively on seed that meets the high standards required in certification. They recognize the advantages in planting such superior seed which will provide permanent improvement of crop quality and yield.

Unfortunately, due to certain discrepancies many lots of seed were either rejected or growers failed to follow required procedures for certification. In some cases growers moved seed out of the county without notifying the County Agricultural Department; so the identity of the seed lot was lost. Warehouses were not notified that seed was for certification; thus seed was run through cleaners before the machinery was inspected by this Department which is required.

A large percentage of seed sent in for certification was rejected when seed standard tolerances were exceeded for splits and cracks, weed seed, inert material, foreign material, etc. There is no doubt that a number of these rejections could be eliminated if growers would be more careful of work in the field during the harvest, and fields were not neglected after field inspection which permits a buildup of undesirable weeds. Precautions in the field at harvest time would minimize cleaning problems later on.

#### STANDARDIZATION OF FRUITS, NUTS, VEGETABLES AND EGGS

As in every year problems in the field of standardization of agricultural products for market arise. However, only part of these problems are generally evident each year. The others are specific to the year under consideration. One of the main factors is the weather which is indirectly responsible for specific problems of a given year. This season the late wet weather in the spring delayed the maturing of many fruits and vegetables, and farmers desiring to reap the profits by bringing their products upon the market early frequently came into conflict with maturity standards of the Agricultural Code. Also, conditions for the development of certain plant diseases was more favorable than normal. These factors delayed harvesting and made the proper marketing of fresh fruit and vegetables for market difficult. Many growers, despite conscientious efforts to prepare a desirable pack of their produce rejected because of defects in excess of the tolerance which resulted from unusual difficulties involved in grading and packing. Some growers rather than suffer the additional reconditioning costs, preferred to dump the fruit since the compensations received would be nullified by the costs of labor and materials involved.

Recurring standardization problems as deceptive pack or improper markings on containers manifested themselves in the same proportions as in previous years. After reasonable warning, growers that failed to heed the regulations were taken to court which resulted in a number of fines. During the shipping season a number of crops demanded a large number of inspectors to be on the job. Since commodities were delivered throughout the day and into the late evening to redistribution centers, where it is more practical to maintain inspections, many hours of overtime was necessary to properly inspect this produce.

Fruits, Nuts and Vegetables Most growers and shippers are extending all possible means to prepare and present to the ultimate consumer agricultural produce that is a credit to the county. However, certain difficulties were experienced with some of the crops. Early lots of asparagus were rejected, for frost damage and numerous crooks prevented the packing of high quality "grass". A few of the packers started the season by facing their packs with stalks of asparagus superior to stalks on the interior. There was some trouble with variations of packs in lettuce. A number of retail stores were found selling potatoes marked U.S. #1 grade with an excess in defects for this grade. Packers of tomatoes for local markets were involved in such discrepancies as preparing deceptive packs or improper labeling information.

The late spring rains caused considerable damage to some crops. Growers of certain varieties of peaches had considerable trouble with split pits and brown rot. On cherries, growth cracks and brown rot were prevalent. In order to prepare a pack within the tolerance for these defects taxed the energy and patience of both the packer and grower. Consequently, a number of lots were rejected. Coloration on plums did not develop at a normal rate; thus maturity standards were difficult to meet. The sustained cool summer weather tended to retard proper sugar development in grapes. Therefore, a number of lots were below required standards when tested for sugar content.

Eggs Periodic inspections of eggs in retail stores were conducted throughout the year. Many times retailers had inadvertently held these eggs in storage for a period of time longer than considered advisable. Checking these eggs by portable candler revealed a number of eggs that did not meet required specifications of the grade indicated on the containers. In some cases producers were found to be at fault when they delivered eggs which did not meet the requirements of size or quality standards for the grade given on the containers.

Statistics for the year on egg inspection show the following:

Number of calls	153
Eggs inspected-----	24,678 dozen
Eggs rejected -----	1,288 dozen



## STANDARDIZATION STATISTICS

Number of containers inspected	6,713,798
Certificates Issued	1,850
Fees Received	\$1,347.25
Violation Notices Issued	417
Number of containers rejected	354,896
Hearings Held	3
Court Cases	5
Amount of Fines	\$1,225.00
Jail Sentences	1 - 10 days

## WEED CONTROL

One of the foremost problems in pest control work in this county has been suppression and eradication of noxious weeds. Farmers have found it necessary to expend both time and money liberally to maintain a sufficient degree of control, especially, on deep rooted perennials and several objectionable annual weeds.

