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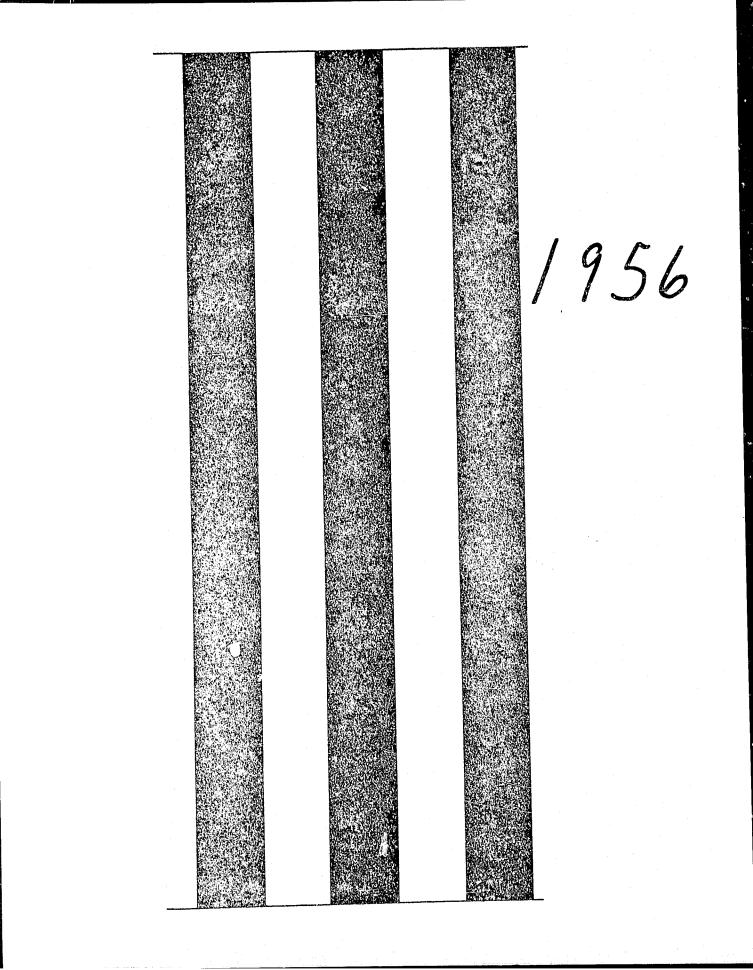
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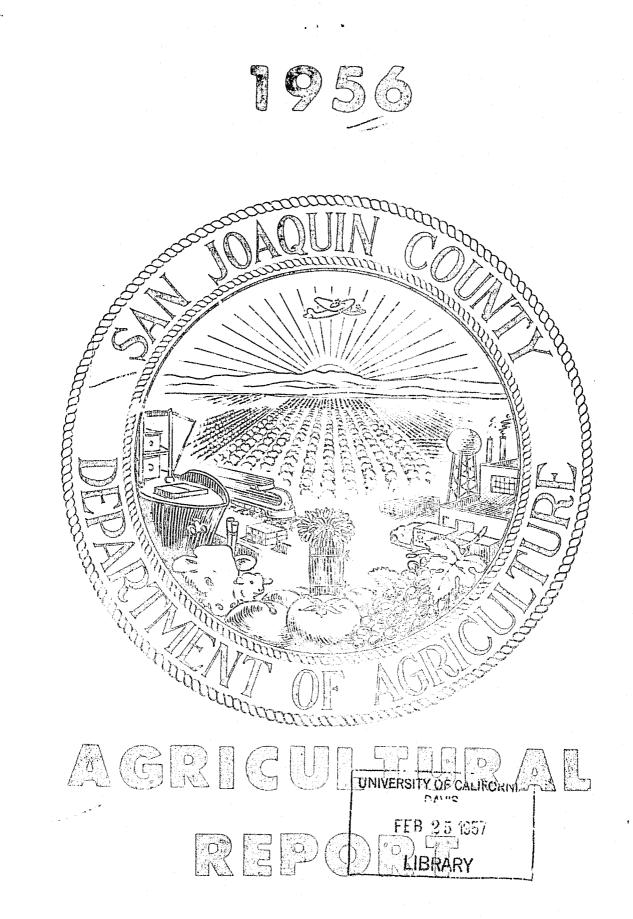
Agricultural Commissioners' Crop Reports San Joaquin County 1956-1959

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, <u>http://giannini.ucop.edu/</u>.

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





STINE. MAHONEY - AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER

LODI OFFICE 210 N. BACRAMENTO STREET MANTECA OFFICE 392 5, 99 HIGHWAY TRACY OFFICE CITY HALL

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

Department of Agriculture

AUSTIN E. MAHONEY

1868 EAST HAZELTON AVENUE STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA POST OFFICE BOX 1809 TELEPHONE HO 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 twenty-third annual report published by this department.

Approximately one hundred commercial crops are covered in this report, and, for your easy reference, they 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 harvested acreage. Production is reported in units commonly used in the marketing of crops commercially in this county. The 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.

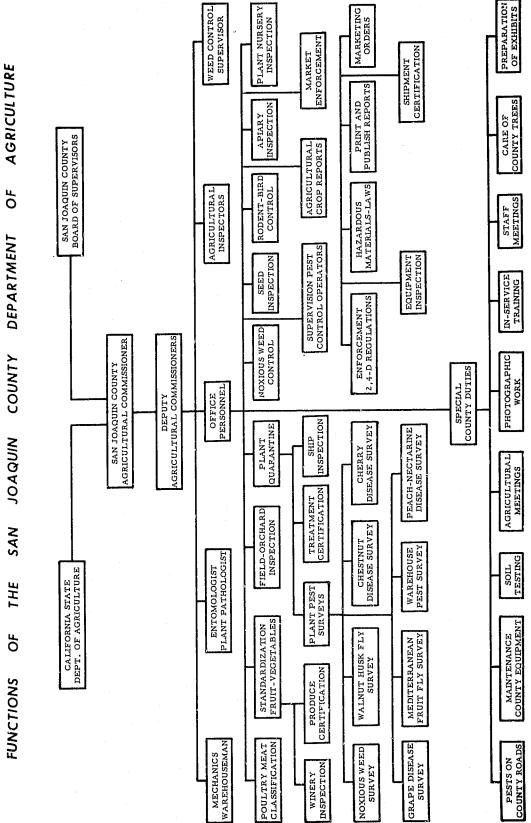
Copies of this report are sent to a number of persons in other states, to federal, state, and county agencies throughout the United States, and to an increasing number of organizations and individuals within the state. The members of this department have made every effort to make this report as accurate 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,

Justin & kickou

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER



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PERSONNEL

STOCKTON

Hazelton and B Streets

Stockton HO 6-6806

Austin E. Mahoney Allen L. Bugbee Mark A. Huberty Kenneth W. Jones John Odelberg R. Dale Odneal John R. Solari James K. Mahoney Lee La Plant Marvin Switzenberg Johannes Joos D. V. Widney Elna Benjamin Geraldine Hodge Dorothy Parks

LODI OFFICE

George Stipe Paul Switzenberg Leslie Todd Richard DeVol Frank Newhall Ethel Kenny

MANTECA OFFICE

Nick J. Wolter Walton Bauer Jess Grisham Joseph F. Silva

TRACY OFFICE

Aage R, Tugel Wilfred McDaniel Agricultural Commissioner Supervising Inspector Calaveras District Linden District Stockton District Standardization Roberts Island District Quarantine and In-Service Trainer Seed Inspection Weed Control Supervisor Entomologist Warehouse Bookkeeper and Stenographer Stenographer Clerk Typist Clerk

210 North Sacramento Street

Lodi 8-2757

Deputy Commissioner Thornton District Victor District Terminous District Lockeford-Clements District Typist Clerk

392 South 99 Highway

Manteca 797

trante t

Supervising Inspector French Camp District and Manteca Ripon District Escalon District

Tracy City Hall

Terminal 5..2211 Ex.10

Deputy Commissioner South Tracy District

Richard R. Raney Walter Beck Edward Braghetta Weed Control Foreman Mechanic Mechanic

With the exception of the legislative and the judicial offices, the San Joaquin County Department of Agriculture was one of the first county offices to be established in this county. In 1881 the Board of Supervisors of San Joaquin County appointed three local citizens to serve as the County Board of Horticulture. Their duties, as now, were those of law enforcement - "To protect and promote the welfare and agricultural interests of the county." In 1910 the Board of Supervisors of this county appointed the first person to act as their Horticultural Commissioner.

In 1937 the newly adopted Agricultural Code was amended to read: "There shall be the office of Agricultural Commissioner in each county. Such Commissioner shall be in charge of the County Department of Agriculture. The function of the department is to enforce the agricultural laws; the purposes of which are to protect the welfare and agricultural interests of the county."

The duties of the department have been greatly expanded since the initial appointment of the County Board of Horticulture. Some of these duties are plant quarantine; nursery inspection; field and orchard inspection; rodent and pest animal control; fruit, nut, vegetable, egg and honey standardization inspection; poultry meat classification; weed control; seed inspection and apiary inspection. The following is a brief outline of the various duties:

PLANT QUARANTINE

The purpose of Plant Quarantine is to prevent the introduction into or the spread within an area of pests - noxious weeds, plant diseases, insects or other animal pests detrimental to the agricultural industry of California. The plant quarantine laws are indispensable when you consider the many insects and other plant pests found in other parts of the United States which have not yet been introduced into California.

San Joaquin County, since it is so highly diversified in its crop production, is particularly vulnerable to a great number of these plant pests. For this reason, plant quarantine is probably more important to this county than any other coverty in the state.

Maximum protection is provided by the County Department of Agriculture by the enforcement of state and federal plant quarantine laws through continuous inspection of all plant material destined for propagation either entering or leaving the county. This involves inspection at all post offices, freight lines, express companies, ships and transportation lines and inspection of all plant material and conveyances which may carry plant pests. Whenever shipments are found in violation, disposition of such plant material is either by treatment or destruction under the supervision of the inspector or return to the place of origin.

PLANT CERTIFICATION

Many times other states or foreign countries require certification as to pest

conditions of plant material from the point of origin. After a thorough inspection of the material in such shipments, this office issues the required certificates. Throughout the year, many phytosanitary and fumigation certificates were issued to accommodate persons wishing to ship plant material to foreign countries. In addition to this, all interstate shipments were inspected and, if found free of serious pests, the shipments were certified.

POSTENTRY INSPECTION

Certain foreign plant materials are permitted entry into the United States under the Federal Nursery Stock, Plant and Seed Quarantine, No. 37, with certain restrictions, including an approved growing ground for postentry inspection. These postentry properties are inspected by our office personnel prior to federal releases of plants to ascertain if the proper exclusion facilities are available to protect existing plants.

PLANT DISEASE AND INSECT SURVEYS

During the year, a number of surveys of crops, properties and miscellaneous plant materials were conducted for any new pests that may have been introduced into this area. To prevent the future spread of a potentially serious pest that may be found, immediate eradication or control measures are taken. By survey work, trapping and visual inspection, the extent of spread of these insect and plant disease pests may be determined. Some of the plant disease pest surveys conducted by the department this year were for Chestnut Blight, Yellow Leaf Roll and Grape diseases. Some insects under survey were the Cherry Fruit Fly, Mediterranean Fruit Fly, Khapra Beetle, Walnut Husk Fly and the Spotted Alfalfa Aphid.

NURSERY INSPECTION

Nursery stock, including trees and plants used for the production of our food crops or to decorate our gardens may carry serious agricultural pests. It, therefore, becomes the duty of the Agricultural Commissioner to inspect all nursery stock and premises where such stock is grown or sold to prevent the spread of such pests.

All nurseries are inspected at frequent intervals for the presence of plant pests. Involved in this work is the careful examination of large numbers of each variety of plants and the premises where the plants are grown.

ORCHARD AND FIELD

Provident and

Under the provisions of the Agricultural Code, this office makes inspections of various orchards, vineyards, vegetable and field crops throughout the county to determine the extent of damage of established pests and the methods used for their control. The information gathered from such inspections enables this office to properly evaluate the new pesticide materials and to make accurate recommendations for the control of pests found.

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PEST CONTROL OPERATIONS

Commercial pest control operations are carried out in San Joaquin County in accordance with the provisions of the Agricultural Code. Commercial pest control operators must register with this office before they can carry on work in this county and report monthly all work performed in this county. Complete records of such operations are maintained throughout the year by this department. There were 21 aircraft and 60 ground rig operators registered during 1956 in San Joaquin County.

The Administrative Code lists several chemicals as injurious insecticides. These materials are arsenic, TEPP, parathion, Methyl parathion, EPN, OMPA (Schradan), Systox (Demeton) and Phosdrin. According to the law, before these materials may be purchased or applied, a permit must be obtained from the Department. The application for a permit will be refused if there is any danger to any persons or animals in the area. The regulations and safety precautions are fully explained to the person applying for the permit. By this method, the applicant and the neighbors are provided protection.

In San Joaquin County during 1956, 732 permits covering 38,391 acres were issued for the use of injurious insecticides. This is an increase of 406% in the number of permits and 451% in the acres covered over 1955.

Farmers using 2,4-D and related injurious herbicides must obtain a permit from this department prior to purchase or application of the material. During 1956, 429 permits were issued covering 56,081 acres in San Joaquin County.

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Equipment to be used for applying this injurious herbicide is checked by our inspectors for compliance with State and County regulations. Wind velocity, nozzle size, pressure and gallons per acre must meet certain requirements before the materials can be applied.

STANDARDIZATION

Standardization of eggs, honey, nuts, poultry and rabbit meat and thirty-two different fruits and vegetables is authorized under Chapter 2, Division 5, of the Agricultural Code. The commodities must comply with the standards specified in the code. Also included is a general regulation on mold, decay and insect damage on all fresh fruits and vegetables.

The enforcement of these standardization laws is the responsibility of this office. Inspectors visit packing houses, wholesale and distributing establishments and retail stores and markets daily to examine representative samples to determine if all of the provisions of the Code are complied with as to quality and condition. Whenever produce is found in violation, a notice of violation is issued to persons concerned by the inspector and instructions for reconditioning the commodity are given. When the produce has been properly reconditioned, it is released for sale by the inspector.

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This office, in addition to the enforcement of the standardization laws, in spects certain fruit to see that it conforms to the requirements of the Fresh Peach and Plum Advisory Board. A total of 65,311 packages of peaches and 24,951 packages of plums were inspected and certified during 1956 under this marketing order.

Section 771 of the Agricultural Code requires that wineries purchasing grapes on a sugar content basis must have an official test made on each load of grapes delivered to the winery. This year five wineries had official tests made by the department.

To facilitate the movement of produce past state inspection stations, 3815 Standardization Inspection Certificates were issued this year. This insures the recipient at destination produce that conforms at least with the minimum California Standardization law requirements at time of inspection. The issuance of these certificates represents an important service to growers and shippers of this county alike since San Joaquin County is a heavy exporter of fruits and vegetables.

RODENT CONTROL

Certain rodents, such as ground squirrels, field mice, gophers, voles and muskrats can cause serious damage to agriculture. Furthermore, some of these animals may carry certain diseases that are transmissible to humans, such as bubonic plague or relapsing fever. Therefore, the California Agricultural Code charges the Agricultural Commissioner with the responsibility to control or eradicate these pests. The control of these animals is required of the property owner by this department and, if necessary, abatement procedure is carried out to protect other properties and persons. To further facilitate the controlling of these rodents, this office maintains a service to all farmers in mixing, handling and selling of poison baits, rodenticide gases and rodent control field equipment. All poison baits are prepared by the department and are sold virtually at cost.

BIRD CONTROL

This year seemed to be an especially bad one for bird damage. Many calls for information on bird control were received by this office. After inspections are made, control measures are recommended, if control seems practical and justified. State personnel are often called in on bird control problems. The poison baits and methods of control used by this office are those recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Fish and Wildlife Service and the California Department of Agriculture.

WEED CONTROL

Certain weed pests resist normal cultural methods of control due to their vigorous growth habits. Such plants are declared to be noxious weeds in the Agricultural Code and are subject to abatement or special control measures. The

Agricultural Commissioner is given the authority to prevent the spread of these noxious weeds by seed or otherwise, and also to require the control or eradication of established weed pests. Inspections are made of ranches, roadways, ditch banks and railroad rights of way for the presence of noxious weeds. When found, this department is instrumental in contacting parties concerned and in initiating control measures.

A special weed program has been in progress for the past nine years to control or eradicate perennial noxious weeds on public and private property. To further assist the farmer in this program, the county, through this department, has made available, free of charge, powered spray rigs to apply herbicidal materials. This has greatly facilitated the control of noxious weeds for farmers that do not have the necessary equipment.

SEED AND GRAIN INSPECTION

Noxious weed seeds may be readily disseminated in the planting of crop seed. This department, therefore, inspects the seed sold in this county for the presence of noxious weed seeds. At the same time, the labels are examined for proper label information required by the California Seed law. All seed subject to certification is sampled and tagged under the supervision of this department in cooperation with the California Crop Improvement Association.

A great number of lots of grain and hay are transported into this county for livestock feed. These lots are inspected for the presence of noxious weed seeds, and for compliance with all other quarantine regulations affecting such shipments. Whenever a shipment is found in violation, it is disposed of in accordance with the law.

Seed screenings which accumulate from all lots of seeds are either destroyed or disposed of in a manner satisfactory to the Agricultural Commissioner.

APIARY INSPECTION

Apiary colonies are inspected periodically, to prevent the introduction and spread of diseases injurious to bees. This year an intensive inspection of all apiaries within the county was carried out. Colonies infected with American Foulbrood were treated to kill the bees and then burned in accordance with the Agricultural Code. In order to have a complete file on all bees located in the county, a registration list of apiaries is maintained, certificates of inspection are issued and records of apiary movement permits are administered by this office.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

Statistics are gathered by this department throughout the year as required by Section 65.5 of the California Agricultural Code. Through these statistics, a comprehensive report covering conditions, acreages, production and value of agricultural products of this county may be formed. These statistics give the farmer the

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current economic picture of farm crops which is useful for future planning. Such information can readily be utilized by all connected with the agricultural industry.

MARKET ENFORCEMENT

The Bureau of Market Enforcement is concerned with the settlement of controversies arising over unpaid claims between growers and buyers. Every possible effort is extended by the County Agricultural Commissioner's office to collect evidence to aid the Bureau in their work. A comprehensive collection of facts enables the Bureau to make a fair readjustment to all concerned.

Investigations, hearings and procedures set forth under the Produce Dealers Act, the Processors Law and the Milk Control Law resulted in a net remittance of \$15,232.44 to producers of this county.

PUBLIC SERVICE

Even though the enforcement of the California Agricultural Code is the primary function of this department, considerable work of an educational nature is done which may be classified as a public service.

Home owners with garden problems in urban areas are frequent callers seeking information to rid their plants of insect pests and plant disease. In order to identify the pest and to make proper recommendations for control, many requests are followed by personal calls. In addition to serving the community better, this service allows the department to watch more carefully for the possible introduction of new plant pests into this area.

During the year, a great many telephone calls are received requesting information pertaining to other public agencies. This department endeavors to keep up with the activities of these various agricultural and public agencies in order to offer greater service to individuals requesting this information.

Requests are occasionally made by various clubs or groups for talks on work activities of this department or some phase of agriculture. Such talks are given by members of this department which gives the public a better understanding of the work of this office.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTAL DUTIES

A number of activities are carried out each year by this department which are in addition to our regular duties. The activities are designed to facilitate the operation of this department and to extend to agriculturalists a more complete service.

In-Service Training

During 1956 a formal In Service Training Program was initiated by this

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department. Instructions for all inspectors are held at regular intervals covering the current problems and procedures in the rapidly changing subjects with which the department is concerned. Written training programs supplementing the class work are printed by the department. Programs this year included Plant Quarantine, Nursery Inspection, Field and Orchard, Apiary, Pest Control and Administration and Supervision.