In order to give maximum protection to the agricultural interests of this county, this department has guarded against the introduction and spread of these weed pests by carrying out vigorous quarantine measures (see seed inspection), field surveys and actual participation in weed control work.

With the rapid advancement in the development of new weed-icides and methods of application, educational programs have been undertaken to facilitate effective control of weed infestations in rural and urban areas. Throughout the year talks at farm meetings and numerous individual calls by the inspectors of this Department have been utilized to encourage more and better weed control measures.

Further suppression measures were employed on roadside infestations with spray rigs maintained by the County Highway Department. During the season 1611 miles of county roads were patrolled with special emphasis on the control of puncture vine and yellow star thistle. During the fall the County Agricultural Department carried out a survey on Johnson Grass and other noxious perennial weed infestations to which appropriate soil sterilization chemicals will be applied during the winter months.

In an effort to further stimulate the interest of farmers in the control of highly undesirable weeds and to aid materially, a weed control program has been adopted making spray equipment available to those with infested properties. Three new sprayers have been built on

skids and are transported on Dodge power wagons with four wheel drive. Hitherto farmers with infested properties who were not able to stand the expense of necessary spray equipment may now solve their problems by using this equipment without cost. The only expense involved is the wage of the truck driver and that of the weed killing material. Since the farmer is required to operate the sprayer and actually apply the spray material, an educational program in the operation of powered spray equipment and best methods in the application of weed killing chemicals is maintained.

#### WINERIES - SUGAR TESTS

Due to adverse weather conditions this season which retarded the development of the sugar in the fruit, growers experienced certain difficulties. Where remunerations were based upon percentage of sugar present, growers, especially at the beginning of the season, did not receive as much for their product as anticipated since the sugar content was much below that of other seasons. Section 771 of the Agricultural Code provides that wineries purchasing grapes on which the price paid is based on the sugar content shall have an official test made on each load delivered by an authorized inspector from this department. This work was carried out with the aid of 23 extra men who made 66,108 official sugar tests and issued 33,054 certificates at 12 wineries in the county. The cost for these inspections is paid by the wineries by a scale set up by this Department. The following chart shows the wineries having inspections, the number of certificates issued and the cost of each certificate.

NAME OF WINERY	NO. OF CERTIFICATES	COST	AVER. COST PER CERTIFICATE
Acampo Winery	1,983	\$ 769.83	ψ .3882
Cherokee Vineyard Assn.	3,298	1,095.66	.2740
Community Grape Corp.	5,857	1,355.68	.2314
Del Rio Winery	4,322	1,705.15	.3945
Franzia Eros. Winery	1,552	579.99	.3737
Lockeford Winery	3,210	823.77	.2566
May & Sons	10	23.63	2.763
Metri Wine Co.	2,967	1,200.10	.4044
Roma Wine Co.	2,716	1,205.75	.4439
Sebastiani Winery	2,153	762.63	.3542
Shewan-Jones	3,160	1,091.09	.3452
Village Winery	1,126	520.80	.4625
	<u>33,054</u>	<u>\$11,138.08</u>	<u>ψ .3369</u>

FINANCIAL REPORT SUMMARY  
CALENDAR YEAR - 1948

CLASSIFICATION

Administrative	\$20,137.11
Plant Quarantine	10,800.85
Fruit, Nut, Vegetable, Honey and Egg Standardization	9,532.40
Field, Orchard and Nursery Inspection	10,574.74
Rodent Control	8,672.52
Weed Control	5,652.00
Crop Statistics	6,928.41
Office Personnel	5,580.00
Fairs and Exhibits	4,258.69
Maintenance and Operation	26,672.61
Capital Outlay	1,489.80

---

GRAND TOTAL EXPENSES \$110,299.13

COLLECTIONS REMITTED TO COUNTY TREASURER

Special Agricultural Inspection	\$ 2,718.00
Wine Grape Inspection	5,341.42
Fairs and Exhibits	5,478.50

---

GRAND TOTAL CREDITS \$ 13,537.93

CROP SUMMARY  
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY  
YEAR - 1948

Since crop productivity is related so closely to weather conditions and its fluctuations, it is only logical that a brief summary emphasizing this subject be given. A drought at the beginning of the year followed by continuous cold weather in the spring was responsible for retarded crop growth resulting in a late harvest in many crops. A number of fruit crops suffered from the prolonged dampness which was conducive to the development of plant diseases resulting in a lower quality and a reduction of crop production. The weather in the latter part of the year progressed close to normal.