Identification of Insects, Diseases and Plants

Identification of plants and plant pests is an important function of this office. This function is closely related to plant quarantine, nursery inspection, field and orchard inspection, plant pest control and weed control. It is only after proper identification of plant pests that controls can be recommended. At times, if proper identification cannot be made, the specimen is sent to a taxonomist of the State Department of Agriculture.

Farm Meetings

Inspectors from this department attend many farm meetings in order to keep closer contact with problems and needs of the farmers of the county. These meetings also provide excellent opportunities to introduce educational programs on the work of this office.

Photographic Work

As a method of recording agricultural information for later reference, numerous photographs are taken of local agricultural activities. Colored and black and white photographs are taken by our personnel and developed in our own darkroom. By this method costs are kept to a minimum. In cases where departmental enforcement of agricultural law is required, photographs are occasionally submitted as evidence. However, the main purpose of photographs is for visual education.

Soil Tests

Since soil defects that are detrimental to plant growth are not always apparent, samples of soil are often tested in our laboratory. These tests are of valuable aid to the inspectors in determining some of the common deficiencies or the presence of too much alkali or salt. Such information is very helpful in making recommendations to correct adverse soil conditions.

Spraying of County Shade Trees

Once again, this department sprayed county sycamore trees for sycamore scale in order to prevent losses. This year, 561 sycamore trees were treated with 12,100 gallons of light medium oil spray mixture.

Shop Work

Maintenance of trucks and weed control spray rigs of the Department is a \overline{a}

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major activity of our work shop. Many pieces of equipment are assembled and some designed by our shop personnel which provides a more economical operation.

Weather Reports

Weather reports are sent to the United States Weather Bureau once each week during the summer months and once each month during the winter. Progress of crop growth in this county is reported with comments on the weather effect.

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Publications

In addition to this annual crop report, each year this department issues numerous news articles. These publications and articles are sent to radio stations, newspapers, local farm papers and persons interested in agriculture to give them a better knowledge of the agricultural situation in this area.

1956 WEATHER

Weather conditions play an important part in our county's agriculture; therefore, a summary of our weather in 1956 is in order.

The December floods of 1955 destroyed some river bottom crops by prolonged submersion. Other lands were not planted to the crops planned due to the inability to prepare land at the proper time. We were fortunate in this county not to lose more orchard trees than we did.

Empire Island, containing 3,700 acres, was flooded, with most of the asparagus lost. When the levee was replaced and the water pumped out, a crop of corn was planted and the yield at harvest time was very good.

January and February were normal winter months with cool crisp weather and occasional rains. Mid-February realized some heavy frosts which held up fresh asparagus shipments temporarily and caused some almond smudging on early varieties.

The month of March had a few cold days in the first two weeks which required smudging in orchards for three mornings. March turned out to be a dry month which was detrimental to some crops. However, this weather was beneficial for the tree crops, such as: almonds, apricots and peaches that were blooming at this time. Some peach trees had an abnormal bud drop; however, the overall crop was larger than in 1955.

The balance of spring weather was very nice with a few showers in April and May. These showers were necessary for most crops, but there is always the exception where the rain caused damage to the first picking of strawberries and the early cherries.

The last of May and the month of June had excellent growing weather with warm days and balmy evenings. July and August had a few scattered hot days which caused a little sunburn to walnuts and grapes. By this time a majority of crops were as much as two weeks ahead of the 1955 season.

Our late summer and fall was very mild, allowing harvests to be completed under ideal conditions. This accounts for some of the excellent crop yields produced in San Joaquin County.

Our first rains came on September 19th, but very little damage was noted. The next two showers came the last of October.

The year ended fairly dry with November having no rain and December having less than one-half inch. This was not conducive to good pasture or grain growth, but we are hoping for rains after the first of the year.

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CROP SUMMARY

FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

Almonds

Yields this year will equal the 1955 crop even though we had some frost on February 17th and 27th and March 6th, 7th and 8th. Most of the growers have frost protection which makes for a more uniform yearly production in most cases. Sizes were small on some varieties, but this did not affect the overall tonnage. Some growers were hit with almond blast this year which caused some concern. Price wise, almonds have been an excellent crop the last two years.

Apricots

The crop was a little lighter this year for our county. However, there was a slight increase in price paid farmers, so this helped some in equalizing the returns. Except for a few tons that were dried, most of this year's crop again went to canneries.

Cherries

Acreage is still on the increase in this area for 1956. Our fresh shipments and processed tonnage have exceeded the totals of the last several years. Our early varieties suffered some rain damage from the shower we had on May 3rd. Shipping and processing prices were up slightly over 1955 with a larger percentage being processed. The first fresh shipment of cherries was made on May 30th. The overall quality for the season was very good.

Chestnuts

Quality of this year's crop was very good; however, some small sizes prevail. Returns to the farmers are up a little from the 1955 season.

Figs

The fig acreage in this county has become very small. Most of the fruit was shipped fresh this season to local and city markets.

Grapes

The harvest date was approximately two weeks ahead of 1955 with the Tokay shipments starting around August 24th in the Lodi area. There was a spotted yield in some areas but the overall yield was good and the price paid farmers was equal to 1955 or above. We had a fairly cool growing season which created quite a problem in mildew control. The sugar content was very good with the exception of a few early cases where they tried to rush the season. There was a small drop in juice grape acreage due to the removal of marginal vineyards.

Olives

The returns to growers for 1956 was as good as last year, with a more normal production. This justifies a better year for the olive grower.

Peaches (Cling)

The harvest started earlier this season due to the ideal growing weather. The growers were troubled with a limited amount of brown rot and mildew plus an abnormal bud drop prior to blooming. The tonnage was up due to no green drop required by the Marketing Order. The quality and size was very good, but growers received much less for their peaches than was expected. The \$70.00 per ton advertised price was much higher than that actually received.

Peaches (Freestone)

The freestone growers realized better production this year with about similar prices paid in most cases. Their disease problems are similar to the cling growers.

Pears

There has been new interest shown in the growing of pears and it looks like some new acreage will be planted this year. The yields and prices were both good again this year. Nearly all the pears grown in this area are shipped to canneries.

Plums

The fresh plum shipments this year exceeded 1955. This was attributed to an exceedingly good crop. However, there was an excess of small sizes that were not marketable.

Walnuts

The prices paid by independent buyers this year was considerably lower than those paid in 1955. However, from all indications it looks as though the growers that belong to the Walnut Association will receive more per pound for their walnuts than those selling independently. The growers were plagued with aphids through out most of the season. The quality fluctuated from excellent to poor depending on the condition of the trees and the care they received.

FIELD CROPS

Alfalfa

The growers had a mild growing season for their alfalfa, but were certainly plagued with insects. Early in the season the pea aphid was quite heavy; then,

later on the striped army worm came along. Our biggest problem this season was the spotted alfalfa aphid which really started to take hold in August and continued until late fall. In quite a few areas it was necessary to spray to control the aphid; in others, cutting in time kept them in check. With all our pests, the yield was about the same for the season due to the long dry fall.

Beans

The spider mite problem this year was about the same as usual with some spraying and dusting needed. The late dry fall allowed all beans to be harvested. The yield will be up slightly and the price down, so, all in all, it will equalize with the 1955 season.

Field Corn

The corn acreage in this county is still on the increase. This was an excellent growing year, as can be seen by the increase in yields. There was also a slight boost in price.

Potatoes

The potato growers this year had an excellent market. The price started high and held well until late in the season. The yield was about the same as 1955 and the quality was very good.

Rice

With the long dry fall, farmers were able to harvest all their rice acreage, which made for an increase in yields. The demand for rice wasn't as good this season, which accounts for the drop in price.

Sugar Beets

The receipts by growers was a little higher this year. In some cases the sugar content was low, but the yield stayed about the same. There was an increase in acreage over the 1955 plantings.

Sunflowers

A quality of 80% Large was produced in some areas, which gives us a little better price this year. However, there was some moth damage and it was necessary to spray in some cases.

Sweet Potatoes

Due to the cool growing weather, sweets did not size too well, accounting for not too large a yield. Price was about the same as the 1955 crop.

VEGETABLE CROPS

Asparagus

Growers shipped more fresh asparagus this season than in 1955. The season started quite slow with the frosts interrupting cutting. This put the peak of asparagus shipments near the end of March. There was a drop in process tonnage and prices paid for processed and fresh asparagus was slightly lower. Fresh asparagus shipments stopped the last of April with the balance of the seasons supply going to the processors.

Carrots

The acreage and yields were up this season. The larger yields were due to a decline in price and growers were waiting for a price increase before digging. The price received by growers this season was lower than last year.

Celery

There was another drop in celery acreage this year. The early shipments realized a poor price; however, as the season progressed, the prices increased. The year ended with good prices being received, so the final average will be better than 1955. The growers were plagued with frosts during the month of December, accounting for the small heads of celery being packed.

Melons

The melons had a tough time becoming established this season, but as the season progressed, the harvest time was near normal. The yields were fair this year, with the prices paid slightly higher on most varieties. However, water-melons fell down a little. The only melons that fell below last year's acreage were honeydews and watermelons.

Onions

There was another decline in onion acreage this year, due to excessive moisture at planting time. This was more than compensated for by the good yields and the excellent prices received for the early plantings. The later plantings unfortunately did not bring the high prices the early plantings enjoyed. The excellent demands on the early onions was due to a shortage in the United States market.

Peas

Except for a few peas planted for seed, the bulk went to processors again this season. Yield, price and acreage made a slight increase again this year.

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Spinach

The yields were down some from our record year due to the inability of processors to remove all foreign materials. The acreage was also down some because of a small percentage of spinach being flooded out.

Strawberries

There was another increase of 300 acres, bringing our bearing acreage to a new high of 1572 acres. The growers were plagued during the first picking by rain which caused some loss by rot. Processors received the bulk of the berries produced again this season. The discouraging factor confronting the growers was the drop in price.

Tomatoes

One of our largest acreages in the history of the county was planted this year. Although there were the usual problems in growing tomatoes, such as insects and diseases, the overall yield was good. The reason for such good yields was the long mild fall and most all harvesting was complete before the frosts came. The quality stood up very well throughout the season. Prices paid for round and pear tomatoes was the same as for the 1955 season.

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		BEARING	PRODUCT	ION	T	F. O. B. V	ALUE
CROP		ACREAGE	PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
Almonds Almond Hulls		8,694	.80 1.00	6,955 8,694	Ton Ton	\$ 780.00 10.00	5,424,900 86,940
Apricots	Ship. Proc. Dried	1,109	5.31 5.69 .04	5,888 6,321 47	Pkg. Ton Ton	1.50 109.30 840.00	8,832 690,885 39,690
Cherries Other Cherries	Royal Ship. Proc.	1,051 2,764	6.31 2.25 1.08	6,628 6,239 2,995	Ton Ton Ton	220.00 498.00 220.00	1,458,160 3,107,022 658,900 522708
Chestnuts			.97		Ton	280.00	21,280
Figs	Ship.	85	126.40	10,750	Flats	24	21,930
Grapes Juice	Ship. Wine	26,203	1.19 5.30	31,224 138,876	Ton Ton	105.00 35.00	3,278,520 4,860,660
Grapes Tokay	Ship. Wine	21,783	207.66	4,523,657 112,618	Pkg . Ton	1.70	7,690,217 3,378,540
Grapes All other	Ship. Wine	1,292	42.80	55,289 8,734	Pkg. Ton	1.80	99,520 305,690
Misc'l Orchards		292			Acre	250.00	73,000
Nectarines	Ship.	126	532.00	67,032	Pkg.	1.40	93,845
Olives		377	1.85	593	Ton	206.15	143,893
Peaches Free	Ship. Proc. Dried	1,756	146.00 9.88 .26	257,120 17,349 ,464	Pkg. Ton Ton	1.25 63.50 480.00	321,400 1,101,665 222,72
Peaches Cling	Proc. Pickles	5,272	11.50	60,602 2,223	Ton Ton	70.00	4,242,14 77,80
Pears	Ship. Proc.	74	46.2	3,424 991	Pkg. Ton	1.75 78.25	5,99 77,54
Plums	Ship. Proc.	758	260.00	197,415	Pkg. Ton	2.20 200.00	434,31
Prunes	Ship. Proc.	93	191.00	17,816	Pkg. Ton	2.20 200.00	39,19 15,0
		12,908	.78	10,068	Ton	437.00	\$ 4,399,7

FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

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No.

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FIELD CROPS

	BEARING	PRODUCTION			F. O. B.	VALUE	
CROP	ACREAGE	PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL.	
Alfalfa Hay	68,802	6.40	440,333	Ton	\$ 25.90	\$11,404,625	
Barley	49,979	23.60	1,179,504	Cwt.	2.47	2,913,375	
Beans, Dry	14,030	17.26	242,158	Cwt.	7.75	1,876,725	
Corn, Grain	26,020	2.52	65,570	Ton	59.30	3,888,301	
Corn, Husks			160	Ton	900.00	144,000	
Grain, Sorghum	7,460	2.58	19,247	Ton	53.75	1,034,526	
Hay, Grain	8,251	1.65	13,614	Ton	20.50	279,087	
	6,187	1.15	7,115	Ton	20,00	142,300	
Oats	9,840	8.26	81,278	Cwt.	2.80	227,578	
Range Clover Pasture Sudan grass Stubble	192,524 87,098 1,923 75,658			Acre Acre Acre Acre	4.00 45.00 30.00 1.25	770,096 3,919,410 57,690 94,573	
Potatoes	7,070	314.00	2,219,980	Cwt.	3.45	7,658,931	
Pumpkin - Canning	467	18.23	8,513	Ton	8.50	72,360	
	9,186	39.30	361,009	Cwt.	4.10	1,480,13	
Silage, Corn	5,470	20.75	113,503	Ton	6.75	766,14	
Sugar Beets *	14,048	20.80	292,198	Ton	13.50	3,544,67	
Sunflowers	3,065	14.50	44,442	Cwt.	7.25	322,20	
Sweet Potatoes	1,206	180.00	217,080	Bskt.	3.25	705,51	
	7,351	18.44	135,552	Cwt.	3.53	478,49	

TOTAL \$42,180,746

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*Includes Federal Subsidy

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VEGETABLE CROPS

CDOD		BEARING	PRODU				VALUE
CROP		ACREAGE	PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
Asparagus	Ship. Proc.	58,135	20.05 .83	1,166,062 48,226	30# Pkg. Ton	\$	\$ 5,515,473 10,112,510
Beets, Tabl	e	95	20.20	1,919	Ton	24.25	46,536
Broccoli		261	1,90	496	Ton	150.00	74,400
Cabbage		142	284.00	40,328	Pkg.	1.70	68,558
Cauliflower		11	308.00	3,388	Pkg.	1.37	4,64
Carrots		878	20.30	17,823	Ton	22.50	401,018
Celery		1,488	625.00	930,000	Pkg.	2.35	2,185,50
Corn, Sweet		586	215.00	125,990	Pkg.	1.80	226,78
Cucumbers		371	9.20	3,412	Ton	51.15	174,57
Garlic		3	100.00	300	Cwt.	18.00	5,40
Lettuce		197	275.00	54,175	Pkg.	2.15	116,47
Melons	Granshaw Gantaloupe Gasaba Honeydew Persian Watermelon	183 135 353 170 20 1,406	14.00 190.00 8.10 6.50 7.15 12.30	2,562 25,650 2,859 1,105 143 17,294	Ton Pkg. Ton Ton Ton Ton	55.45 2.25 20.10 33.55 43.35 18.95	142,06 57,71 57,46 37,07 6,19 327,72
Onions	Early Late	930 425	810.00 750.00	753,300 318,750	50# 50. 5k. 5k.	3.35 1.40	2,523,55 446,25
Peas	Proc.	1,840	1.62	2,981	Ton	75.00	223,57
Peppers		426	9.00	3,834	Ton	59.80	229,27
Spinach		684	5.26	3,598	Ton	22.50	80,95
Squash		749	9.20	6,891	Ton	14.90	102,67
Strawberrie	s	1,572	985.00	1,548,420	Crate	1.70	2,632,31
Boysenberri	es	78	5.55	433	Ton	200.00	86,60
Tomatoes	Ship Round Pear	48,520 1,323	27.22 20.95 18.20	1,320,600 1,016,494 24,079	Pkg. Ton Ton	2.35 22.50 27.50	3,103,41 22,871,11 662,17
Truck Garde Misc'l Veget		1,055			Acre	500.00	527,50

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SEED CROPS

	BEARING	PRODUC	CTION		F. O. B.	VALUE
CROP	ACREAGE	PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
······································						
Alfalfa Seed	1,575	395	622,125	Lb.	\$.283	\$ 176,061
	+					
Asparagus Roots	573			Acre	600.00	343,800
			3,000	Lb.	2.00	6,000
Asparagus Seed			3,000			
Beans:						
Certified Seed: *						=20.412
Light Red Kidney	5,239					729,413 141,680
Dark Red Kidney Other	1,012					37,452
Cantaloupe Seed	15	295	4,425	Lb.	. 32	1,416
Cucumber Seed	14	296	4,144	Lb.	.33	1,368
Ladino Clover Seed	1,720	191	328,520	Lb.	.466	153,090
Numeron Transport Vince		·				300,500
Nursery, Trees and Vines	5					
Nursery other						165,500
Onion Seed	42	635	26,670	Lb.	.90	24,003
Popcorn Seed	18	3,000	54,000	Lb.	.06	3,240
			<u>.</u>			
Potato Seed	240	314	75,360	Cwt.	3.45	259,992
	475	2,500	1,187,500	LP.	.04	47,500
Pea Seed						
Safflower Seed	245	700	171,500	Lb.	.035	6,003
Sudan Grass Seed	805	1,500	1,207,500	Lb.	.065	78,488
Table Beet Seed	18	555	9,990	Lb.	.17	1,698
Watermelon Seed	20	300	6,000	Lb,	.34	2,040
						15,500
Other Seed Crops			 			15,500

TOTAL \$2,494,744

*Accurate prices and production figures are not available at this time. Incomes for these crops are estimated.

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PERMANENT CROPS

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CROP & VARIETY	NON- BEARING ACREAGE	BEARING ACREAGE	CROP & VARIETY	NON- BEARING ACREAGE	BEARING ACREAGE
			GRAPES (Raisin)		
ALMOND	10	230	Muscat	2	145
Drake		70	Thompson Seedless	96	593
IXL	0	675	Zante Currant	0	11
Jordanola	70	3,045	Zante Guirant		
Mission	377	5,045	Total	98	749
Ne Plus Ultra	40	3,835	10002		
Non Pareil	1,245	298	GRAPES (Table)		
Peerless	26	32	Cardinal	Ú	39
Other	279		Concord	0	7
		0 / 0 /	Emperor	0	119
Total	2,047	8,694	Malaga	0	67
		*	Ribier	0	125
APPLES	<u>.</u>	10	Tokay	319	21,783
- Astrachan	1		Other	12	186
Golden Delicious	0	1	Other		
Other	0		Total	331	22,326
		13	i otar		
Total	1	1.5	GRAPES (Wine)		
			Alicante	8	3,550
APRICOTS	- 4 0	681	Burger	0	814
Blenheim & Royal	262		8	154	6,499
Moorpark & Hemskirk	0	8	Carignane	0	20
Tilton	385	416	Colombar	0	16
Other	25	4	F. Reisling Golden Chasselas	0	77
				159	936
Total	672	1,109	Grenache	137	35
			Mataro	47	1,428
CHERRIES			Mission	-11	947
Bing	1,176	1,771	Palomino	õ	353
B Republican	4	25	Petite Sirah	. 0	23
Chapman	4	144	Sauvignon Blanc	23	10,596
Lambert	84	225	Zinfandel	0	10,570
Royal Ann	296	1,051	Other White	68	759
 Tartarian 	90	523	Other Dark	0	
Other	<u>_165</u>	80	m (1	450	26,193
•			Total	331	20,175
Total	1,819	3,819		.98	
			NECTARINES	-588	58
CHESTNUTS (All)	0	78	John Rivers	112	68
			Other		0
FIGS					126
Black	0	. 20	Total	144	120
Kadota	0	65	·		
			OLIVES	c	32
Total	0	85	Ascolano	0 23	194
			Manzanillo		194
			Mission	0	35
			Other	5	
				28	377
			Total	28	110

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CROP & VARIETY	NON- BEARING ACREAGE	BEARING ACREAGE	CROP & VARIETY	NON- BEARING ACREAGE	BEARING ACREAGE	
PEACHES (Cling)			PEARS			
Andora	22	132	Bartlett	156	72	
Carolyn	155	98	Beurre Hardy	0	1	
Corona	80	54	Winter Nelis	0	1	
Cortez	231	153				
Fortuna	69	134	Total	1 56	74	
Gaume	227	950				
Gomes (Stuart)	190	485	PERSIMMONS (All)	0	3	
Halford	629	1,337				
Hauss	0	10	PLUMS			
Johnson	0	102	Beauty	0	2	
Libee		49	Burbank	0	7	
Palora	327	1,000	Duarte	34	105	
Peak	21	155	Grand Duke	0	1	
Petersen	19	37	Kelsey	0	3	1. S. S.
Phillips	-,	133	President	14	. 51	.)
Shasta	28	• 51	Santa Rosa	65	244	
Sims		17	Tragedy	14	223	
Stanford	25	146	Other	139	122	
Sutter	18	34				
Vivian	174	9	Total	266	758	
Walton	0	53				
Other	195	133	PRUNES			
othor			French	0	8	
Total	2,411	5,272	.Robe De Sergeant	0	5	
2010			Sugar	0	76	
PEACHES (Free)			Other	0	4	
Babcock	3	3				
Early Elberta	1	0	Total	0	93	
Elberta	202	843				
Fay Elberta	534	131	QUINCES (All)	0	u	
J. H. Hale	7	110				
Kim Elberta	12	37	WALNUTS			
Late Hale	5	65	Concord	7	43	
Lovell	0	202	Eureka	483	3,189	~ ~
Muir	0	. 99	Franquette	144	3,325)
Nector	18	8	Hartley	534	669	(d -
Red Haven	20	18	Mayette	1	614	
Rio Oso Gem	72 -	145	Payne	553	4,682	
Salway	0	6	Placentia	0	86	
Other	43	89	Other	352	290	
			Seedling	426	10	
Total	917	1,756				
			Total	2,500	12,908	
			BLACK WALNUTS	927	265	

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ASPARAGUS

STRAWBERRIES

58,135

1,572

2,290

267

THE TREND OF FRUIT AND NUT CROPS AT FIVE YEAR INTERVALS

BEARING ACREAGE

CROP	YEAR 1941	YEAR 1946	YEAR 1951	YEAR 1956
Almonds	4,354	6,976	8,801	8,694
Apples	33	36	12	13
Apricots	1,572	1,958	1,161	1,110
Cherries	4,113	3,987	3,589	3,815
Chestnuts	164	1 50	116	78
Figs	520	510	410	85
Grapes, Juice	31,707	31,764	32,992	26,203
Grapes, Raisin	991	988	847	749
Grapes, Table	1,386	1,231	911	543
Grapes, Tokay	17,198	18,471	22,613	21,783
Olives	129	186	86	377
Nectarines	350	351	348	126
Peaches, Cling	3,205	5,133	5,634	5,272
Peaches, Free	2,922	3,239	2,185	1,756
Pears	127	142	90	74
Persimmons	13	14	8	3
Plums	1,287	1,134	1,088	758
Prunes	880	725	101	93
Walnuts	9,197	9,591	11,745	12,908

THE TREND OF FIELD CROPS AT FIVE YEAR INTERVALS

BEARING ACREAGE

CROP	YEAR 1941	YEAR 1946	YEAR 1951	YEAR 1956
Alfalfa hay	44,756	47,632	54,376	68,802
Barley	54,683	86,116	69,915	49,979
Beans, All	30,165	18,128	19,780	14,030
Corn, Grain	26,418	14,373	11,555	26,020
Flax Seed	0	55	0	0
Grain, sorghum	13,173	4,220	4,091	7,460
Hay, grain	14,043	20,355	7,243	8,251
Hay wild	33,341	23,892	14,009	6,187
Oats	2,526	10,432	8,053	9,840
Pasture, Range	240,000	229,358	210,638	192,524
Pasture, Ladino clover	18,211	37,585	76,559	87,098
Pasture, Sudan grass	3,693	2,638	1,597	1,923
Potatoes, All	7,978	4,661	4,935	7,070
Pumpkins	763	1,147	918	467
Rice	3,086	3,242	8,194	9,186
Silage Corn	2,357	836	1,156	5,470
Sugar Beets	14,671	6,894	10,961	14,048
Sunflowers	5,467	2,440	1,897	3,065
Sweet Potatoes	2,055	1,760	1,281	1,206
Wheat	29,101	18,642	5,188	7,351

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THE TREND OF VEGETABLE CROPS AT FIVE YEAR INTERVALS

BEARING ACREAGE

CROP	YEAR 1941	YEAR 1946	YEAR 1951	YEAR 1956
Asparagus	34,192	45,521	53,572	58,135
Beets, table	0	56	43	95
Broccoli	153	21	29	261
Cabbage	100	92	71	142
Cauliflower	100	42	33	11
Carrots	533	1,029	379	878
Celery	5,286	6,687	3,727	1,488
Corn, sweet	428	246	531	586
Cucumbers	0	412	133	371
Garlic	20	. 5	3	3
Lettuce	134	97	137	197
Melons, All	2,279	3,152	3,489	2,267
Onions	1,449	2,413	2,330	1,455
Peas	2,304	3,336	1,055	1,840
Peppers	43	43	180	426
Spinach	734	1,270	898	684
Squash	178	326	293	749
Strawberiies	166	67	408	1,572
Tomatoes, round	5,982	28,664	41,549	48,520
Tomatoes, pear	11,727	2,204	2,037	1,323

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APIARY PRODUCTS

Honey Bees Wax Queen Bees Pollenization	770,880 12,490 3,200 10,580	Lbs. Lbs. Queens Colonies	@ .12 @ .58 @ 1.00 @ 2.15))	\$ 96,360.00 7,244.00 3,200.00 22,747.00
				Total	\$ 129,551.00
		DAIRY PR	ODUCTS		
Milk and Milk	Products			Total	\$ 16,874,000.00
		LIVEST	LOCK		
Beef Cattle and Hogs Sheep and Woo					\$ 15,275,565.00 1,342,947.00 2,647,025.00
				Total	\$ 19,265,537.00
		POUL	TRY		
Chickens Eggs Turkeys					\$ 1,334,311.00 2,286,992.00 854,518.00
				Total	\$ 4,475,821.00
		SUMM	ARY		
Fruit and Nut Field Crops Vegetable Crop Seed Crops Apiary Product Dairy Product Livestock Poultry Produ	ps ts s				\$ 42,387,509.00 42,180,746.00 53,049,501.00 2,494,744.00 129,551.00 16,874,000.00 19,265,537.00 4,475,821.00
			Gran	d Total	\$ 180,857,409.00

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY 1956 AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT ANNUAL EXPENDITURES

Administration		\$ 29,503 12
Plant Quarantine		21,412.05
Fruit, Nut, Vegetable, Honey and Egg Standardization		22,361,09
Field and Orchard Inspection		21,226.31
Nursery Inspection		2,272,26
Seed Inspection		3,536,78
Rodent Control		19,455.71
Weed Control		28,888.72
Apiary Inspection		967,43
Crop Statistics		12,934,62
Gardener & Janitor		6,684,00
		\$169,242.09
Capital Outlay		9,426.91
	Total	\$178,669.00

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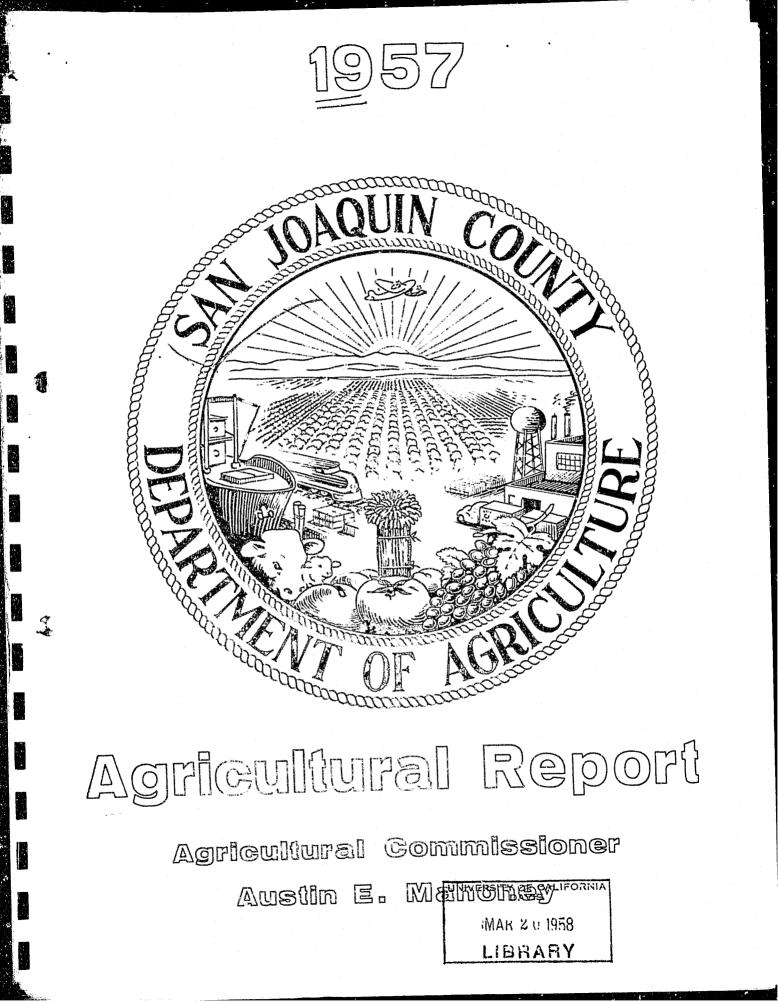
Sector 4

Contraction

SPECIAL WEED CONTROL

Salaries and Wages	\$ 33,718.13
Maintenance and Operation	18,528,43
Capital Outlay	1,950.13
	\$ 54,196.69





LODI OFFICE 210 N. SACRAMENTO STREET MANTECA OFFICE 392 5. 99 HIGHWAY

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

Department of Agriculture

AUSTIN E. MAHONEY

1868 EAST HAZELTON AVENUE STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA POST OFFICE BOX 1809 TELEPHONE HD 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 twenty-fourth annual report published by this department.

Approximately one-hundred commercial crops are covered in this report and, for your easy reference, they 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 harvested acreage. Production is reported in units commonly used in the marketing of crops commercially in this county. The 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.

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

TRACY OFFICE CITY HALL

PREPARATION OF EXHIBITS MARKETING ORDERS PLANT NURSERY INSPECTION WEED CONTROL SUFERVISOR MARKET ENFORCEMENT SHIPMENT CER TIFICATION PRINT AND PUBLISH REPORTS CARE OF COUNTY TREES APIARY INSPECTION SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS AGRICULTURAL CROP REPORTS Gounty RODENT-BIRD CONTROL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS LAWS AGRICULTURAL INSPECTORS STAFF MEETINGS SUPERVISION PEST CONTROL OPERATORS SEED EQUIPMENT Joaquin Agriculture IN-SERVICE TRAINING ENFORCEMENT 2,4-D REGULATIONS NOXIOUS WEED CONTROL AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONERS SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER PHOTOGRAPHIC WORK SPECIAL COUNTY DUTIES OFFICE PERSONNEL San DEPUTY 0 INSPECTION QUARANTINE CHERRY DISEASE SURVEY PEACH-NECTARINE DISEASE SURVEY PLANT SHIP AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS ()he Deparimeni TREATMENT CERTIFICATION FIELD-ORCHARD INSPECTION -CHEC NUT DISEASE SURVEY 0 [] WAREHOUSE PEST SURVEY SOIL ENTOMOLOGIST PLANT PATHOLOGIST CALIFORNIA STATE DEPT, OF AGRICULTURE PLANT PEST SURVEYS Functions MAINTENANCE COUNTY EQUIPMENT STANDARDIZATION FRUIT-VEGETABLES WALNUT HUSK FLY SURVEY FRUIT FLY SURVEYS PRODUCE CERTIFICATION POULTRY MEAT CLASSIFICATION GRAPE DISEASE SURVEY PESTS ON COUNTY ROADS MECHANICS WAR EHOUSEMAN NOXIOUS WEED SURVEY WINERY INSPECTION

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PERSONNEL

STOCKTON OFFICE

1868 East Hazelton Street

HOward 6-6806

Austin E. Mahoney Allen L. Bugbee Mark A. Huberty Kenneth W. Jones John U. Odelberg John R. Solari R. Dale Odneal James K. Mahoney Richard E. DeVol David A. Thompson Mark G. Huffaker Marvin J. Switzenberg Johannes L. Joos D. V. Widney Elna Benjamin Geraldine Hodge Dorothy Parks

Agricultural Commissioner Deputy Commissioner Deputy - Calaveras District Deputy - Linden District Stockton District Roberts Island District Standardization Deputy - In-Service Trainer Deputy - Grain and Seed Inspection Grain and Seed Inspection Grain and Seed Inspection Weed Control Supervisor Entomologist Warehouse Bookkeeper and Stenographer Stenographer Clerk Typist Clerk

LODI OFFICE

George J. Stipe Paul Switzenberg Leslie G. Todd Franklin H. Newhall Jack B. Gianelli Ethel Kenny

210 North Sacramento Street

ENdicott 8-2757

Deputy Commissioner Thornton District Deputy - Victor District Lockeford-Clements District Terminous District Typist Clerk

Supervising Inspector

Manteca District Deputy - Escalon District

MANTECA OFFICE

Nicholas J. Wolter Walton A. Bauer

Joseph F. Silva

TRACY OFFICE

Tracy City Hall

392 South 99 Highway

Aage R. Tugel Wilfred A. McDaniel

STOCKTON REPAIR SHOP

R. Richard Raney Walter A. Beck Edward A. Braghetta Deputy Commissioner Deputy - South Tracy District

Deputy - French Camp District and

Weed Control Foreman Mechanic Mechanic

TAlbot 3-3221

TErminal 5-2211

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The San Joaquin County Department of Agriculture was the first county office established in this county with the exception of the legislative and judicial offices required by law. The Board of Supervisors of San Joaquin County in 1881 appointed three local citizens to act as the Board of Horticulture. As a law enforcing agency, their duties were, as now, to "Protect and promote the agricultural interests of the county." In the year 1910, the San Joaquin County Board of Supervisors appointed the first person to act as the Horticultural Commissioner of San Joaquin County.

The Agricultural Code was amended in 1937 to read as follows: "There shall be the office of County Agricultural Commissioner in each county. Such Commissioner shall be in charge of the County Department of Agriculture. The function of the department is to enforce agricultural laws; the purposes of which are to protect the welfare and agricultural interests of the county."

Since the initial appointment of the County Board of Horticulture, the duties of this department have been greatly expanded. Some of these duties are. plant quarantine; nursery inspection; field and orchard inspection; fruit, nut, vegetable, egg and honey standardization inspection; rodent and pest animal control; weed control; seed inspection; apiary inspection and poultry meat classification. These various duties are outlined very briefly as follows:

PLANT QUARANTINE

The purpose of Plant Quarantine is to prevent the introduction into or the spread within an area of pests noxious weeds, plant diseases, insects or other animal pests detrimental to the agricultural industry of California. The plant quarantine laws are indispensable when you consider the many insects and other plant pests found in other parts of the United States which have not yet been introduced into California.

San Joaquin County, since it is so highly diversified in its crop production, is particularly vulnerable to a great number of these plant pests. For this reason, plant quarantine is probably more important to this county than any other county in the state.

Maximum protection is provided by the County Department of Agriculture by the enforcement of state and federal plant quarantine laws through continuous inspection of all plant material destined for propagation either entering or leaving the county. This involves inspection at all post offices, freight lines, express companies, ships and transportation lines and inspection of all plant material and conveyances which may carry plant pests. Whenever shipments are found in violation, disposition of such plant material is either by treatment or destruction under the supervision of the inspector or return to the place of origin.

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PLANT CERTIFICATION

Many times other states or foreign countries require certification as to pest conditions of plant material from the point of origin. After a thorough inspection of the material in such shipments, this office issues the required certificates. Throughout the year, many phytosanitary and fumigation certificates were issued to accommodate persons wishing to ship plant material to foreign countries. In addition to this, all interstate shipments were inspected and, if found free of serious pests, the shipments were certified.

POSTENTRY INSPECTION

Certain foreign plant materials are permitted entry into the United States under the Federal Nursery Stock, Plant and Seed Quarantine, No. 37, with certain restrictions, including an approved growing ground for postentry inspection. These postentry properties are inspected by our office personnel prior to federal releases of plants to ascertain if the proper exclusion facilities are available to protect existing plants.

PLANT DISEASE AND INSECT SURVEYS

During the year, a number of formal surveys of crops, properties and miscellaneous plant materials were conducted for any new pests that may have been introduced into this area. To prevent the future spread of a potentially serious pest that may be found, immediate eradication or control measures are taken. By survey work, trapping and visual inspection, the extent of spread of these insect and plant disease pests may be determined. One of the plant disease pest surveys conducted by the department this year was for Chestnut Blight. Some insects under survey were the Cherry Fruit Fly, Mediterranean Fruit Fly, Khapra Beetle, Walnut Husk Fly, Spotted Alfalfa Aphid, Melon Fly, Japanese Beetle and Oriental Fruit Fly.

Detection surveys for all new plant disease and insect pests are carried on constantly by all of our inspectors and deputies. This eliminates the need for many formal surveys.

NURSERY INSPECTION

Nursery stock, including trees and plants used for the production of our food crops or to decorate our gardens, may carry serious agricultural pests. It, therefore, becomes the duty of the Agricultural Commissioner to inspect all nursery stock and premises where such stock is grown or sold to prevent the spread of such pests.

All nurseries are inspected at frequent intervals for the presence of plant pests. Involved in this work is the careful examination of large numbers of each variety of plants and the premises where the plants are grown.

ORCHARD AND FIELD

Under the provisions of the Agricultural Code, this office makes inspections of various orchards, vineyards, vegetable and field crops throughout the county to determine the extent of damage of established pests and the methods used for their control. The information gathered from such inspections enables this office to properly evaluate the new pesticide materials and to make accurate recommendations for the control of pests found.

PEST CONTROL OPERATIONS

Commercial pest control operations are carried out in San Joaquin County in accordance with the provisions of the Agricultural Code. Commercial pest control operators must register with this office before they can carry on work in this county and report monthly all work performed in this county. Complete records of such operations are maintained throughout the year by this department. There were 22 aircraft and 61 ground rig operators registered during 1957 in San Joaquin County.

The Administrative Code lists several chemicals as injurious insecticides. These materials are arsenic, TEPP, parathion, Methyl parathion, EPN, OMPA (Schradan), Systox, (Demeton), Guthion, Chipman 6199 and Phosdrin. According to the law, before these materials may be purchased or applied, a permit must be obtained from the Department. The regulations and safety precautions are fully explained to the person applying for the permit. By this method, the applicant and the neighbors are provided protection. In San Joaquin County during 1957, 796 permits covering 45,916 acres were issued for the use of injurious insecticides.

Farmers using 2,4-D and related injurious herbicides must obtain a permit from this department prior to purchase or application of the material. During 1957, 493 permits were issued covering 63,525 acres in San Joaquin County.