January went on record as one of the warmest and driest months. Total precipitation for the month was far below normal with an all time low of .23 of an inch. The irregular high temperature broke the dormancy of some of the almonds and fruit trees which formed buds prematurely. The continuation of this drought through February with a decided drop in temperature seriously effected the growth of most crops. Many farmers irrigated their parched orchards and vineyards in order to maintain a normal moisture content in the soil. Anxiety of farmers was increased with the rationing of electrical power due to the severe shortage of snow fall and water reserve in the mountains. Grain that had managed to germinate was scarcely holding its own for existence. Forage on pasture lands was of poor quality, and in the southern part of the county, ranchers were forced either to supply feed for sheep and cattle or move them off the range. Strong winds the latter part of the month caused damage to spinach, peas and sugar beets by virtually blowing newly planted seeds out of the ground.

Finally the drought was broken and the generous welcomed rains during March and April brought the total precipitation up to normal for this time of the year. However, frosts continued up to the latter part of March which retarded crop growth extensively, but from this time on vegetable and field crops, vineyards and orchards raced against time to an abundant harvest.

Sporadic rainfall continued into May causing extensive damage to such crops as fresh cut hay, grain, onions, cherries and strawberries. Through the summer months close to normal weather prevailed and crop conditions were correspondingly good. However, due to the late spring, crops were approximately two weeks behind schedule in development. In addition, nights were cool which kept crops from growing at a normal rate. The sugar content of grapes, peaches, and sugar beets was subnormal. However, such cool weather did have beneficial effects, for the red spider and some other pests did not do for at the normal devastating rate.

The fall rains started with a sharp deluge on October 11 of about one inch. Damage to grapes, tomatoes and new cut hay was sustained by some farmers. Tokay shipment practically stopped due to the high percentage of slipskins, mold and decay. The appearance of frost the first part of November sharply heralded the approaching winter. Not until the first part of December did rains boost the newly germinated grass on pasture and rangeland.

Following is a report covering a general summary of the important crops in San Joaquin County:

#### FRUITS AND NUTS

Almonds Frost damage last spring resulted in spotted crop production in some orchards. Production was decreased in non-irrigated orchards due to the increase in almond mite and lack of water. In general, there was a wide variation in yield and prices. The husks of the almonds were usually adherent to the shells which caused some trouble in husking.

Apricots This year a number of old trees were removed which decreased the county acreage by 113 acres. The late damp weather in the spring stimulated the development of shot-hole fungus which produced a lower quality of fruit. Tonnage of shipments to the cannery increased considerably over the previous year. Prices in general were lower than the year before.

Cherries In some varieties loss to growers was exceptionally high this season due to the adverse weather conditions. This was especially true with the Bing variety which suffered from growth cracks created by rains; also brown rot was prevalent. Eastern shipments were reduced by 216 cars under that of the previous year with most of the fruit going to the canneries. The abundant crop of Royal Anns at high quality along with high prices boosted the total compensation to growers for cherries over that of 1947.

Chestnuts The chestnut crop was normal; however prices were lower than the previous year.

Figs Both the yield and the price was down on figs. A heat wave during the summer caused some damage to the crop.

Grapes Harvest season started late this year, for the cool weather retarded the maturing of the fruit. Neither the sugar content nor the color developed as in previous years. Rains came before growers had the opportunity of completing their harvest; consequently, undesirable qualities developed in market grapes. Due to slipskins and mold, growers had to divert the remaining grapes to the wineries. Tokay grape shipments dropped 1,947,252 packages and winery deliveries increased approximately 36,800 tons. In juice grape shipments, there was a drop of 20,437 tons with an increased tonnage to wineries of 68,742 tons.

Olives The crop was heavy, but due to the shortage in soil moisture the size was small except in irrigated orchards. Most of the crop was processed for oil. Prices were low.

Peaches, Cling The yield was lower than the year before and the quality was only fair, but size was good. Growers enjoyed a good price. The acreage in the county increased by 221 acres.

Peaches, Free There was a large drop in tonnage as compared with the year before; also shipments to markets were curtailed extensively. Heavy losses due to brown rot were responsible for much of the reduction in marketable fruit and caused considerable trouble in preparing high quality packs. Much of the freestone peaches went to the processors.

Pears Production was below normal, and as in the past the majority of the crop went to the cannery.

Plums Due to the prolonged cool weather maturity of plums progressed slowly. Quality for most varieties was only fair; however, growers did experience a good Eastern market.

Walnuts Crop production was above normal, and there was a slight increase in the county's acreage of walnuts. Growers enjoyed an increase in price over the previous year. Quality however, was impaired by blight, worms and sunburn which was evident by the large percentage of culls delivered to the processors.

#### FIELD CROPS

Alfalfa Although adverse drought conditions at the beginning of the year made the advisability of new plantings dubious, there has been an increase of 551 acres in the county. Crop production throughout the season was averaged out to normal. However, the first cutting was foul with weeds, and the late rains lowered the quality. Most noticeable was the absence of alfalfa caterpillars and armyworms that plagued the crop the year before.

Beans There was a sharp increase in bean acreage in the county. As contrasted with the year before the acreage rose 7,026 acres among the 12 varieties that are grown here. Yields were high and quality exceptionally good. Unfortunately, bean growers had sharp reverses in market prices. Varieties topping the list in acreage are Red Kidneys, 7,366 acres; Blackeyes, 6,164 acres; Baby Limas, 4,148 acres; Dark Red Kidneys, 1,443 acres; and Santos with 1,283 acres.

Field Corn A decided decline in acreage of field corn was evident by 1,498 acres. Growers enjoyed a good production and quality, but an average drop in prices of \$30 per ton held anticipated profits down.

Grain sorghum Although there was an increase in acreage of 2,479 acres, the acreage for the county was below normal. Yield was down some, and along with the drop in market prices, farmers' returns were lower than in the 1947 season.

Grain The grain crop outlook at the beginning of the season was very dark. In some planted fields seeds were unable to germinate, and those which did germinate were stunted by the drought. In one area 11,400 acres were completely lost. However, with the abundance of rain during the spring good yields and excellent quality grain was produced. With the 2,951 acreage increase, the over all production exceeded the previous year; however growers did not enjoy as high a price.

Hay Again as the year before, hay crops were below normal with poor quality. This undoubtedly was the direct result of the adverse weather.

Grain Hay Acreage in the county dropped sharply to the tune of 15,009 acres. Most of this grain hay acreage was pastured instead of being cut for hay.

Pasture The grass on pastures was held back by the drought. However, spring rains stimulated the growth; so an overall growth was fair.

Ladino Pasture The rapid development and interest in ladino pasture has been extraordinary in this county. This year alone there was an increase of 6,371 acres which boosted the county's total acreage up to 50,449 acres. This is a remarkable acreage considering that the records in 1935 showed there was only 6,016 acres of ladino pasture in the county. It is evident that cattlemen, sheepmen and dairymen are relying on this crop more all the time for its rapid production of forage.

Rice This year rice acreage in the county reached an all time high with the boost of 2,163 acres over the year before. Although cool weather held back the rice development at the beginning of the season, yields and quality were good. Prices dropped slightly this season.

Sugar Beets Both the yield and price was slightly under that of last year. During the planting period strong winds destroyed 490 acres in one area which required replanting. The low temperatures which prevailed during the growing period held the sugar content to a low percentage.

Sunflowers Acreage for this crop was decreased about a third under last year. Yield was about the same and prices were stronger.

Sweet potatoes This year a shortage of plants during the planting period held the acreage down. Yields and quality were good this year.

## VEGETABLE CROPS

Asparagus Although cannery "grass" received a price higher than the previous year, the tonnage dropped 4,770 tons. During the season growers experienced numerous difficulties. The prolonged cold weather held back the "grass". The early cuttings were of poor color and with numerous crooks. Even some losses occurred due to freezing. Between the adverse weather conditions and labor troubles in cutting and harvesting, the market dropped over 425,000 crates.