Equipment to be used for applying this injurious herbicide is checked by our inspectors for compliance with State and County regulations. Wind velocity, nozzle size, pressure and gallons per acre must meet certain requirements before the materials can be applied.

STANDARDIZATION

Standardization of eggs, honey, nuts, poultry and rabbit meat and thirty-two different fruits and vegetables is authorized under Chapter 2, Division 5, of the Agricultural Code. The commodities must comply with the standards specified in the Code. Also included is a general regulation on mold, decay and insect damage on all fresh fruits and vegetables.

The enforcement of these standardization laws is the responsibility of

- 3 -

this office. Inspectors visit packing houses, wholesale and distributing establishments and retail stores and markets daily to examine representative samples to determine if all of the provisions of the Code are complied with as to quality and condition. Whenever produce is found in violation, a notice of violation is issued to persons concerned by the inspector and instructions for reconditioning the commodity are given. When the produce has been properly reconditioned, it is released for sale by the inspector.

To facilitate the movement of produce past state inspection stations, 3262 Standardization Inspection Certificates wore issued this year. This insures the recipient at destination produce that conforms at least with the minimum California Standardization law requirements at time of inspection. Since San Joaquin County is a heavy exporter of fruits and vegetables, the issuance of these certificates represents an important service to growers and shippers of this county alike.

This office, in addition to the enforcement of the standardization laws, inspects certain fruit to see that it conforms to the requirements of the Fresh Peach and Plum Advisory Board. A total of 63,165 packages of peaches and 16,364 packages of plums were inspected and certified during 1957 under this marketing order.

Section 771 of the Agricultural Code requires that wineries purchasing grapes on a sugar content basis must have an official test made on each load of grapes delivered to the winery. This year three wineries had official tests made by the department.

RODENT CONTROL

Due to the destructive habits of ground squirrels, field mice, gophers, voles and muskrats, serious agricultural losses may be sustained by rural areas. Furthermore, some of these rodents may carry certain diseases transmissible to humans, such as plague and relapsing fever. Thus, under the California Agricultural Code, the Agricultural Commissioner is charged with the responsibility to control or eradicate these animals. The control of these pests is required of property owners by this department and, if necessary, abatement procedure is carried out to protect other properties. To further facilitate the control of these rodents, this office maintains a service to all farmers in the mixing, handling and selling of poison baits, rodenticide gases and rodent field equipment. All poison baits prepared by the Agricultural Department are sold virtually at cost.

BIRD CONTROL

During the year, many requests for information on control of birds detrimental to agriculture were received by this office. After inspection of fields concerned, control recommendations for various species of birds are made. The poison baits and methods of control used by this department ar, those recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Fish and Wildlife Service and the California Department of Agriculture.

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WEED CONTROL

Certain weed pests resist normal cultural methods of control due to their vigorous growth habits. Such plants are declared to be noxious weeds in the Agricultural Code and are subject to abatement or special control measures. The Agricultural Commissioner is given the authority to prevent, through regulation, the spread of these hardous weeds by seed or otherwise, and also to require the control or eradication of established weed pests. Inspections are made of ranches, roadways, ditch banks and railroad rights-of-way for the presence of noxious weeds. When found, this department is instrumental in contacting parties concerned and in initiating control measures.

Whenever the seed of a noxious weed may be carried from a field in which a crop is being grown, when that crop is harvested a hold notice is placed on that field. This notice requires the owner to abate the pest or to handle the infested material only with special precautions.

A special weed program has been in progress for the past ten years to control or eradicate perennial noxious weeds on public and private property. To further assist the farmer in this program, the county, through this department, has made available free of charge powered spray rigs to apply herbicidal materials. This has greatly facilitated the control of noxious weeds for farmers that do not have the necessary equipment.

SEED AND GRAIN INSPECTION

Noxious weed seeds may be readily disseminated in the planting of crop seed. This department, therefore, inspects the seed sold in this county for the presence of noxious weed seeds. At the same time, the labels are examined for proper label information required by the California Seed law. All seed subject to certification is sampled and tagged under the supervision of this department in cooperation with the California Crop Improvement Association.

A great number of lots of grain and hay are transported into this county for livestock feed, export and other uses other than planting. These lots are inspected for the presence of noxicus weed seeds and for compliance with all other quarantine regulations affecting such shipments. Whenever a shipment is found in violation, it is disposed of in accordance with the law. Over 12,000 shipments of grain were inspected in 1957 for the presence of noxious weeds.

Seed screenings which accumulate from all lots of seeds are either destroyed or disposed of in a manner satisfactory to the Agricultural Commissioner.

APIARY INSPECTION

Apiary colonies are inspected periodically to prevent the introduction and spread of diseases injurious to bees. This year an intensive inspection of

all apiaries within the county was carried out. Colonies infected with American Foulbrood were treated to kill the bees and then burned in accordance with the Agricultural Code.

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In order to have a complete file on all bees located in the county, a registration list of apiaries is maintained, certificates of inspection are issued and records of apiary movement permits are administered by this office.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

Statistics are gathered by this department throughout the year as required by Section 65.5 of the California Agricultural Code. Through these statistics, a comprehensive report covering conditions, acreages, production and value of agricultural products of this county may be formed. These statistics give the farmer the current economic picture of farm crops which is useful for future planning. Such information can readily be utilized by all connected with the agricultural industry.

MARKET ENFORCEMENT

The Bureau of Market Enforcement of the State Department of Agriculture is concerned with the settlement of controversies arising over unpaid claims between growers and buyers. Every possible effort is extended by the County Agricultural Commissioner's office to collect evidence to aid the Bureau in their work. A comprehensive collection of facts enables the Bureau to make a fair readjustment to all concerned.

Investigations, hearings and procedures set forth under the Produce Dealers Act, the Processors Law and the Milk Control Law resulted in a net remittance of \$21,124.27 to producers of this county.

PUBLIC SERVICE

Even though the enforcement of the California Agricultural Code is the primary function of this department, considerable work of an educational nature is done which may be classified as a public service.

Home owners with garden problems in urban areas are frequent callers seeking information to rid their plants of insect pests and plant disease. In order to identify the pest and to make proper recommendations for control, many requests are followed by personal calls. In addition to serving the community better, this service allows the department to watch more carefully for the possible introduction of new plant pests into this area.

During the year, a great many telephone calls are received requesting information pertaining to other public agencies. This department endeavors to keep up with the activities of these various agricultural and public agencies in order to offer greater service to individuals requesting this information.

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Requests are occasionally made by various clubs or groups for talks on work activities of this department or some phase of agriculture. Such talks are given by members of this department which gives the public a better understanding of the work of this office.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTAL DUTIES

A number of activities are carried out each year by this department which are in addition to our regular duties. The activities are designed to facilitate the operation of this department and to extend to agriculturalists a more complete service.

In-Service Training

During 1956 a formal In-Service Training Program was initiated by this department. Instructions for all inspectors are held at regular intervals covering the current problems and procedures in the rapidly changing subjects with which the department is concerned. Written training programs supplementing the class work are printed by the department. Programs this year included Plant Quarantine, Nursery Inspection, Field and Orchard, Apiary, Pest Control, Standardization and Seed Inspection.

Identification of Insects, Diseases and Plants

Identification of plants and plant pests is an important function of this office. This function is closely related to plant quarantine, nursery inspection, field and orchard inspection, plant pest control and weed control. It is only after proper identification of plant pests that controls can be recommended. At times, if proper identification cannot be made, the specimen is sent to a taxonomist of the State Department of Agriculture.

Farm Meetings

Inspectors from this department attend many farm meetings in order to keep close contact with problems and needs of the farmers of the county. These meetings also provide excellent opportunities to introduce educational programs on the work of this office.

Photographic Work

As a method of recording agricultural information for later reference, numerous photographs are taken of local agricultural activities. Color and black and white photographs are taken by our personnel and developed in our darkroom. By this method costs are kept to a minimum. In cases where departmental enforcement of agricultural law is required, photographs are almost always submitted as evidence. However, the main purpose of photographs is for visual education.

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Soil Tests

Since soil defects that are detrimental to plant growth are not always apparent, samples of soil are often tested in our laboratory. These tests are of valuable aid to the inspectors in determining some of the common deficiencies or the presence of too much alkali or salt. Such information is very helpful in making recommendations to correct adverse soil conditions.

Spraying of County Shade Trees

This year, this department sprayed the county Modesto ash trees for the ash aphid in order to prevent losses. Seven hundred ash trees were treated with 1200 gallons of Malathion spray mixture.

Shop Work

Maintenance of trucks and weed control spray rigs of the Department is a major activity of our work shop. Many pieces of equipment are assembled and some designed by our shop personnel which provides a more economical operation.

Weather Reports

Weather reports are sent to the United States Weather Bureau and the State Department of Agriculture once each week during the summer months and once each month during the winter. Progress of crop growth in this county is reported with comments on the weather effect.

Publications

In addition to this annual crop report, each year this department issues numerous news articles. These publications and articles are sent to radio stations, newspapers, local farm papers and persons interested in agriculture to give them a better knowledge of the agricultural situation in this area. 1

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1957 WEATHER

The weather picture as it affects agriculture is ever changing and the 1957 season was no exception. The winter rains finally made their appearance in January. They persisted throughout the spring and our last rains came in the first week of June. These rains were beneficial to a great number of our grain and dry land crops and was adequate to mature crops depending on Spring rains. However, these rains caused variable damage to almonds and fruit crops during their blooming period. Also, considerable damage was caused to the early varieties of cherries during their harvest, and then hit the Bings and Royal Ann cherries just prior to picking time.

The frost danger period on almonds during the month of March was no problem this year as only one morning was really cold enough to require some smudging.

Some scattered hot days during the early summer caused damage to the first tomato blooms and some first set tomato fields were very light on their first picking. There was some sunburn damage to walnuts and tomatoes this season, which is another factor that helped contribute to the lighter crops.

The feeling of fall weather came early this year with warm weather ending around mid-September. Our first fall rains came during the end of September and caused considerable damage to tomatoes, beans, alfalfa, etc., during or prior to their harvest. However, after taking its initial toll, the weather cleared up nicely giving the farmers sufficient time to complete their fall harvests.

The early fall rains were very beneficial to range grasses, as it gave them a good early start for cattle grazing. To summarize the weather, we feel that it was one of the big factors responsible for lowering the agricultural crop value of our county in 1957.

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Peaches (Clings)

Our harvested tonnage for the 1957 season is down from 1956 due to a 16% green drop ordered by the Cling Peach Marketing Order. Two other factors that helped to lower the yield this year were being plagued with brown rot brought on by the late rains and a more strict grade for the fruit sent to the cannery.

Peaches (Freestone)

The Freestone grower had a drop in yield from the previous year plus lower prices received from the canneries and for their dried fruit. Disease problems paralleled those of the Cling growers.

Pears

There is new interest being shown in pear growing with approximately a hundred acres of new plantings going in this spring. The yields were very good this year, but price received was down some.

Plums

The fresh plum shipments were normal this season and also realized a better price for the fruit that was marketed. Some tonnage was sold to processors for jams.

Walnuts

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The walnut growers realized a lower yield this season due to a number of reasons. The weather, blight and insects all had a part in keeping the walnut production down. The price received by the farmer was as good or slightly better than 1956. The quality varied from very poor to excellent depending on care, variety and other problems. The control of insects, such as scale, aphids, codling moth, etc., kept the farmer constantly on his guard to produce a saleable crop.

FIELD CROPS

Alfalfa

The alfalfa acreage dropped considerably this season due mainly to the alfalfa aphid. The infestation in some areas became so heavy and difficult to control, the farmer either lost the crop or spent excessive amounts of money on attempted control. This prompted many farmers to plow their fields in the fall. Most new plantings are using the resistant variety with the hope of eliminating the necessity of spraying for alfalfa aphid. The yield this year was slightly less than 1956.

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CROP SUMMARY

FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

Almonds

New planting acreage is still on the increase. The yields have been very spotted this season due to rain during the pollenization period. Also brown rot set in during wet weather. Very little frost protection was necessary this year with only one morning requiring smudging. The price received per ton of in-shell nuts was considerably lower than during 1956 and a percentage of the crop is subject to control. Generally speaking, the almond growers had a very poor season.

Apricots

The yield was lower this season due to inclement weather during blooming time. The price received per ton was also down for the 1957 season. Most of the fruit went to the cannery with a small percentage being dried.

Cherries

Cherry picking was underway by the last of May this year. However, the rains came and considerable damage was done to the early cherries. There was a big crop of all varieties this year, so the yield was up for processing and down for fresh shipments. The canneries received a larger volume of cherries than normal this season for brining.

Chestnuts

The quality of this year's crop was very similar to the 1956 crop with a predominance of smaller sizes which keeps the gross income down. The yields for 1957 were better than the previous year, giving an increase in total income.

Grapes

The grape harvest this year started the last of August in the Lodi area. The quality was fairly good, but some growers were plagued with irregular sized berries for shipping. The rains came the latter part of the picking season which accounts for the increased number of tons going to the wineries. The price received per ton this year was up from the previous year, giving the farmers a nice increase in cash receipts. There was some sunburn reported, but the general control measures were about normal.

Olives

The receipts to growers this year were down due to the decrease in yields. Even with the average price paid per ton being up, it still did not compensate for the drop in yield.

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Beans

Most bean growers were unfortunate enough to still have their beans out when the early fall rains hit them. This lowered the quality and made for a heavier clean-out in the warehouse. The yield was down this season. Also, the average price received was lower. The growers carried on a normal dusting program for the control of insects.

Field Corn

The field corn acreage stayed about the same this year. The yield and price received per ton dropped below 1956 figures. We can say that the yield and quality was very good in 1957.

Potatoes

The growers did not have the high outstanding market this year that they had in 1956. However, the price and yield was fairly near normal. The acreage harvested in 1957 was very small in comparison with previous years.

Rice

The rice yield was very good this season for the acreage we had planted. Our acreage was considerably lower this season due to a good many acres going into the Soil Banks.

Sugar Beets

Our sugar beets produced an excellent crop this season, but the sugar content was a little low. Also, our acreage made a marked increase over 1956.

Sunflowers

The only appreciable change in the sunflower plantings for 1957 was the sharp decrease in acreage. The yield and value was similar to the 1956 crop.

Sweet Potatoes

Due to unfavorable conditions, the yield this season was below 1956. Prices received for the season were about the same as last year.

VEGETABLE CROPS

Asparagus

The marketing order was not in effect in 1957, so our fresh shipments

again increased over the previous year. Our fresh market harvesting did not get under way until the 1st of March and the peak harvest was reached by the end of the month. The processors started to receive canning asparagus by the end of April. They did not pay as much for cannery asparagus as the year before and did not receive as much tonnage.

Carrots

Due to the smaller acreage of carrots this year the demand was very good. Better demands gave the farmer a higher overall price for the season. The yields for the acreage produced was very good.

Celery

The early shipments were again plagued with low prices and this situation carried on long enough to bring the season's average down from 1956. The acreage was larger this season with a little better yield reported. The quality was very good, due to the minimum amount of frost.

Melons

The melon growers realized a good year as the prices received started out very well and the quality was excellent. The yields were better than normal in most all types of melons raised. The only appreciable downward trend in acreage was watermelons.

Onions

There was an increase in both early and late onion plantings in 1957. However, the growers did not realize the excellent returns they had in 1956. The quality was good with yields holding about the same as usual.

Peas

There was an extremely large drop in acres planted in 1957. The yield and price received was about the same as 1956. Most all the peas went to the processors.

Spinach

The spinach acreage and yield was up this season with few problems to hamper harvest operations. The per ton receipts were the same as 1956.

Strawberries

The strawberry industry has gone through a drastic change in our county in 1957. The acreage made an extremely large drop over the previous year,

the reason being the very poor prices paid by processors early in the season. The growers that had a good late picking survived the season because of the increase in revenue. There was some rain damage in the early picking.

Tomatoes

We did not have the extremely large acreage that we had in 1956. The problems were numerous, starting with the unfavorable weather during the fruit setting period which caused some areas to have a very poor early picking. There was some verticillium wilt that took its toll during the season. The final blow that cut down a good crop yield was the early rains that came during the harvest season. Prices paid for round and pear tomatoes was slightly lower than the previous season.

FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

		BEARING	PRODUCT		1	F. O. B.	VALUE TOTAL
CROP	·	ACREAGE	PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
Almonds		8,945	.61	5,457	Ton Ton	\$480.00 10.00	\$ 2,619,360 67,090
Hulls		1					
	-				l		8,373
	Ship.		5.51	5,981 4,822	Pkg. Ton	1.40 90.00	433,980
Apricots	Proc.	1,086	4.44	4,822	Ton	610.00	25,010
Pits	Dried		•••	14	Ton	50.00	700
	-					240.00	1,344,960
Cherries	Royal	1,110	5.05	5,604 3,892	Ton Ton	505.00	1,965,460
Other	Ship.	2,997	1.30 1.84	5,528	Ton	240.00	1,326,720
Cherries	Proc.	2,771					-6-2714
						280.00	30,800
Chestnuts		76	1.45	110	Ton	280.00	
		81	171.36	13,880	Flats	1.96	27,205
Figs	Ship.						
		35 533	1.30	33,245	Ton	109.15	3,628,692
Grapes	Ship.	25,577	5.10	130,442	Ton	53.60	6,991,69
Juice	Wine						
		21,789	164.14	 3,576,433	Pkg.	1.85	6,616,40
Grapes	Ship. Wine	21,709	6.39	139,276	Ton	43.00	5,988,86
Tokay							
-	China 1	1,264	34.97	44,208	Pkg.	1.75	77,36
Grapes All other	Ship. Wine	1,204	7,77	9,823	Ton	48.10	472,48
M15c'l							
Orchards		374			Acre	250.00	93,50
Nectarines	Ship.	161	414.71	66,768	Pkg.	2.05	136,87
Olives		376	.92	346	Ton	246.00	85,11
D	Chin		137.23	263,342	Pkg.	1.35	355,51
Peaches Free	Ship. Proc.	1,919	8.86	17,002	Ton	45.00	765,09
rice	Dried		.24	465	Ton	380.00	176,7
Peaches	Proc.	6,017	8,57	51,565	Ton	62.50	3,222,8
Cling	Pickles		.23	1,367	Ton	30.00	41,0
					Pkg.	1.67	2,7
Pears	Ship.	74	21.89	1,620	Ton	64.15	84,4
	Proc.						
		74 5	215.36	160,443	Pkg.	2.95	473,3
Plums	Ship.	745	.17	126	Ton	25.00	3,1
	Proc.						
			182.58	16,980	Pkg.	2.95	50,0
Prunes	Ship. Dried	93	.32	10,980	Ton	160.00	4,8
		13,090	.55	7,200	Ton	470.00	3,384,0
Walnuts	1	1 12,040		1 1,200	1 1013	1 10.00	1 2,02,0,

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CROP STATISTICS

\$ 40,504,314

TOTAL

FIELD CROPS

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				+	F. O. B.	VALUE
		PRODUC	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
CROP	ACREAGE	PER ACRE	10145			
Alfalfa Hay	55,332	6.22	344,165	Ton	\$ 25.52	\$ 8,783,091
Barley	66,130	24.96	1,650,605	Cwt.	2.06	3,400,246
Beans, Dry	13,071	15,45	201,947	Cwt.	7.10	1,433,824
Corn, Grain	26,852	2.26	60,686	Ton	49.87	3,026,411
Corn Husks			107	Ton	880.00	94,160
Grain, Sorghum	17,916	2.05	36,728	Ton	48.80	1,792,326
Hay, Grain	12,686	2.15	27,275	Ton	18.90	515,498
	4,943	1.75	8,650	Ton	18.00	155,700
	10,426	13.07	136,268	Cwt.	2.08	283,437
Range Clover Pasture Sudan Grass Stubble	180,572 84,432 880 76,315			Acre Acre Acre Acre	4.00 45.00 25.00 1.50	722,288 3,799,440 22,000 114,473
Potatoes	4,166	273.00	1,137,318	Cwt.	2.33	2,649,951
Pumpkin – Canning	408	20.80	8,486	Ton	8.50	72,13
Rice	5,064	38.7	2 196,078	Cwt.	4.50	882,35
Silage, Corn	5,233	18.0	0 94,194	Ion	6.50	612,26
Sugar Beets*	16,16	7 23.0	371,841	Ton	12.98	4,826,49
Sunflowers	1,61	 5 14.6	0 23,579) Cwt	7.40	174,48
Sweet Potatoes		0 125.0) Bsk	t. 3.15	460,6
 Wheat	8,07	3 27.	80 224,42	9 Cwt	3.72	834,8
Soil Bank Payments	'-					213,1
	L		- _ - - - -		TOTAL	\$ 34,869,4