Carrots There was a slight increase in acreage. Yield was normal with demands strong in the spring.

Celery Acreage in this county decreased by 503 acres. Yield per acre was slightly lower; also the price declined some. The cool weather retarded the growth of the celery and frosts in the fall caused extensive damage to the crop which was still in the field. At the end of the year as estimated 120 carloads of celery still remained in the field. Very little worm damage occurred during the season; however, a few fields suffered large losses around head gates due to black-heart.

Melons The melon crop developed close to normal. Yield was only slightly lower, and market prices were fair. The acreage decreased by 455 acres.

Onions Acreage in the county was steady, and yields were a little higher than usual. Perhaps, the yield could be attributed to the large percentage of jumbo size. Rains at harvest time caused high losses due to the development of stem rot. Also, the ease in which onions broke down in storage was a very disturbing factor. Market prices during the early season were strong, but as the harvest period progressed prices deteriorated to complete loss.

Peas In many cases pea growers had more than their share of trouble. Unirrigated fields during the drought were a complete loss. Damage from wind was severe; in one case a field of 125 acres was virtually brown out of the ground resulting in a complete loss. Consequently, acreage in the county declined by 789 acres.

Spinach Farmers growing spinach experienced similar difficulties as those of the pea growers. The drought and wind took their toll. In one area 300 acres had to be replanted due to the onslaught of the strong winds. Acreage in the county decreased by 371 acres.

Strawberries This year production was good although some losses were experienced by growers due to rain and hail. The acreage in the county increased by 139 acres. Although demands were strong, market prices were only fair.

Tomatoes The lack of water at the beginning of the year discouraged many potential tomato growers. Perhaps, this accounts for the sharp decrease in round tomatoes of 10,587 acres. Fear tomatoes, however, did increase by 281 acres over the previous year. Development of the fruit was retarded by the cool weather, but fall rains held off until growers had ample opportunity to harvest all but negligible amount. The better producing areas of the county gave an excellent crop. Prices were fairly good. A total of 32 canneries received tomatoes from this county.





FIELD CROPS  
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY - 1948

CROP	BEARING ACREAGE	PRODUCTION			F.O.B. VALUE	
		PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
Alfalfa Hay	54,774	6.10	334,121	Ton	\$ 25.00	\$ 8,353,025.
Barley	86,627	15.00	1,299,405	Cwt.	2.77	3,599,352.
Beans, Dry	21,399	16.03	343,026	Cwt.	8.37	2,871,128.
Bean Straw	3,100	1.00	3,100	Ton	13.00	40,300.
Corn, Grain	10,053	1.25	12,566	Ton	60.00	753,960.
Corn Husks			250	Ton	600.00	150,000.
Flax Seed	200	10.08	2,016	Cwt.	11.16	22,499.
Grain Sorghum	5,290	15.50	81,995	Cwt.	2.60	213,187.
Hay, Grain	12,764	1.20	15,317	Ton	22.00	336,974.
Hay, Wild	10,335	1.00	10,335	Ton	20.00	206,700.
Mint	600	50.00	30,000	lbs.	5.00	150,000.
Oats	9,390	9.00	84,510	Cwt.	2.85	240,853.
Range	234,124			Acre	2.00	468,248.
Clover	50,449			Acre	50.00	2,522,450.
Pasture						
Sudan Grass	1,599			Acre	35.00	55,965.
Stubble	120,340			Acre	1.50	180,510.
Potatoes (Market)	6,434	279.00	1,795,086	Cwt.	2.27	4,074,845.
(Processed)		59.00	3,796	Ton	30.00	113,880.
Pumpkins (Canning)	440	15.60	6,864	Ton	8.00	54,912.
(Stock)	165	20.00	3,300	Ton	6.00	19,800.
Rice	6,195	35.00	216,825	Cwt.	4.65	1,008,236.
Silage, Corn	615	14.10	8,671	Ton	5.54	48,037.
*Sugar Beets	7,976	16.33	130,248	Ton	12.04	1,568,186.
Sunflowers	1,052	9.10	9,573	Cwt.	9.00	86,157.
Sweet Potatoes	1,630	150.00	244,500	50 lb crate	2.87	701,715.
Wheat	13,826	10.16	140,472	Cwt.	3.50	491,652.
* Includes Federal Subsidy				TOTAL		\$28,332,571.

VEGETABLE CROPS  
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY - 1948

CROP	ACREAGE	PRODUCTION			F.O.B. VALUE	
		PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
Asparagus (Shipping)	45,130	16.29	735,168	30 lb crate	\$ 3.45	\$ 2,536,330.
		.67	30,237	Ton	167.50	5,064,698.
Beets, Table	35	11.00	385	Ton	60.00	23,100.
Broccoli	4	147.00	588	42 lb crate	3.20	1,882.
Cabbage	76	285.00	21,660	Crate	1.25	27,075.
Cauliflower	88	230.00	20,240	Crate	1.46	29,550.
Carrots	626	12.50	7,825	Ton	65.00	508,625.
Celery	3,950	260.00	1,027,000	Crate	2.30	2,362,100.
Corn, Sweet	446	200.00	89,200	Crate	1.70	151,640.
Cucumbers	248	6.00	1,488	Ton	52.50	78,120.
Garlic	20	105.00	2,100	Cwt.	18.25	38,325.
Lettuce	81	261.00	21,141	Crate	1.55	32,769.
Cranshaws	121	210.00	25,410	Crate	1.50	38,115
Cantaloupes	570	230.00	131,100	Crate	1.85	242,535.
Casabas	285	7.90	2,251	Ton	12.40	27,912.
honeydews	199	8.50	1,691	Ton	25.30	42,782.
Persians	42	8.00	336	Ton	22.90	7,694.
Watermelons	1,288	10.97	14,129	Ton	18.65	263,506.
Onions (Early)	2,094	500.00	1,047,000	50 lb.	.75	785,250.
(Late)	330	525.00	173,250	sk.	1.50	259,875.
Peas (Shipping)	80	68.00	5,440	30 lb tub	2.00	10,880.
(Processed)	833	1.25	1,041	Ton	67.00	69,747.
Peppers	70	11.80	826	Ton	40.00	33,040.
Spinach	560	3.10	1,736	Ton	22.50	39,060.
Squash	212	7.00	1,484	Ton	26.60	39,474.
Strawberries	212	1200.00	254,400	<sup>12</sup> basket crate	2.30	585,120.
(Shipping)		24.87	556,715	32 lb lug	2.30	1,280,444.
(Round)	22,385	14.58	326,373	Ton	25.00	8,159,325.
(Fear)	2,276	12.09	27,517	Ton	29.00	797,993.
Truck Garden	707			Acre	200.00	141,400.
TOTAL						\$ 23,678,366.

SEED CROPS  
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY - 1948

CROP	ACREAGE	PRODUCTION			F.O.B. VALUE	
		PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
Asparagus Roots	171			Acre	\$275.00	\$ 47,025.
* Beans (Blackeyes) (Certified)	66	11.00	726	Cwt.	6.50	4,719.
* Beans (Cranberry) (Certified)	6	10.30	62	Cwt.	8.95	555.
* Beans (Dark Red Kidney) (Certified)	216	13.20	2,851	Cwt.	9.60	27,370.
* Beans (Pink) (Certified)	74	11.00	814	Cwt.	8.40	6,837.
* Beans (Red Kidney) (Certified)	2,086	18.00	37,548	Cwt.	9.60	360,461.
Harding Grass	30	150.00	4,500.	lb.	.75	3,375.
Ladino Clover	1,108	125.00	138,500	lb	1.75	242,375.
Nursery (Grape Vines)						13,500.
Nursery (Others)						130,600.
Nursery (Trees)						90,000.
Onion	10	400.00	4,000	lb.	.95	3,800.
Perennial Rye Grass	60	183.00	10,980	lb.	.12	1,318.
Potato (Certified)	766	244.00	186,904	Cwt.	3.25	607,438.
Sudan Grass	140	10.00	1,400	Cwt.	5.00	7,000.
Squash	15	256.00	3,840	lb.	.35	1,344.
Watermelon	9	300.00	2,700	lb.	.40	1,080.
					TOTAL	\$1,548,797.