*Includes Federal Subsidy

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VEGETABLE CROPS

				T	T	F. O. E	VALUE
			PRODUC	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
CROP Asparagus	Ship. Proc.	55,695	PER ACRE 25.94 .80	1,444,529 44,788	30# Pkg. Ton	\$ 4.23 168.69	\$ 6,110,358 7,555,288
Beets, Table		76	18.36	1,395	Ton	24.00	33,480
Cabbage		114	270.00	30,780	Pkg.	2.15	66,177
Cauliflower			341.00	5,456	Pkg.	1.56	8,511
		418	23.10	9,656	Ton	26.98	260,519
Carrots		1,752	891.00	1,561,032	Pkg.	2.10	3,278,167
Celery		1,030	191.00	196,730	Pkg.	1.88	369,852
Corn, Sweet		405	8.90	3,605	Ton	39.80	143,479
Cucumbers			80.00		Gwt	19.00	10,640
Garlic			285.00	102,600	 Pkg.	1.92	196,992
Lettuce Melons	Cranshaw Cantaloupe Casaba Honeydew Persian Watermelo	358 188 15	348.00 279.00 7.25 5.50 6.53 13.00	58,812 18,135 2,596 1,034 98 15,171	Pkg. Pkg. Ton Ton Ton Ton	1.77 2.55 20.88 40.00 60.30 20.93	$ \begin{array}{r} 104,097\\ 46,244\\ 54,204\\ 41,360\\ 5,909\\ 317,529\\ \end{array} $
Onions	Early Late	1,466	715.00 700.00	1,048,190 371,000	50# Sk. Sk.	2.10	2,201,199 445,200
	 Proc.	624	1.64	1,023	Ton	74.00	75,702
Peppers		459	8.90	4,085	Ton	64.58	263,809
Spinach		873	6.77	5,910	Ton	22.50	132,975
		754	7.60	5,730	Ton	18.45	105,718
Squash Strawberrie		589	1,030.00	606,670	Crate	1.35	819,004
			4.00		Ton	200.00	145,600
Boysenberr Tomatoes	Ship. Round Pear	43,050	30.86 15.28 15.75	657,804	Pkg. Ton Ton	2.27 22.00 26.50	14,471,68
Truck Gard Misc'l Veg	len etables	1,261			Acre	500.00	630,50 \$ 41 736 67

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TOTAL

\$ 41,736,674

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SEED CROPS

····		PRODUCTION			F. O. B. VALUE		
CROP	ACREAGE	PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL	
Alfalfa Seed, Common Alfalfa Seed, Lahontan	755 485	538 440	406,190 213,400	Lb. Lb.	\$.19 .40	\$ 77,176 85,360	
Asparagus Roots	530			Acre	750.00	397,500	
Asparagus Seed			3,200	Lb.	2.00	6,400	
Beans:							
Certified Seed*	1					608,850	
Light Red Kidney	1,400					120,439	
Dark Red Kidney Other	811					99,426	
Other	012						
Cantaloupe Seed	10	400	4,000	Lb.	.50	2,000	
	1 15	835	12,525	Lb.	.50	6,263	
Cabbage Seed	15		10,000				
	· ·					20 472	
Ladıno Clover Seed	475	277	131,575	LP.	.30	39,473	
				-	.		
Nursery, Trees and Vine	S		1			308,000	
						``	
						192,500	
Nursery, Other							
Onion Seed	38	615	23,370	LP.	.79	18,463	
		2,500	30,000	Lb.	.065	1,950	
Popcorn Seed	12	2,500	50,000				
Potato Seed	524	273	143,052	Cwt.	2.33	333,312	
Pea Seed	۵07	1,500	310,500	Lb.	.05	15,525	
Pea Seeu							
			100.000	Lb.	.035	6,615	
Satflower Seed	210	900	189,000	1.0.	.055	0,015	
					-		
Sudan Grass Seed	410	1,625	666,250	Lb.	.06	39,975	
		· ·				16,700	
Other Seed Crops							
						1	
					TOTAL	\$ 2,375,927	

* Accurate prices and production figures are not available at this time. Incomes for these crops are estimated.

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PERMANENT CROPS

	NON-			NON		
	BEARING	BEARING		BEA	RING	BEARING
CROD & WARDERY	ACREAGE	ACREAGE	CROP & VARIETY	ACR	EAGE	ACREAGE
CROP & VARIETY	ACKEAGE	AOKBAGE				
ALMOND			GRAPES (Raisin)			
	523	16	Muscat		2	137
Davey		230	Thompson Seedless		82	578
Drake	7		Zante Currant		0	11
IXL	0	70	Zante Gurrant			
Jordanola	47	701		m 1	84	726
Mission	489	3,113		Total	04	120
Ne Plus Ultra	46	517				
Non Pareil	1.841	3,981	GRAPES (Table)			
Peerless	28	300	Cardinal		Ŭ .	39
Other	20	17	Concord		0	6
Other			Emperor		0	117
<u> </u>		8,945	Malaga		0	67
Tota	3,001	0,945			0	129
			Ribier		197	21,789
APPLES			Tokay			180
Astrachan	1	10	Other		12	
Golden Delicious	1	1				
Other	0	2		Total	209	22,327
Other						· · · · · ·
Tota	1 2	13	GRAPES (Wine)			
Iota	1 2	15	Alicante		3	3,289
			Burger		0	793
APRICOTS		(= =	5		92	6,487
Blenheim & Royal	492	675	Carignane		0	20
Moorpark & Hemskirk	0	2	Colombar		0	16
Tilton	512	409	F. Reisling		-	
Other	72	÷ 0	Golden Chasselas		0	77
ouior	•		Grenache		267	969
	1 1,076	1,086	Mataro		0	32
1014	1 1,010		Mission		2.0	1,346
			Palomino		25	918
CHERRIES		1 000	Petite Sirah		0	322
Bing	1,502	1,990			Õ ·	23
Black Republican	4	25	Sauvignon Blanc		4	10,321
Chapman	4	136	Zinfandel			•
Lambert	90	238	Other White		0	140
Royal Ann	281	1,110	Other Dark		7	824
Tartarian	103	526				
	237	82		Total	418	25,577
Other	122				70	
_		4,107	NECTARINES		280	
Tota	1 2,221	4,107	John Rivers		6.	81
					120 - 1	80
CHESTNUTS (All)	0	76	Other		129 🖓 🗋	
					·	161
FIGS		•		Total	135	101
Black	0	20				
Kadota	0	61	OLIVES			
nduota	- <u></u>		Ascolano		0	32
Tota	.1 0	81	Manzanillo		22	195
101			Mission		0	114
		•			5	35
			Other			
					2.7	27/
				Total	27	376

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					NO		BEARING
	NON		BEARING			ARING	ACREAGE
		RING	ACREAGE	CROP & VARIETY	AC	REAGE	ACREAGE
CROP & VARIETY	ACR	EAGE	ACKEAGE				
				PEARS		245	72
PEACHES (Cling)		13	141	Bartlett		245	1
Andora		141	141	Beurre Hardy		-	1
Carolyn		24	61	Winter Nelis		0	
Corona		232	246				74
Cortez		348	0		Total	245	1.2
Dixon (Dix 6-6)		94	141			•	3
Fortuna		257	1,052	PERSIMMONS (All)		0	L
Gaume		178	540				
Gomes (Stuart)			1,480	PLUMS			2
Halford		718	1,400	Beauty		0	. 2
Hauss		0	101	Burbank		0	7
Johnson		0	49	Duarte		25	97
Libee		0	1,144	Grand Duke		0	1
Palora		211	,	Kelsey		0	3
Peak		4	172	President		12	54
Petersen		1	55	Santa Rosa		54	243
Phillips		. 0	131			37	217
Shasta		28	43	Tragedy Other		165	121
Sims		1	14	Other			
Stanford		15	157		Total	293	745
Sutter		1	39		10141		
Vivian		230	52			•	
Walton		0	53	PRUNES		37	8
		358	195	French		0	5
Other				Robe De Sergeant		0	76
	Total	2,854	6,017	Sugar		0	4
	IUTAI	2,000		Other		0	
PEACHES (Free)					Total	37	93
Babcock		3	3		IOLAI	2.	
Early Elberta		19	0			0	11
		152	910	QUINCES (All)			
Elberta		689	196				
Fay Elberta		7	105	WALNUTS		7	42
J. H. Hale		10	41	Concord		440	3,245
Kim Elberta		5	61	Eureka			3,379
Late Hale		Ő	182	Franquette		84	715
Lovell		0	99	Hartley		542	612
Muir		0	8	Mayette		1	4,682
Nector		20	21	Payne		609	•
Red Haven		30	183	Placentia		0	86
Rio Oso Gem			6	Other		326	319
Salway			104	Seedling		37	10
Other		22					
		0.57	1,919		Tutal	2,046	13,090
	Total	957	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
				BLACK WALNUT	S	← 1,10 <u>9</u> ,	347
				ASPARAGUS		2,925	55,695

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ASPARAGUS 2,925 STRAWBERRIES 60 *

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THE TREND OF FRUIT AND NUT CROPS AT FIVE YEAR INTERVALS

BEARING ACREAGE

	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR
CROP	1942	1947	1952	1957
Almonds	4,760	7,264	8,943	8,945
Apples	31	36	12	13
Apricots	1,718	1,890	1,153	1,086
Cherries	4,173	4,134	3,779	4,107
Chestnuts	171	150	108	76
Figs	510	510	410	81
Grapes, Juice	31,792	31,937	32,217	25,577
Grapes, Raisin	991	863	855	726
Grapes, Table	1,381	1,205	892	538
Grapes, Tokay	17,350	18,960	22,759	21,789
Olives	351	351	373	376
Nectarines	157	185	79	161
Peaches, Cling	3,484	5,207	5,789	6,017
Peaches, Free	3,068	3,135	2,210	1,919
	135	142	90	74
Pears	12	14	8	3
Persimmons	1,265	1,108	878	745
Plums	883	714	283	93
Prunes		9,548	11,935	13,090
Walnuts	9,355	/ ; U ±0	-	

THE TREND OF FIELD CROPS AT FIVE YEAR INTERVALS

BEARING ACREAGE

	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR
CROP	1942	1947	1952	1957
Alfalfa hay	43,846	54,223	61,640	55,332
Barley	102,603	83,676	87,230	66,130
Beans, All	24,782	14,373	13,365	13,071
Corn, Grain	17,280	11,551	13,580	26,855
Flax Seed	285	286	0	0
Grain, Sorghum	7,078	2,811	2,165	17,916
Hay, Grain	17,357	21,821	8,000	12,686
Hay, Wild	15,683	15,009	12,470	4,943
Oats	13,135	9,051	9,510	10,426
Pasture, Range	210,000	225,748	203,180	180,572
Pasture, Ladino clover	23,831	44,078	86,116	84,432
Pasture, Sudan grass	2,992	2,217	1,850	880
Potatoes, All	7,783	5,539	5,214	4,166
Pumpkins	869	887	680	408
Rice	2,892	4,032	9,975	5,064
Silage Corn	1,966	1,019	1,585	5,233
Sugar Beets	18,769	6,250	11,891	16,167
Sunflower s	1,863	1,533	3,490	1,615
Sweet Potatoes	1,608	1,672	1,005	1,170
Wheat	24,193	16,970	11,985	8,073

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THE TREND OF VEGETABLE CROPS AT FIVE YEAR INTERVALS

BEARING ACREAGE

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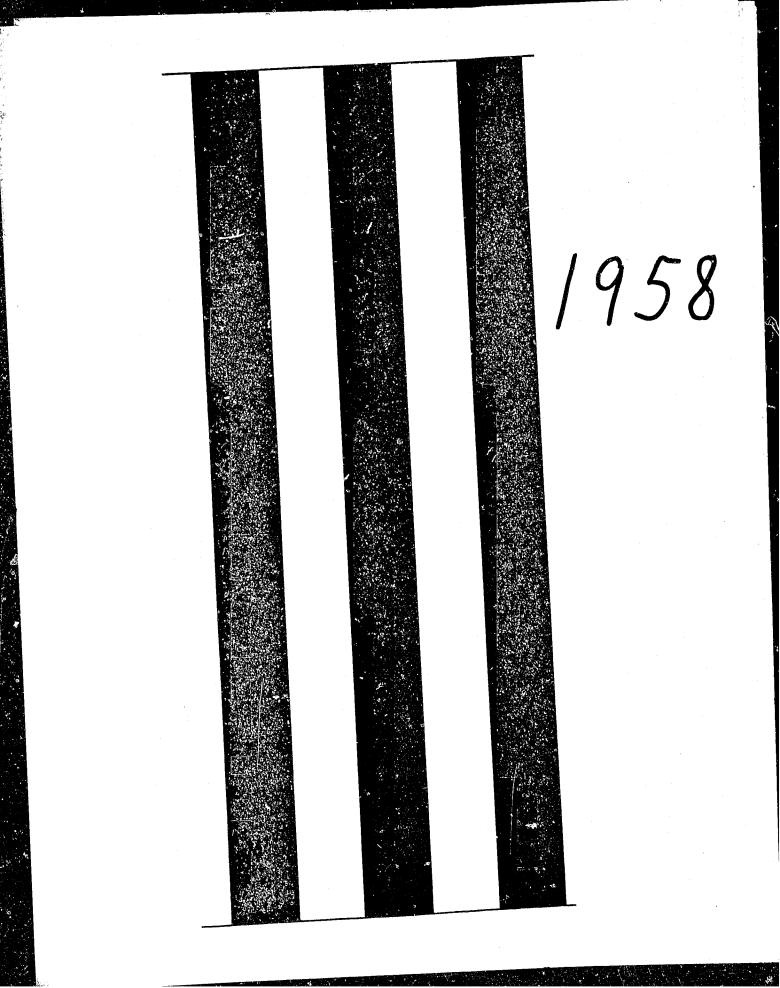
	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR
CROP	1942	1947	1952	1957
Asparagus	34,742	43,759	53,798	55,695
Beets, table	88	20	100	76
Broccoli	101	12	410	8
	250	71	50	114
Cabbage	150	32	17	16
Cauliflower		480	590	418
Carrots	1,028	4,453	3,580	1,752
Celery	5,831		600	1,030
Corn, sweet	542	368		
Cucumbers	80	63	223	405
Garlic	30	16	4	7
Lettuce	88	102	120	360
Melons, All	1,338	2,960	2,990	1,962
Onions	2,206	2,517	2,752	1,996
Peas	2,308	1,471	980	624
	50	60	244	459
Peppers	1,638	931	903	873
Spinach	150	232	405	754
Squash			510	589
Strawberries	45	73		
Tomatoes, round	10,676	32,972	32,760	41,171
Tomatoes, pear	12,718	1,995	2,550	1,568

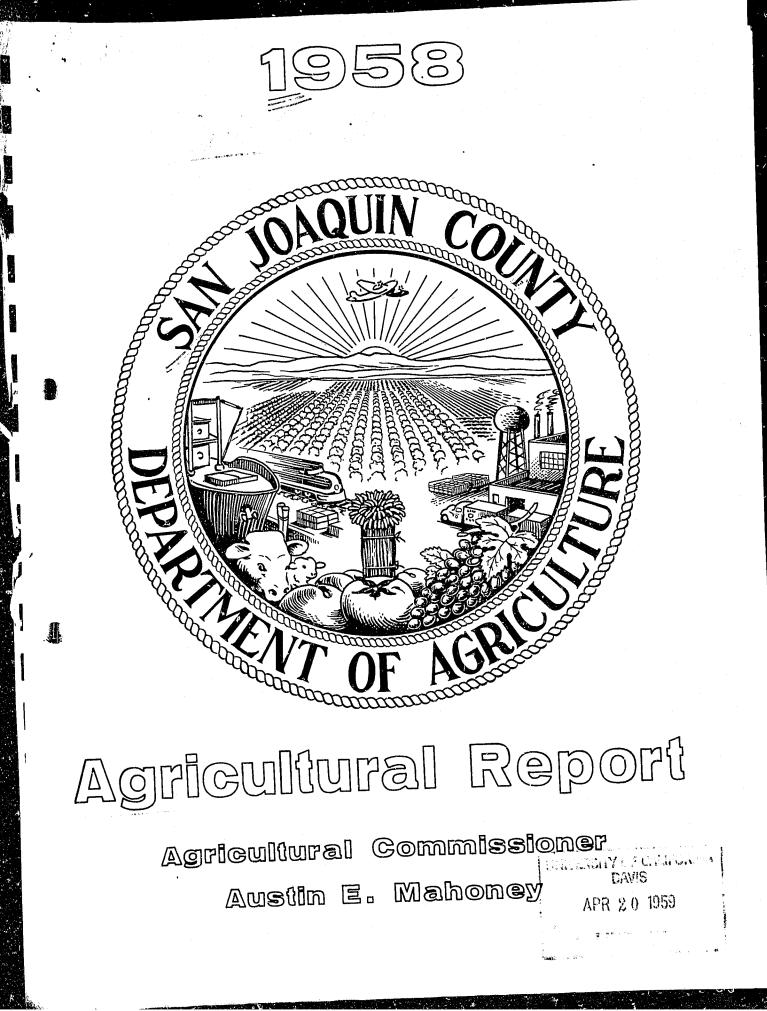
APIARY PRODUCTS

Honey Bees Wax Queen Bees Pollenization	927,800 26,700 8,200 23,730	Lbs. Lbs. Queens Colonies	@	109 528 00 20	\$ 101,130.00 14,098.00 8,200.00 52,206.00
		,		Total	\$ 175,634.00
		DAIRY PRO	DUCTS		
Milk and Milk	Products			Total	\$ 19,790,000.00
		LIVEST	оск		
Beef Cattle ar Hogs Sheep and Woo					\$ 15,156,439.00 2,194,479.00 3,083,652.00
				Total	\$ 20,434,570.00
		POULT	FRY		
Chickens Eggs Turkeys					\$ 1,087,298.00 2,506,816.00 596,704.00
				Total	\$ 4,190,818.00
		SUMM	ARY		
Fruit and Nut Field Crops Vegetable Cr Seed Crops Apiary Produ Dairy Produ Livestock Poultry Prod	ops acts ats				\$ 40,504,314.00 34,869,254.00 41,736,674.00 2,375,927.00 175,634.00 19,790,000.00 20,434,570.00 4,190,818.00
				Total	\$ 164,077,191.00

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY 1957 AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT ANNUAL EXPENDITURES

Administration	\$	31,099.20
		34,032.10
Plant Quarantine		.
Fruit, Nut, Vegetable, Honey and Egg Standardization		21,996.48
Field and Orchard Inspection		33,990.37
Nursery Inspection		2,888.20
Seed Inspection		5,325.66
Rodent Control		18,438.42
Weed Control		22,711.06
Apiary Inspection		2,188.14
Crop Statistics		11,408.36
Gardener & Janitor		6,974.00
	\$	191,051.99
Capital Outlay		1,857.90
	Total \$	192,909.89
SPECIAL WEED CONTRO	DL	·
Salaries and Wages	S	36,768.08
Maintenance and Operation		21,711.90
		6,481.91
Capital Outlay	TT- +- 1	\$ 64,961.89
	Total	μ 0-1,701.07





LODI OFFICE 210 N. SACRAMENTO STREET MANTECA OFFICE

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

Department of Agriculture

AUSTIN E. MAHONEY

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1860 EAST HAZELTON AVENUE STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA POST OFFICE BOX 1809 TELEPHONE HD 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 twenty-fifth annual report published by this department.