\* Certified Seed Beans meeting requirements as of January 15, 1949.  
No price established, so Government Support Price was used.

THE TREND OF PERMANENT CROPS IN SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY  
YEAR - 1948

CROP & VARIETY	NON		CROP & VARIETY	NON	
	BEARING ACREAGE	BEARING ACREAGE		BEARING ACREAGE	BEARING ACREAGE
ALMONDS			GRAPEs (Table)		
Drake	6	562	Concord		10
I X I	2	208	Emperor		255
Eureka		2	Malaga		91
Jordanolo	89	489	Ribier		172
Ne Plus	42	413	Tokay	734	19,686
Nonpareil	604	3,080	Other	21	687
Peerless	84	189			
Mission (Texas)	550	2,604			
Other	2	146			
			Total	755	20,901
Total	1,379	7,693	Grapes (Wine)		
APPLES (All)		36	Alicante	88	6,779
APRICOTS			Burger	18	688
Blenheim & Royal	50	915	Carignane	262	7,250
Tilton	32	852	Golden Chasselas	10	695
Other		10	Grenache	41	419
Total	82	1,777	Mission	91	1,722
CHEERRIES			Petit Sirah		578
Bing	266	1,618	Zinfandel	458	14,519
Black Republican	1	99	Other	129	764
Chapman	9	148			
Lambert	5	290	Total	1,097	33,444
Royal Ann	114	1,035	NECTARINES (All)	23	184
Tartarian	38	799	OLIVES (All)	12	348
Other	28	130	PEACHES (Cling)		
Total	461	4,119	Gaume	35	1,003
CHESTNUTS (All)	2	139	Halford	63	1,120
FIGS (All)	6	500	Faloro	88	1,396
FILEBERTS (All)		6	Peak	8	214
GRAPES (Kaisin)			Phillips	15	690
Muscat	6	85	Tuscan		57
Thompson Seedless	2	786	Walton		89
Lante Currants		14	Other	307	859
Total	8	885	Total	516	5,428
			PEACHES (Free)		
			Elberta	146	681
			J. H. Hale	22	330
			Lovell		529
			Muir	3	371
			Salway		49
			Other	134	1,119
			Total	305	3,079

CROP & VARIETY	NON BEARING ACREAGE	BEARING ACREAGE	CROP & VARIETY	NON BEARING ACREAGE	BEARING ACREAGE
PEARS (All)		142	QUINCES (All)		8
PERSIMMONS (All)		14	WALNUTS		
PLUMS			Concord	1	15
Burbank		51	Eureka	32	2,240
Climax		7	Franquette	108	1,935
Duarte	64	47	Mayette	20	682
Grand Duke		34	Payne	109	4,609
Kelsey		87	Other	185	239
President	6	181			
Santa Rosa	85	179	Total	545	9,720
Tragedy	18	306	WALNUTS (Black)	445	597
Wickson		25	(including road-		
Other	54	196	side trees)	90	
			ASPARAGUS	5,792	45,130
Total	231	1,113			
PRUNES					
French		209			
Imperial		53			
Robe de Sargent		56			
sugar	1	363			
Other		7			
Total	1	688			

For the year of 1948 plantings of new orchards showed some change over 1947. There was an increase in the acreage of almonds, cherries, cling peaches, plums and black walnuts. Apricots, raisin grapes, table grapes, juice grapes and prunes showed a slight decrease.

There are large acreages of almonds, table grapes, juice grapes, cling peaches and English walnuts not yet in production.

THE TREND OF FRUIT & NUT CROPS IN SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY  
AT FIVE YEAR INTERVALS

BEARING ACREAGE

CROP	YEAR 1930	YEAR 1935	YEAR 1940	YEAR 1945	YEAR 1948
Almonds	2,697	3,613	4,221	6,502	7,693
Apples	36	28	32	36	36
Apricots	1,422	1,732	1,621	1,876	1,777
Cherries	1,942	4,417	4,352	4,102	4,119
Chestnuts	60	193	245	182	139
Figs	2,088	547	458	510	500
Grapes, Juice	32,600	33,932	33,893	32,400	33,444
Grapes, Raisin	852	702	979	1,003	885
Grapes, Table	2,064	1,707	1,499	1,276	1,215
Grapes, Tokay	17,041	17,255	17,925	18,110	19,686
Nectarines	52	115	126	195	184
Olives	286	318	364	351	348
Peaches, Cling	3,102	3,413	3,273	4,124	5,428
Peaches, Free	2,640	2,802	2,781	3,181	3,079
Pears	837	672	285	141	142
Persimmons	2	7	5	13	14
Plums	2,077	2,426	1,572	1,280	1,113
Prunes	543	655	1,244	822	688
Walnuts	5,284	8,818	9,084	9,229	9,720