Approximately one hundred commercial crops are covered in this report and, for your easy reference, they 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 harvested acreage. Production is reported in units commonly used in the marketing of crops commercially in this county. The 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.

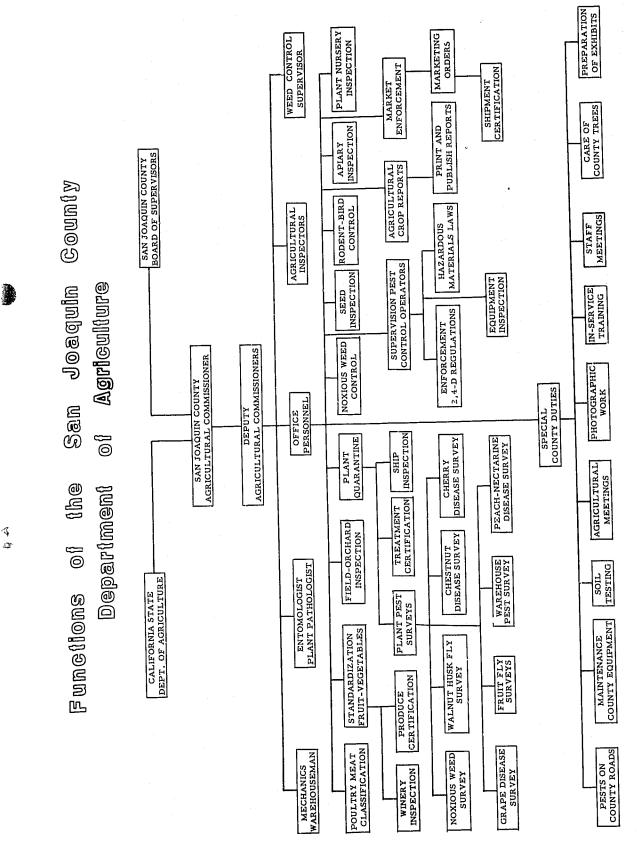
Copies of this report are sent to a number of persons in other states, to federal, state and county agencies throughout the United States and to an increasing number of organizations and individuals within the state. The members of this department have made every effort to make this report as accurate 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

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PERSONNEL

STOCKTON OFFICE

Austin E. Mahoney George J. Stipe Mark A. Hubertv Kenneth W. Jones William E. Long John R. Solari Dave A. Thompson R. Dale Odneal James K. Mahoney Richard E. DeVol Gary M. Shealor Marvin J. Switzenberg Johannes L. Joos Paul S. Jorgensen D. V. Widney Elna Benjamin Geraldine Hodge Dorothy Parks Mary Shaw Toni Boscacci

1868 East Hazelton Street

HOward 6-6806

Agricultural Commissioner Deputy Commissioner Deputy - Laboratory Technician Deputy - Linden District Calaveras District Roberts Island District Stockton District Standardization Deputy - In-Service Trainer Deputy - Grain and Seed Inspection Grain and Seed Inspection Deputy - Weed Control Supervisor Entomologist Plant Pathologist Warehouseman Bookkeeper and Stenographer Stenographer Clerk Typist Clerk Typist Clerk Radio Communications Clerk

LODI OFFICE

Leslie G. Todd Paul Switzenberg Ronald Atmajian Franklin H. Newhall

Jack B. Gianelli Ethel Kenney

MANTECA OFFICE

Nicholas J. Wolter Walton A. Bauer Allen L. Bugbee Joseph F. Silva

TRACY OFFICE

Aage R. Tugel Wilfred A. McDaniel Mark A. Huffaker

STOCKTON REPAIR SHOP

R. Richard Raney Walter A. Beck Edward A. Braghetta Earl Dofflemyer

210 North Sacramento Street

ENdicott 8-2757

Deputy Commissioner Thornton District Victor District Deputy - Lockeford-Clements District Terminous District Typist Clerk

392 South 99 Highway

TA1bot 3-3221

Deputy Commissioner Deputy - Manteca District Deputy - Ripon District Deputy - Escalon District

Tracy City Hall

TErminal 5-2211

Deputy Commissioner Deputy - South Tracy District Tracy District

Building & Grounds Foreman Mechanic Janitor

The Department of Agriculture was the first county office established in San Joaquin County with the exception of the legislative and judicial offices required by law. In 1881, the Board of Supervisors of San Joaquin County appointed three local citizens to act as the Board of Horticulture. As a law enforcing agency, their duties were, as now, to "Protect and promote the agricultural interests of the county." The first person to act as the Horticultural Commissioner of San Joaquin County was appointed by the Board of Supervisors in 1910.

The Agricultural Code was amended in 1937 to provide for the office of County Agricultural Commissioner in each county. The Commissioner was to be in charge of the County Department of Agriculture. The function of the department is to enforce agricultural laws, the purposes of which are to protect the welfare and agricultural interests of the county.

The duties of this department have been greatly expanded since the initial appointment of the County Board of Horticulture. Some of these duties are: plant quarantine; nursery inspection; field and orchard inspection; fruit, nut, vegetable, egg and honey standardization inspection; rodent and pest animal control; weed control; seed inspection; apiary inspection and poultry meat classification. These various duties are outlined very briefly as follows:

PLANT QUARANTINE

The purpose of Plant Quarantine is to prevent the introduction into or the spread within an area of pests detrimental to the agricultural industry of California. Plant quarantine laws are indispensable when you consider the many insects, plant diseases, noxious weeds and other pests found in other parts of California or the United States which have not yet been introduced into San Joaquin County.

San Joaquin County is particularly vulnerable to a great number of these pests, since it is so highly diversified in its crop production. For this reason, plant quarantine is probably more important to this county than any other county in the state.

The enforcement of state and federal plant quarantine laws by the County Department of Agriculture provides maximum protection to our county. This involves inspection at all post offices, freight lines, express companies, ships and transportation lines and inspection of all plant material and conveyances which may carry plant pests. Whenever shipments are found in violation, disposition of such material is either by treatment or destruction under the supervision of the inspector or the return of the shipment to the place of origin.

PLANT CERTIFICATION

Other states or foreign countries often require certification from the point of origin as to pest conditions on shipments of plant material. This office issues the required certificates after a thorough inspection of the material in such shipments. Many phytosanitary and treatment certificates were issued throughout the year to accommodate persons wishing to ship plant material to foreign countries. In addition to this, all interstate shipments were inspected

and, if found free of serious pests, the shipments were certified.

POSTENTRY INSPECTION

Under the Federal Nursery Stock, Plant and Seed Quarantine, No. 37, certain foreign plant materials are permitted entry into the United States. Restrictions include an approved growing ground for postentry inspection. These postentry properties are inspected by our office personnel prior to federal releases of plants to ascertain if the proper exclusion facilities are available to protect existing plants.

PLANT DISEASE AND INSECT SURVEYS

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Detection surveys for plant disease and insectpests are carried on constantly by all of our inspectors and deputies. A number of formal surveys of crops, properties and miscellaneous plant materials were conducted for any new pests that may have been introduced into this area, as well as to determine the status of existing pests. By survey work, trapping and visual inspection, the extent of spread of these insect and plant disease pests may be determined. Plant disease pest surveys conducted by the department this year were for Chestnut Blight, Broom rape on tomato, Roho Blanca on rice and Mule's Ear on peaches. Some insects under survey were the Cherry Fruit Fly, Mediterranean Fruit Fly, Khapra Beetle, Melon Fly, Japanese Beetle and Oriental Fruit Fly. As a result of the Walnut Husk Fly survey, this pest was found for the first time in San Joaquin County this year.

NURSERY INSPECTION

Serious agricultural pests may be carried on nursery stock. It is the duty of the Agricultural Commissioner to inspect all trees and plants used for the production of our food crops or to decorate our gardens and premises where such nursery stock is grown or sold to prevent the spread of such pests.

This year an intensive nematode detection program was initiated. There were 2,686 root samples processed through our laboratory, 1,017 of which were from nurseries.

ORCHARD AND FIELD

Under the provisions of the Agricultural Code, this office makes inspections of various orchards, vineyards, vegetable and field crops throughout the county to determine the status of established pests. Degree of infestation, stage of development, presence or absence of predators and other informative conditions are studied as well as the methods used for their control. The information gathered from such inspections enables this office (properly evaluate the pesticide materials and methods of application and to make accurate recommendations for the control of pests found.

PEST CONTROL OPERATIONS

Commercial pest control operators must register with the Agricultural Commissioner before they may carry on work in this county. Monthly reports on all work performed in this county are required from all commercial Pest

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Control Operators. Complete records of such operations are maintained throughout the year by this department. There were 22 aircraft and 60 ground rig operators registered during 1958 in San Joaquin County.

The Administrative Code lists several chemicals as injurious insecticides. These materials are arsenic, TEPP, parathion, Methyl parathion, EPN, OMPA (Schradan), Systox (Demeton), Guthion and Phosdrin. According to the law, before these materials may be purchased or applied, a permit must be obtained from the Department. The regulations and safety precautions are fully explained to the person applying for the permit. By this method, the applicant and his neighbors are provided protection. In San Joaquin County during 1958, 548 permits covering 31,093 acres were issued for the use of injurious insecticides.

Farmers using 2,4-D and related injurious herbicides must obtain a permit from this department prior to purchase or application of the material. During 1958, 471 permits were issued in San Joaquin County covering 76,183 acres.

Equipment to be used for applying this injurious herbicide is checked by our inspectors for compliance with State and County regulations. Wind velocity, nozzle size, pressure and gallons per acre must meet certain requirements before the materials can be applied.

STANDARDIZATION

The enforcement of standardization laws, authorized under Chapter 2, Division 5, of the Agricultural Code, is the responsibility of this office. honey, nuts, poultry and rabbit meat and thirty-two different fruits and vegetables are covered by these laws. The commodities must comply with the standards specified in the Code. Also included is a general regulation on mold, decay and insect damage on all fresh fruits and vegetables. Inspectors visit packing houses, wholesale and distributing establishments, retail stores and markets daily to determine if all of the provisions of the Code are complied with as to quality and condition. Whenever produce is found in violation by the inspector, a notice of violation is issued to persons concerned and instructions for reconditioning the commodity are given. When the produce has been properly reconditioned, it is released by the inspector and may be sold.

To facilitate the movement of produce past state inspection stations, 2127 Standardization Inspection Certificates were issued this year. This insures the recipient at destination produce that conforms at least with the minimum California Standardization law requirements at time of inspection. Since San Joaquin County is a heavy exporter of fruits and vegetables, the issuance of these certificates represents an important service to growers and shippers of this county alike.

In addition to the enforcement of the standardization laws, this office inspects certain fruit to see that it conforms to the requirements of the various marketing orders for apples, pears, cantaloupe, peaches and plums. A total of 33,533 packages ofpeaches and 7,714 packages ofplums were inspected and certified during 1958 under the requirements of the Fresh Peach and Plum Advisory Board.

Section 771 of the Agricultural Code requires that wineries purchasing grapes on a sugar content basis must have an official test made on each load of grapes delivered to the winery. This year six wineries had official tests made by the department. -3-

RODENT CONTROL

Serious agricultural losses may be sustained due to the destructive habits of ground squirrels, field mice, gophers, voles and muskrats. Some of these rodents may carry certain diseases transmissible to humans, such as plague and relapsing fever. Under the California Agricultural Code, the Agricultural Commissioner is charged with the responsibility to control or eradicate these animals. The control of these pests is required of property owners by this department and, if necessary, abatement procedure is carried out to protect other properties. To further facilitate the control of these rodents, this office maintains a service to all farmers in the application, mixing, handling and selling of poison baits, rodenticide gases and rodent field equipment. All poison baits prepared by the Agricultural Department are sold virtually at cost.

BIRD CONTROL

During the year, many requests for information on control of birds detrimental to agriculture were received by this office. After inspection of fields concerned, control recommendations for various species of birds are made. The poison baits and methods on control used by this department are those recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Fish and Wildlife Service and the California Department of Agriculture.

WEED CONTROL

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Certain weed pests, which are of limited distribution in the state and resist normal methods of control due to their vigorous growth habits, are declared to be noxious weeds in the Agricultural Code and are subject to abatement or special control measures. The Agricultural Commissioner is given the authority to prevent the spread of these noxious weeds by seed or otherwise and also to require the control or eradication of established infestations. Inspections are made of ranches, roadways, ditch banks and railroad rights-of-way for the presence of noxious weeds. Whenever found, this department is instrumental in contacting parties concerned and in initiating control measures.

Whenever the seed of a noxious weed may be carried in a harvested crop from the field in which a crop is being grown, a hold notice is placed on that field. This notice requires the owner to abate the pest or to handle the infested material in a manner which will prevent the spread of the seed pest to other properties.

A special weed program has been in progress for the past eleven years to control or eradicate noxious weeds on public and private property. To further assist the farmer in this program, the county, through this department, has made available free of charge powered spray rigs to apply herbicidal materials. This has greatly facilitated the control of noxious weeds for farmers that do not have the necessary equipment.

SEED AND GRAIN INSPECTION

Noxious weed seeds may be readily disseminated in the planting of crop seed. This department, therefore, inspects the seed sold in this county for the presence of noxious weed seeds. At the same time, the labels are examined for proper label information required by the Californ 'Seed law. All seed subject to certification is sampled and tagged under the supervision of this department in cooperation with the California Crop Improvement Association.

A great quantity of grain and hay is transported into this county for livestock feed, export and uses other than planting. These shipments are inspected for the presence of noxious weed seeds and for compliance with all other quarantine regulations affecting such shipments. Whenever a shipment is found in violation, it is disposed of in accordance with the law. A total of 24,562 shipments of grain were inspected in 1958 for the presence of noxious weeds.

Screenings which accumulate from all lots of seeds or grain are either destroyed or disposed of in a manner satisfactory to the Agricultural Commissioner.

APIARY INSPECTION

To prevent the introduction and spread of diseases injurious to bees, apiary colonies are inspected periodically.

An intensive inspection of all apiaries within the county was carried out this year. Colonies infected with American Foulbrood were treated to kill the bees and then burned in accordance with the Agricultural Code.

In order to have a complete file on all bees located in the county, a registration list of apiaries is maintained, certificates of inspection are issued and records of apiary movement permits are administered by this office.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

As required by Section 65.5 of the California Agricultural Code, statistics are gathered by this department throughout the year. Through these statistics, a comprehensive report covering conditions, acreages, production and value of agricultural products of this county may be formed. Information on environmental conditions such as floods, rains, heat and wind which may affect agriculture are also compiled. These statistics give the farmer the current economic picture of farm crops which is useful for future planning. Such information can readily be utilized by all connected with the agricultural industry.

MARKET ENFORCEMENT

The Bureau of Market Enforcement of the State Department of Agriculture is concerned with the settlement of controversies arising over unpaid claims between growers and buvers. Every possible effort is extended by the County Agricultural Commissioner's office to collect evidence to aid the Bureau in their work. A comprehensive collection of facts enables the Bureau to make a fair readjustment to all concerned.

Investigations, hearings and procedures set forth under the Produce Dealers Act, the Processors Law and the Milk Control Law resulted in a net remittance of \$37,396.07 to 63 producers of this county.

PUBLIC SERVICE

Even though the enforcement of the Galifornia Agricultural Code is the primary function of this department. considerable work of an educational nature is done which may be classified as a public service.

- 5 -

Home owners with garden problems in urban areas are frequent callers seeking information to rid their properties of insect pests and plant disease. In order to identify the pest and to make proper recommendations for control, many requests are followed by personal calls. In addition to serving the community better, this service allows the department to watch more carefully for the possible introduction of new plant pests into this area.

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During the year, a great many telephone calls are received requesting information pertaining to other public agencies. This department endeavors to keep up with the activities of these various agricultural and public agencies in order to offer greater service to individuals requesting this information.

Requests are occasionally made by various clubs or groups for talks on work activities of this department or some phase of agriculture. Such talks are given by members of this department which gives the public a better understanding of the work of this office.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTAL DUTIES

A number of activities are carried out each year by this Department, which are in addition to our regular duties. The activities are designed to facilitate the operation of this Department and to extend to agriculturalists a more complete service.

In-Service Training

During 1956, a formal In-Service Training Program was initiated by this department. Instructions for all Inspectors are held at regular intervals covering the current problems and procedures in the rapidly changing subjects with which the Department is concerned. Written Training Programs supplementing the class work are prepared and printed by the Department. Programs this year included Field and Orchard Inspection, Plant Quarantine, Nursery Inspection, Apiary Inspection, Pest Control, Standardization of Fruit, Nuts and Vegetables and Seed Inspection. A Reference and Training Manual containing about 4,000 pages of written material was completed and distributed late in 1958.

Identification of Insects, Diseases and Plants

Identification of plants and plant pests is an important function of this office. This function is closely related to Plant Quarantine, Nursery Inspection, Field and Orchard Inspection, Plant Pest Control and Weed Control. It is only after proper identification of plant pests that controls can be recommended. At times, however, if proper identification cannot be made, the specimen is sent to a taxonomist of the State Department of Agriculture.

Nematology Laboratory

During this year, 2,686 samples of roots and soil were processed in the newly established Nematology Laboratory in an effort to find any plant parasitic nematodes. All incoming shipments of nursery stock and all nurseries in the county were surveyed. An intensive survey of the farming land throughout the county was also initiated. To date, the results of these surveys have shown a surprisingly small percentage of the fields, shipments and nurseries infested or infected with serious plant parasitic nematodes.

Farm Meetings

Inspectors from this Department attend many farm meetings in order to keep close contact with problems and needs of the farmers of the county. Many lectures before service clubs and other organizations were given during the year by our men. These meetings provide excellent opportunities to introduce educational programs on the work of this office.

Photographic Work

As a method of recording agricultural information for later reference, numerous photographs are taken of local agricultural activities. Color and black and white photographs are taken by our personnel and processed in our dark room. By this method, costs are kept at a minimum. In cases where departmental enforcement of agricultural law is required, photographs are almost always submitted as evidence. However, the main purpose of the photographs is for visual education.

Soil Tests

Since soil defects that are detrimental to plant growth are not always apparent, samples of soils are often tested in our laboratory. These tests are a valuable aid to the inspectors in determining some of the common deficiencies or the presence of too much alkali or salt. Such information is very helpful in making recommendations to correct adverse soil conditions.

Spraying of County Shade Trees

Again this year, this Department sprayed the County Modesto Ash trees for ash aphid in order to prevent losses. Several hundred ash trees were treated with a malathion spray mixture.

Shop Work

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Maintenance of trucks and weed control spray rigs of the Department is a major activity of our shop work. Many pieces of equipment are assembled and some are designed by our shop personnel which provides the more econom² cal operation.

Weather Reports

Weather reports are sent to the United States Weather Bureau and the State Department of Agriculture once each week during the summer months and once each month during the winter. Progress of crop growth in this county is also reported with comments on the weather effect.

Publications

In addition to this Annual Crop Report each year, this Department issues numerous news articles. These publications and articles are sent to radio stations, newspapers, local farm papers, magazines and persons interested in agriculture, to give them a better knowledge of the agricultural situation in this area.

Civil Defense

In 1958, this Department participated in Civil Defense activities and training. In April and May, members of the staff worked in cooperation with the Public Works Department and the Civil Defense Council in combatting the floods throughout the County. Later in the year all members of the staff were trained in Basic First Aid and three men were trained as Radiological Meter Operators.

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WEATHER

Weather during the first half of 1958 was unfavorable for all types of agriculture except dry land pastures. Fortunately, the long dry fall enabled farmers to harvest their crops with very little loss. A breakdown of the year's weather follows.

January and February were rainy and foggy. Farmers could not get into their wet fields to work. As a result, many acres of grain were not planted. Some grain that had been planted earlier turned yellow. Barley at harvest time was pinched, many fields producing 32 pounds per bushel of grain. Tree and vine plantings were delayed. Orchard spraying was omitted which resulted in considerable Brown Rot and Peach Leaf Curl.

The first ten days of March were cold and frosty. Temperatures dropped to 27^o and there was considerable smudging. The rains came again on March 13th and continued through April 6th. Pollination of most fruit and nut trees was hampered by the rains. Floods occurred the first week in April to further complicate the picture. The combination of rains and flood drowned out most of the peas and spinach. Many fields of sugar beets had to be replanted several times.

Clear warm weather generally prevailed in the latter part of April and through May and June. As soon as fields dried out, farmers managed to get their crops planted. On April 23rd, however, a light frost did occur which caused some damage to walnuts and grapes. Rain on May 22nd caused considerable Brown Rot in cherries. Scattered showers prevailed until June 12th. Rust occurred in peaches for the first time in many years. Rust was also quite severe on sunflowers and asparagus ferns.

July, August and September were near normal, although heavy lightning storms accompanied by scattered showers did occur on July 28th. The latter part of August and the first part of September we had a prolonged hot spell which caused considerable sunburn to walnuts, tomatoes and grapes. Ideal weather prevailed throughout the remainder of September, through October and until the middle of November. Many growers were able to get an additional cutting of alfalfa. Many late planted fields were harvested that would have been lost if we had our normal fall rains.

Although the fall weather was ideal for harvest, it had some disadvantages. Dry land pastures, in particular, suffered from lack of rain. Spraying of fruit trees was delayed due to the dry conditions and lack of frost prevented pruning. The first frosts occurred November 17th, 18th and 19th when temperatures dropped to 21° in some areas. Mild dry weather prevailed throughout the remainder of the year.

CROP SUMMARY

FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

Almonds

Again untimely rains during the blooming period resulted in spotted and light crops. In addition, brown rot became prevalent due to the wet weather. This resulted in a light yield of less than a half-ton per acre. Fortunately, prices nearly doubled over the previous year, which resulted in a fair return to the farmer.

Apricots

The crop was very light due to the poor pollination and abundance of brown rot created by untimely rains. Growers with a crop of any proportion did enjoy an exceptionally high price.

Cherries

During the blooming period rains reduced pollination sharply which, in turn, reduced the crop by approximately one-third. At harvest time rains created havoc by inducing a high percentage of splits and rapid development of brown rot. This resulted in a loss of approximately another third of the crop. Although price at the processor increased about a third over the previous year, returns to the grower were very poor due to the drastic reduction in yield.

Chestnuts

Again a high percentage of small nuts created an unfavorable return to growers of this crop. Production was somewhat lower than the previous year; however, gross returns were nearly the same with a higher price per ton.

Grapes

Although a light frost the latter part of April caused some damage to grapes, the beginning of the harvest season found a good crop on the vines. Growers had somewhat more trouble with mildew and shatter than normal in the Tokays. Along with the excellent harvest conditions and good prices, growers enjoyed a successful season.

Olives

The crop this season was of a higher yield than the preceding year. However, with the drastic reduction of 48% in the price per ton, receipts to the grower were very low.

Peaches (Clings)

Growers experienced a variety of problems this year. Late rains in the spring were inducive to excessive development of brown rot and peach leaf curl. In addition, rust appeared in a number of orchards and in a few the infestation was very heavy. This is the first outbreak of rust in the County for many years. Even though no green drop was ordered under the Cling Peach Marketing Order, because of the light crop, production remained about the same as the preceding year. There was a small increase in price.

Peaches (Freestones)

As in the case of the clings, brown rot and curly leaf were prevalent in the freestone peach crop. Although prices were somewhat better, yields were sharply curbed, resulting in poor returns to the farmer.

Pears

Interest in the pear crop by fruit growers in the County has continued with the new planting of approximately 119 acres. The crop this year was drastically reduced to approximately one-half of normal. However, growers did enjoy a good price which offset in part the losses in yield.

Plums

The plum crop yield was about half of the preceding year. Some varieties had virtually no crop due to the untimely rains during blossom time.

Walnuts

In the predominate variety, Payne, the yield was drastically reduced under normal; however, the unpredictable Franquette came through with an unusually high yield. Along with a good yield in other varieties, the yield increased approximately 35%. Unfortunately, a sizeable drop in price netted the grower only a small increase in gross returns.

FIELD CROPS

Alfalfa

The first cutting was weedy; however, an extra cutting in the fall more than made up for the low quality of the hay at the beginning of the season. In addition, the alfalfa aphid did not cause any great problem, especially as compared with the previous year. Although yield for the year was high, the price declined some, resulting in only a minor gain in gross receipts.

Beans

The 7,000 acre increase constituted a 35% increase over the previous year. Yield and quality were good. With the increase in price, gross returns to the grower were substantially better this year.

Field Corn

Field corn acreage was slightly above last year. The yield was about a half-ton per acre more than in 1957. The price remained about the same and the yield and quality were very good in 1958.

Potatoes

The acreage increased nearly 23% in the county. However, along with the trouble some growers had planting due to rains, and the drastic decline in price, potato growers had a very poor season. The price was nearly down to half of the previous season.

Rice

The acreage dropped about 8% under the 1957 season. Yield increased slightly and price declined a little. The overall return to growers resulted in a good season.

Sugar Beets

Rains at planting time caused considerable damage. Some growers had to replant. For another successive year the county acreage increased extensively by approximately 4,500 acres. However, with the sharp decline in yield and slightly lower price, the overall return to farmers was lower this year.

Sunflowers

Most noticeable was the increase in the county acreage of nearly 2,000 acres, which more than doubled the planting for 1957. Rust became quite prevalent in many fields and yields were substantially reduced which resulted in a poor year for growers.

Sweet Potatoes

A very good year was enjoyed by farmers with sweet potatoes. An excellent yield of nearly two and one-half times the previous year, along with a good price, nearly doubled returns to farmers this year. .

VEGETABLE CROPS

Asparagus

During the first part of the harvest season, a Phytophera Rot, due to rains, caused extensive loss to many growers. In order to keep this rot from causing excessive break-down in shipments of "gras", growers had to employ exceptional care in harvesting and grading out diseased stocks, resulting in additional cost to growers. Even with this trouble at the beginning of the season, there was a substantial increase in yield and along with the higher prices, especially in "gras" to processors, growers enjoyed a substantially better season than the previous year.

Carrots

The county acreage more than doubled, yields increased and prices made a substantial gain over the year before. Thus, a good season was enjoyed by growers of this crop.

Celery

The county acreage declined by about a third. Yield dropped drastically to nearly a half of the 1957 season. Along with low prices, returns to growers were poor.

Melons

Planting was late due to rains and Fusarium wilt was heavier than usual.

However, growers enjoyed another successful season with gross returns remaining at a high level. Watermelon, constituting two-thirds of the melon crop, made increases in acreage, yield and price, keeping the gross returns at the high level.

Onions

Late rains caused some damage to the onion crop. Because of the very poor price, a number of growers plowed under their early onion crop. This resulted in a sharp decline in total yield to nearly one-half that of the 1957 season. Growers with late onions conversely enjoyed good yields and high prices.

Peas

Rains and flooding completely destroyed the pea crop in San Joaquin County.

Spinach

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As with the pea crop, the spinach crop was nearly obliterated by the adverse rains and floods. Only 50 acres were harvested as against 873 acres in 1957.

Strawberries

The acreage remained constant. Late rains curtailed production to a certain extent; however, prices returned to a fair level, resulting in substantially better returns than in 1957.

Tomatoes

The tomato acreage increased to a new high for San Joaquin County, although plantings got off to a late start due to rains. Yields in rounds increased some; however, yields on pears dropped considerably. At the first portion of the harvest season, due to the rapid rate of maturing, processors were swamped with tomatoes; so many growers were placed on a daily quota. This resulted in a substantial tonnage loss to a number of growers. However, with the excellent weather conditions in the fall, growers had good yields in round tomatoes which were higher than in 1957.

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FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

	BEARING	PRODUCT	ION	-	<u>F.O.B.</u> PER UNIT	TOTAL
CROP	ACREAGE	PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	- IN OTHE	
Almonds Hulls	8,899	.48 .60	4,271 5,339	Ton Ton	\$800.00	\$ 3,416,800 53,390
Apricots Proc.	960	6.00	5,760	Ton	145.00	5 ,200
Cherries Royal Other Ship. Cherries Proc.	1,141 3,162	1.45 .80 .40	1,646 2,523 1,244 44	Ton Ton Ton	380.00 632.70 349.00	625,480 1,596,302 434,156 -2411938
Chestnuts		1.13	78	Ton	364.00	28,392
Figs Ship.	26	100.00	2,600	Flats	1.75	4,550
Grapes Ship. Juice Wine	25,577	1.13	28,882 137,349	Ton Ton	109.53 44.10	3,163,455 6,057,090
Grapes Ship. Tokay Wine	21,789	192.25 5.83	4,189,022 127,030	Pkg. Ton	2.05 38.76	8,587,495 4,923,682
Grapes Ship All other Wine	1,264	30.60	38,681 9,538	Pkg. Ton	2.31 40.00	89,376 381,520
Misc'l Orchards	374			Acre	145.00	54,230
Nectarines Ship.	165	167.50	27,631	Pkg	2.30	63,551
Olives		1.12	430	Ton	135.00	58,050
Peaches Ship. Free Proc. Dried	1,89	36.00 6.70 .076	67,964 12,676 143	Tor	47.50	112,140 602,110 71,500
Peaches Proc. Cling Pickle	s	8 9.05	52,486 1,057	5 Tor 2 Tor		3,464,076
Pears Ship. Proc.						
Plums Ship.	6	71 115.31	77,37	9 P	sg. 3.31	256,12
Prunes Ship. Dried		9 55.50	·		kg. 3.00	
Walnuts		62 .7	7 11,2	13 T	on 350.0 TOTA	

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						3. VALUE
CROP	ACREAGE	PRODUC PER ACRE	TION TOTAL	UNIT	F.O.I PER UNIT	3. VALUE TOTAL
Alfalfa hay	52,298	7,25	379,160	Ton	24.00	\$ 9,099,840
Barley	59,768	25.20	1,506,153	Cwt.	2,25	3,388,844
Beans, Dry	20,557	19.41	399,011	Cwt.	8.21	3,275,880
Corn, Grain	27,377	2,50	68,442	Ton	50.00	3,422,100
Corn, Husks	1,200	.20	240	Ton	1,100.00	264,000
Grain, Sorghum	1 25,549	2.75	70,259	 Ton	43.40	3,049,240
Hay, Grain	10,287	1.75	18,002	Ton	18.00	324,036
Hay, Wild	3,186	1.50	4,779	Ton	18.00	86,022
Oats	8,400	10.00	84,000	Cwt.	2.10	176,400
Pasture Range Clover Sudan Gras: Stubble	143,798 87,329 1,405 90,460			Acre Acre Acre Acre	5.00 45.00 25.00 1.50	718,990 3,929,805 35,125 135,690
Potatoes	5,314	265.00	1,408,210	Cwt.	1.45	2,041,904
Pumpkin Canning	534	9.33	4,982	Ton	20.00	99,640
* Rice	4,602	44.50	204,789	Cwt.	4.25	870,353
Silage, Corn	4,975	16.50	82,087	Ton	7.50	615,652
Sugar beets	20,849	18.00	375,282	Ton	12.75	4,784,845
Sunflowers	3,552	12.00	42,624	Cwt.	7.50	319,680
Sweet Potatoes	1,301	225,00	292,725	Bskt.	3.00	878,175
* Wheat	9,309	15.00	139,635	Cwt.	3.20	446,832
Soil Bank Payments * (Includes Federal Subs					TOTAL	\$ 38,258,560

FIELD CROPS

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		T	PRODUCT	TION	 _	<u>F. O. F</u>	J. VALUE TOTAL
ROP	ACR	EAGE	PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	
Asparagus Ship Pro		9,166	36.18 1.00	2,141,190 59,400	Pkg. Ton	\$ 4.29 190.00	\$ 9,185,705 11,286,000
 Beets, Table		106	20,00	2,120	Ton	24.00	50,880
Cabbage		178	275.00	48,950	Pkg.	2.25	110,137
Cauliflower	· ·	57	305.00	17,385	Pkg.	2.00	34,770
Carrots		839	20.00	16,780	Ton	31.46	527,898
		1,178	481.00	566,618	Pkg.	2.25	1,274,890
Corn, Sweet		517	225.00	116,325	- Pkg -	1.15	133,773
Cucumbers		179	5.00	895	Pkg.	1.25	1,118
Garlic	·	3	75.00	225	Cwt.	21.00	4,72
Lettuce	,-	649	240.00	י 55,760	Pkg.	1.95	303,73
Ca Ca Ho Po	ranshaw antaloupe asaba oneydew ersian atermelon	 161 210 272 92 19 1,354	7.60 282.00 8.70 5.20 5.60 14.30	1,223 59,220 2,366 478 106 19,362	Ton Pkg. Ton Ton Ton	$\begin{array}{r} 40.00\\ 2.25\\ 22.50\\ 30.00\\ 40.00\\ 22.00\end{array}$	48,92 133,24 53,23 14,34 4,24 425,96
Onions E	arly ate	1,517	520.00	788,840	50# Sk. Sk.	.75 2.45	591,63
Peppers			18.50	10,267	Ton	50,00	513,3
Spinaca		50	8.00	400	Ton	31.50	12,6
Sy ash		460	14.00	6,440	Ton	15.00	96,6
Strawberries			1,200.00	717,600	Crat	e 1.80 	1,291,6
havenperaties		193	6.00	1,158	Ton	200.00	231,0
1	Ship. Round Pear	45,017	14.78 16.08 11.39	665,670 723,873 23,748	Pkg Ton To:	. 2.40 22.50 27.50	1,597,6 16,287,1 653,0
1 . E Garden Mas - Veg.					Acr		<u>530,0</u>

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VEGETABLE CROPS

TOTAL \$ 46,651,292

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	1	PRODUC	TION		F, O, B,	VALUE
CROP	ACREAGE	PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
Alfalfa seed, Com. Alfalfa seed, Lahon.	870 534	750.00 565.00	652,500 301,710	Lb. Lb.	.18 .30	\$ 117,450 90,513
Asparagus Roots	445			Acre	750.00	333,750
Asparagus Seed			4,800	Lb.	1.60	7,680
Beans: Certified Seed Light Red Kidney Dark Red Kidney Other	4,610 678 395	11.93 12.26 12.90	54,997 8,312 7,675	Cwt.	10.00 11.75 11.35	549,970 97,666 87,111
Cantaloupe Seed	15	412.00	6,180	Lb.	.50	3,090
Clover Seed	783	255.00	199,665	Lb.	.50	99,833
Nursery, Trees & Vine						310,500
Nursery, Other						195,000
Onion Seed	48	575.00	27,600	Lb.	2.50	69,000
Popcorn Seed	42	3,000.00	126,000	Lb.	.055	6,930
Potato Seed	1,230	300.00	369,000	Cwt.	2.00	738,000
Safflower Seed	300	850.00	255,000	Lb.	.035	8,925
Sunflowers	181	1,200.00	217,200		.10	21,720
Other Seed Crop			-			<u> </u>

SEED CROPS

\$ 2,753,638

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Accurate prices and production figures are not available at this time. Incomes for these crops are estimated.

PERMANENT CROPS

CROP & VARIETY	В	ON- EARING CREAGE	BEARING ACREAGE	CROP & VARIETY	NON- BEAF ACRE		BEARING ACREAGE
ALMOND Davey Drake IXL		637 36 0 27	34 164 55 717	GRAPES (Raisin) Muscat Thompson Seedless Zante Currant		7 50 0	119 670 12 801
Jordanola Mission Ne Plus Ultra Non Pareil		27 555 51 2,081 40	3,082 510 4,051 276		Total	57	001
Peerless Other		4	10	GRAPES (Table) Cardinal		0	45 7
	Total	3,431	8,899	Concord Emperor Malaga Ribier Tokay		0 0 0 404	113 66 76 21,505
APPLES Astrachan Golden Delicious Other			7 0 2	Other	Total	<u>11</u> 415	<u>156</u> 21,968
0	Total	2	9				
APRICOTS Blenheim & Royal Moorpark & Hems Tilton Other	kirk Total	560 0 614 0 1,174	563 2 395 0 960	GRAPES (Wine) Alicante Burger Carignane Colombar F. Reisling Golden Chasselas Grenache Mataro Mission Palomino Petite Sirah		7 2 205 0 0 422 0 44 25 26 0	3,456 709 6,216 20 22 64 955 21 1,296 737 310 23
CHERRIES Bing Black Republican Chapman Lambert Royal Ann Tartarian Other		1,999 5 7 113 306 114 75	2,181 23 114 258 1,141 497 63	Sauvignon Blanc Zinfandel Other White Other Dark NECTARINES	Total	55 6 7 799 4(5	10,594 98 649 25,170
	Total	2,619	4,277	John Rivers Other		0 142	82 83
CHESTNUTS (All)		1	69		Total	142	165
FIGS Black Kadota	Total	0 0 0	20 <u>6</u> 26	OLI ES Ascolano Manzanillo Mission Other		0 17 0 	31 208 103 42
					Total	17	384

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	NON	[_			NON BEAL		BEARING
CROP & VARIETY		RING	BEARING ACREAGE	CROP & VARIETY		EAGE	ACREAGE
CROP & MADIE							
				PEARS			
PEACHES (Cling)			144	Bartlett		405	83
Andora		12	131	Winter Nelis		1	0
Carolyn		124	97				83
Corona		59 218	32.3		Total	406	63
Cortez		421	0				
Dixon (Dix 6-6)		113	145				
Fortuna		343	1,004			,	2
Gaume		219	447	PECANS		1	-
Gomes (Stuart)		857	1,350				
Halford		0	16				
Hauss		ō	89			1	4
Johnson Libbee		ō	40	PERSIMMONS (All)		1	
Paloro		174	1,096				
Peak		1	137				
Phillips		0	106	PLUMS			
Shasta		28	43	Burbank		0	2
Sims		2	13	Duarte		21	85
Stanford		15	158	El Dorado		119	59
Sullivan		13	36	President		12	32
Vivian		279	32	Santa Rosa		91	226
Walton		0	38	Tragedy		47	185
Wiser		22	256	Other		119	82
Other		326			m , 1	409	671
	Total	3,226	5,798		Total	407	
				PRUNES			
				French		34	4 1
				Robe De Sergeant		0	4
PEACHES (Frees	tone)	⁰	5	Sugar		0	
Babcock		23	32		Total	34	9
Early Elberta Elberta		851	1,265		lotai	J-1	
Gold Dust		1	4				
J. H. Hale		4	134				
Lovell		0	176	WALNUTS			
Muir		0	78	Cancord		7	41
Red Haven		13	25 139	Eureka		892	3,873
Rio Oso Gem		41	139	Franquette		187	3,606
Salway		1	32	Hartley		907	944 623
Other		38		Mayette		7	5,086
	m - 4 - 1	972	1,892	Payne		940	5,085
	Total	714	1,0/0	Placentia		0 107	272
				Other		63	33
				Seedling			
					Total	3,110	14,562