THE TREND OF FIELD CROPS IN SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY  
AT FIVE YEAR INTERVALS

CROP	YEAR 1935	YEAR 1940	YEAR 1945	YEAR 1948
Alfalfa Hay	38,633	47,822	50,505	54,774
Barley	137,725	92,483	91,199	86,627
Beans	36,316	25,090	11,469	21,399
Corn (Grain)	27,650	16,583	14,564	10,053
Flax Seed	416	1,276	520	200
Grain sorghum	11,832	14,057	4,187	5,290
Hay (Grain)	25,493	22,966	22,101	12,764
Hay (Wild)	2,817	10,839	24,573	10,335
Oats	16,611	10,043	7,480	9,390
Pasture (Range)	242,916	238,381	219,625	234,124
Pasture (Ladino Clover)	6,016	17,898	30,313	50,449
Potatoes	12,657	9,404	7,491	6,434
Pumpkins	425	540	617	605
Rice	1,640	2,507	3,168	6,195
Silage corn	1,933	1,698	1,463	615
Sugar Beets	10,245	20,485	4,597	7,976
Sunflowers	3,523	3,182	3,175	1,052
Sweet Potatoes	818	2,186	1,330	1,630
wheat	47,353	38,392	21,661	13,826



THE TREND OF VEGETABLE CROPS IN SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY  
AT FIVE YEAR INTERVALS

CROP	YEAR 1935	YEAR 1940	YEAR 1945	YEAR 1948
Asparagus	15,931	31,499	43,681	45,130
Beets (Table)	30	22	63	35
Broccoli	12	125	10	4
Cabbage	30	11	26	76
Cauliflower	10	15	20	88
Carrots	308	786	1,386	626
Celery	6,401	5,885	5,482	3,950
Corn (Sweet)	541	345	432	446
Garlic	11	5	27	20
Lettuce	415	308	63	81
Melons (All)	2,900	3,161	1,907	2,505
Onions	1,968	1,280	2,464	2,424
Peas	1,958	2,310	5,365	913
Pepper	80	43	29	70
Spinach	1,656	534	1,365	560
Squash	461	320	351	212
Strawberries	120	156	15	212
Tomatoes (Round)		5,036	18,595	22,395
Tomatoes (Pear)	11,580	10,557	7,507	2,276

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

YEAR - 1948

APIARY PRODUCTS

Honey	662,300 lbs.	@	.085	\$	56,295.00
Bees Wax	12,265 lbs.	@	.42		5,151.00
Queen Bees	8,800 queens	@	1.15		10,120.00
Pollenization	7,050 colonies	@	1.00		7,050.00
Package Bees	400 one pound	@	2.00		800.00
					<hr/>
				\$	79,416.00

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Milk and Milk Products	\$	13,139,605.00
------------------------	----	---------------

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle and Calves	\$	11,365,080.00
Hogs		1,801,065.00
Sheep and Wool		2,506,060.00
		<hr/>
	\$	15,672,205.00

POULTRY

Chickens	2,404,655 lbs.	\$	841,893.00
Eggs	3,574,216 doz.		1,965,818.00
Turkeys	2,406,860 lbs.		1,083,087.00
			<hr/>
		\$	3,890,798.00

SUMMARY

Fruit and Nut Crops	\$	28,393,221.00
Field Crops		28,332,571.00
Vegetable Crops		23,678,366.00
Seed Crops		1,548,797.00
Apiary Products		79,416.00
Dairy Products		13,139,605.00
Livestock		15,672,205.00
Poultry Products		3,890,798.00
		<hr/>
	\$	114,734,979.00