	101111		
BLACK WALNUTS	-	2,084	149
ASPARAGUS		2,238	59,166
STRAWBERRIES			598

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THE TREND OF FRUIT AND NUT CROPS AT FIVE YEAR INTERVALS

BEARING ACREAGE

CROP	YEAR 1943	YEAR 1948	YEAR 1953	YEAR 1958
Almonds	5,367	7,693	8,976	8,899
Apples	33	36	12	9
Apricots	1,784	1,777	1,110	960
Cherries	4,178	4,119	3,830	4,303
Chestnuts	181	139	105	69
Figs	510	500	409	26
Grapes, Juice	31,781	33,444	30,563	25,577
Grapes, Raisin	990	885	806	801
Grapes, Table	1,374	1,215	783	463
Grapes, Tokay	17,389	19,686	22,408	21,789
Nectarines	1.66	184	79	165
Olives	350	348	384	384
Peaches, Cling	3,870	5,428	5,809	5,798
Peaches, Freestone	3,135	3,079	2,099	1,892
Pears	135	- 142	90	83
Persimmons	12	14	8	4
Plums	1,261	1,113	863	671
Prunes	889	688	229	9
Walnuts	9,357	9,720	12,126	14,562

THE TREND OF FIELD CROPS AT FIVE YEAR INTERVALS

BEARING ACREAGE

CROP	YEAR 1943	YEAR 1948	YEAR 1953	YEAR 1958
Alfalfa Hay	40,542	54,774	69,200	52,298
Barley	78,54]	86,627	80,100	59,768
Beans, All	22,303	21,399	18,059	26,442
Corn, Grain	16,144	10,053	11,970	27,377
Grain Sorghum	6,324	5,290	2,710	25,549
Hay, Grain	21,804	12,764	5,780	10,287
Hay, Wild	22,411	10,335	8,500	3,186
Oats	12,400	9,390	8,4.65	8,400
Pasture, Range	210,000	234,124	209,100	143,798
Pasture, Ladinc Clover	25,686	50,449	89,040	87,329
Pasture, Sudan Grass	2,433	1,599	1,795	1,405
Potatoes, All	7,760	6,434	6,390	5,314
Pumpkins	489	605	520	534
Rice	2,681	6,195	15,153	4,602
Silage Corn	1,670	615	1,795	4,975
Sugar Beets	7,250	7,976	17,550	20,849
Sunflowers	1,563	1,052	3,205	3,552
Sweet Potatoes	1,606	1,630	1,390	1,301
Wheat	23,237	13,826	12,300	9,309

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THE TREND OF VEGETABLE CROPS AT FIVE YEAR INTERVALS

BEARING ACREAGE

CROP	YEAR 1943	YEAR 1948	YEAR 1953	YEAR 1958
Asparagus	36,938	45,130	53,806	59,166
Beets, Table	420	35	75	106
Cabbage	250	76	35	178
Cauliflower	100	88	10	57
Carrots	2,653	626	375	839
Celery	5,950	3,950	2,565	1,178
Corn, Sweet	707	446	570	517
Cucumbers	90	248	260	179
Garlic	30	20	. 5	3
Lettuce	160	81	70	649
Melons, All	1,481	2,505	2,905	2,108
Onions	1,700	2,424	3,170	2,085
*Peas	4,200	913	1,000	
Peppers	70	70	250	555
* Spinach	1,500	560	550	50
Squash	439	212	540	460
Strawberries	40	212	700	598
Tomatoes, Round	14,000	22,395	28,845	45,017
Tomatoes, Pear	6,500	2,276	1,130	2,085

* Rains and floods caused complete crop loss in 1958.

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APIARY PRODUCTS

Honey Bees Wax Queen Bees Pollenization	\$1,341,000 24,741 6,700 24,760	Lbs. Lbs. Queens Colonies	$\begin{array}{ccc} @ & .121 \\ @ & .440 \\ @ & 1.00 \\ @ & 2.25 \end{array}$	\$ 162,261.00 10,886.00 6,700.00 55,710.00
				\$ 235,557.00

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Milk and Milk Products

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle and Calves Hogs Sheep and Wool

Chickens Eggs Turkeys

\$	27,984,000.00
•	475,200.00
	211,300.00

\$ 17,037,930.00

\$ 28,670,500.00

POULTRY

\$ 1,196,280.00 2,672,445.00 686,210.00
\$ 4,554,935.00

SUMMARY

\$ 177,086,571.00

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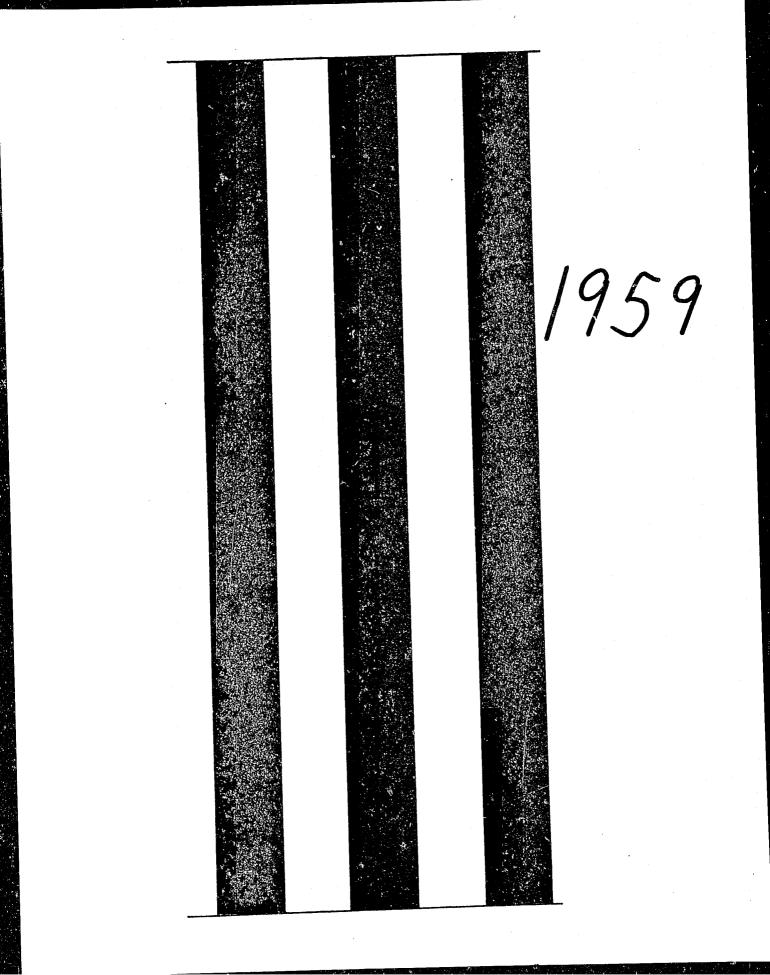
Fruit and Nut Crops Field Crops Vegetable Crops Seed Crops Apiary Products Dairy Products Livestock Poultry Products

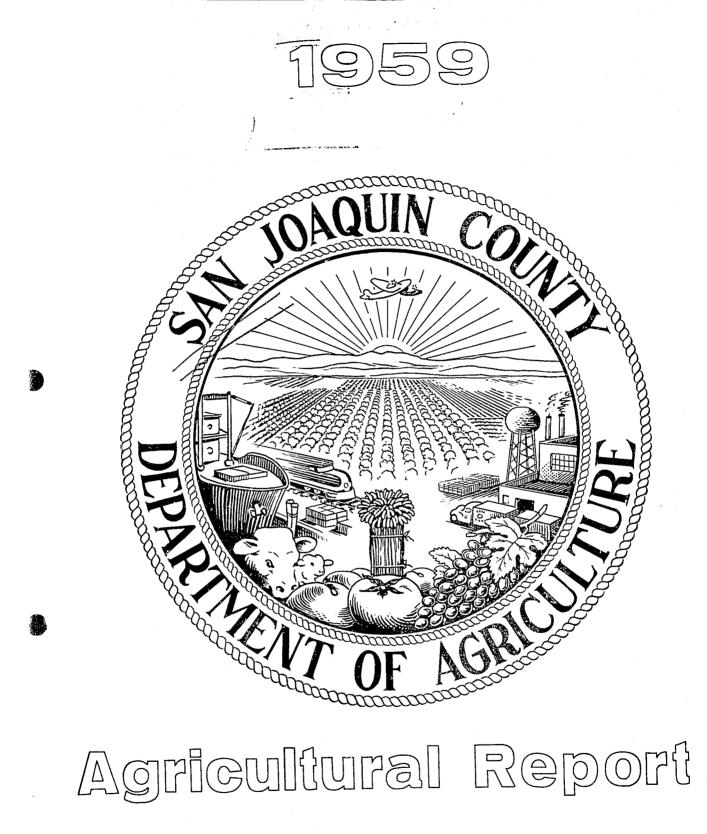
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ANNUAL EXPENDITURES

		\$ 34,392.02
Administration		+ - • •
Plant Quarantine		49,834.83
Fruit, Nut, Vegetable, Honey and Egg Standardization		21,523.79
Field and Orchard Inspection		37,765.31
Nursery Inspection		2,452.50
Seed Inspection		3,232.09
Rodent Control		17,935.48
Weed Control		22,394.19
Apiary Inspection		2,614.45
Crop Statistics		13,150.45
Gardener & Janitor		7,032.00
	Total	\$ 212,327.11
Capital Outlay		572.10
	Total	\$ 212,899.21
SPECIAL WEE	DCONTROL	
Salaries and Wages		\$ 35,342.42
Maintenance and Operation		20,783.83
Capital Outlay		375.13
	Total	\$ 56,501.38





Agricultural Commissioner Austin E. Mahoney SEP 12 1930 LODI OFFICE 210 N. SACRAMENTO BTREET MANTECA OFFICE 392 5. 99 HIGHWAY

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

Department of Agriculture

AUSTIN E. MAHONEY

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1868 EAST HAZELTON AVENUE STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA POST OFFICE BOX 1809 TELEPHONE HO 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 twenty-sixth annual report published by this department.

• Approximately one hundred commercial crops are covered in this report and, for your easy reference, they 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 harvested acreage. The 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.

You will note that the format of this annual report is considerably different than in former years. There is a definite reason for this change. As a result of a study carried on by the State Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural Commissioners throughout the state, a new uniform reporting system has been established so that each county is reporting each particular crop in exactly the same way. The San Joaquin County Annual Report is this year and will continue to be in accordance with this system.

You will also note that the 1958 and the 1959 figures are included in the report. Because of the change in reporting system, the 1958 figures in the report may not correspond exactly to those figures for the same crops in last year's published report.

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 & Mechanly

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER

PREPARATION OF EXHIBITS PLANT NURSERY INSPECTION MARKETING ORDERS CONTROL WEED CONTR(SUPERVISOR MARKET ENFORCEMENT SHIPMENT CER TIFICATION CARE OF COUNTY TREES PRINT AND PUBLISH REPORTS APLARY INSPECTION SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS AGRICULTURAL CROP REPORTS Goumiy RODENT-BIRD CONTROL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS LAWS AGRICULTURAL INSPECTORS STAFF MEETINGS SUPERVISION PEST CONTROL OPERATORS SEED EQUIPMENT IN-SERVICE TRAINING <u>agriculture</u> പ്പ് രജര്വയിന ENFORCEMENT 2,4-D REGULATIONS NOXIOUS WEED CONTROL AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONERS SAN JOADUIN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER PHOTOGRAPHIC WORK SPECIAL COUNTY DUTIES OFFICE PERSONNEL San DEPUTY SHIP 0 QUARANTINE CHERRY LISEASE SURVEY PEACH-NECTARINE DISEASE SURVEY PLANT AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS (he Department TREATMENT CERTIFICATION FIELD-ORCHARD INSPECTION CHESTNUT DISEASE SURVEY 0 WAREHOUSE PEST SURVEY SOIL ENTOMOLOGIST PLANT PATHOLOGIST CALIFORNIA STATE DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE PLANT PEST SURVEYS Functions MAINTENANCE COUNTY EQUIPMENT STANDARDIZATION FRUIT-VEGETABLES WALNUT HUSK FLY SURVEY FRUIT FLY SURVEYS PRODUCE CERTIFICATION GRAPE DISEASE SURVEY POULTRY MEAT CLASSIFICATION PESTS ON COUNTY ROADS MECHANICS WAREHOUSEMAN NOXIOUS WEED SURVEY WINERY INSPECTION

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FIELD CROPS: ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AND VALUE, 1958-59

	T	<u> </u>	Produc	tion	Value		
	_	Harvested	Per			Per	
	· ·	1	acre	Total	Unit	Unit	Total
Crop	Year	acreage				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
		10 004	1.63	99,257	Ton		\$4,168,794
	1959	60,894	1.85	75,308		45.00	3,388,860
	1958	59,768	1,20	, _ • • •	I I	1 I	Ч
	ļ l	1			1	.	l.
Beans, dry edible***		10 1-4	17.29	175,943	Cwt.	7.00	1,231,601
Blackeve	1959	10,176		32,698		10.50	343, 329
Kidnev	1959	2,255	14.50		ł	8.90	413,592
	1959	2,825	16.45	46,471	1	8.00	34,776
Other	1959	217	20.03	4,347		8.21	3, 275, 880
Beans, dry edible*	1958	20,557	19.41	399,011	1	0.41	5, 2, 5, 000
Deans, ary eurore		1				16 00	2,929,832
Com	1959	31,846	2.00	63, 692	Ton	46.00	
Corn	1958	27,377	2,50	68,442		50.00	5, 466, 100
	1,00	_,, , , , ,					
T.T	1 1	1 · · · ·	{	1		a= ·-	10 572 1//
Hay	1959	57,174	7.28	416,227	Ton		
Alfalfa	1	57,174	7.25	379,160		24.00	9,099,840
	1958	52, 270		,	}		
	1050	0 771	1.50	12,556	Ton	18.50	
Grain	1959	8,371	1,75	18,002	1	18.00	324,036
	1958	10,287	L, 10				
		0.000	1 25	4,091	Ton	18.00	
Wild	1959	3,273	1.25	4,091		18.00	
	1958	3,186	1.50	" ", ((7			
					Ton	50.00	177,850
Oats	1959	7,114	.50	3,557	non	42.00	
	1958	8,400	.50	4,200		μ <u>π</u> ω, υι	
Pasture and range	1	ł					x 3,856,050
	1959	85,690	XXXX	XXXXX		XXXX	
Irrigated	1959	87,329	XXXX	XXXXX		XXXX	X 3,929,805
	1730		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		l		-
	1050	168, 227	XXXX	XXXXX		XXXX	
Range	1959		· 1	XXXXX		XXXX	X 843,990
	1958*'	* 168,798					
	1			xxxxx		XXXX	X 16,975
Sudan	1959	679				XXXX	
	1958	1,405	XXXX	XXXXX	1	and.	
						xxx	x 128,250
Stubble	1959	80,500	XXXX	XXXXX		1	
D LUDDIE	1958	90,460		XXXXX		XXX	100,000
	- / 50	, 200	l		ļ		
	1959	7,088	2.50	17,720	Ton		
Rice		4,602		10,262		85.0	0 872,270
	1958	4,002		_,		1	
			5 15.50	69,982	Ton	7.5	
Silage, Corn	1959	4,515		82,087	4	7.5	
	1958	4,975	5 16.50	04,087	i	1	1
	t	1	•				

* Beans were not broken down as to variety in 1958.

** Corrected 1958 Acreage

*** See Seed Crops for seed acreage

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FIELD CROPS: ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AND VALUE, 1958-59 (Cont'd.)

FILLD GROTE				ation		Valu	le
Cuer	Year	Harvested acreage	Produ Per acre	Total	Unit	Per Unit	Total
Crop Sorghum grain	1959 1958	22,704 25,549	2.50 2.75	56,760 70,259	Ton	$41.00 \\ 43.40$	2,327,160 3,049,240
Sugar Beets	1959 1958	19,740 20,849	24.75 18.00	488,565 375,282	Ton	14.00 12.75	6,839,910 4,784,845
Suuflowers	1959 1958	1,945 3,552	.75	1,459 2,131	Ton	140.00 150.00	204,260 319,650
Wheat	1959 1958	9,085 9,309	1.95 .75	17,716 6,982	Ton	63.00 64.00	1,116,108 446,848
Land under Soil Bank	1959 1958	7,322 836		XXXXX XXXXX		xxxx xxxx	0 0 0 1
Total	1959 1958	591,640 599,537		XXXXX XXXXX	XXX XXX		

SEED CROPS: ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AND VALUE, 1958-59

	T	T	Produ	iction	l	Valu	<u>ue</u>
		TTomore	Per			Per	T - + - 1
		Harvested	Unit	Total	Unit	Unit	Total
Crop	Year	acreage			t1	T	101 404
		1 000	550.0	571,450	Lb.	.23	131,434
Alfalfa	1959	1,039	679.0	953, 316		. 22	209,730
	1958	1,404	017.0	,	1		10 040
			·	6,670	Lb.	2.00	13,340
Asparagus	1959	1 1	L I	4,800		1,60	7,680
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1958	1 1	1 1			1	1
		1		2,900,760	Lb.	.215	623,663
Borley	1959	1,160	2,500.0	L, 200, 100			1
Barley			l		1	1	L'anna anna an t-
Boone		1	1				
Beans Certified Seed		1	1				
			+	17,360	Cwt.	17.50	303,800
Kidney Dark Red	1959	1,240	14.0		1	10.00	83,120
Dark Red	1958	678	12.26	8,312	Cwt.		1,247,058
Light Red	1959	4,778	14.5	69,281		10.00	549,970
Light Red	1958	4,610	11.93	54,997	Cart		1
	1950	55	14.0	770	Cwt.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
White	1959	Į				8.50	5,347
	1953	34	18.5	629	Cwt	. 0.50]
Blackeye	1959					14.00	51,800
	1958*	200	18,5	3,700			
Others	1959	595	12.9	7 675	>	11.35	, UI, LL.
	1.328						89,540
•	1050	407	275.0	111,925			
Clover	1959	783	255.0	199,665		.50	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	1958	(6)					12,50
		100	250.0	25,000	0 Lb	b. .50	J 12,50
Muse, Field Crops	1959	1 100				ł	
_		1	1,000.0	180,70	0 Lb	o 25	5 45,17
Oats	1959	180	1,000.0	, , ,			
			072 04	6 19,22	5 LL	b. 3.91	1 75,17
Ornamental Seed	1959	22	873.86	· · ,			
A A HOUSE STORE STOR				160,03		rt. 3.8	616,30
13.4-1-000	1959					2.0	
Potatoes	1958) 300.0	369,00			
					0 니	ь 0	34,50
	1959	250	2,300.0	575,00		v.	
Sudan Grass	1 200					L ,	65 23, 29
-1-a	1959	224	4 160.0	35,84	40 L	.b6	
Vegetable Seed	1 1922						15 42 7
		9 374	4 2,500.0) 935,13	30 L	.bU	05 46,7
Wheat	1959	7 37.					
			3 XXXX	XXXX	x x	XXX XXX	X \$ 3,331,6
Total	1959	9 10,643) AAAA		1	ļ	ł

metaled in others in 1954 Report

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VEGETABLE CROPS: ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AND VALUE, 1958-59

			Produ	ction			lue
	1	Harvested	Per	TT - 4-1	Unit	Per unit	Total
Crop	Year	acreage	acre	Total			
Asparagus						4 00	\$ 6,404,776
Shipping	1959	54,873	29.18	1,601,194	30#	4.00	9,185,705
t.L. G	1958	59,166	36.18	2,141,190	Pkg.	4.29	10,206,400
Processing	1959	Ì	.93	51,032	Ton	200.00	11,286,000
	1958		1.00	59,400		190.00	11,200,000
Cabbage	1959	172	25.35	4,360	Ton	22,00	95,920
Cabbage	1958	178	10.72	1,908		57.70	110,091
	1 1050	912	20.00	18,240	Ton	20.00	364,800
Carrots	1959 1958	839	20.00	16,780	1 011	31.46	527,898
	1750		20.00				27 750
Cauliflower	1959	74	5.00	370	Ton	75.00	27,750
	1958	57	6.10	347	1	100.00	34,700
Calany	1959	1,008	558.00	562,464	63#	2.45	1,378,037
Celery	1958	1,178	481.00	566,618	Pkg.	2.25	1,274,890
	1,20	,	-				
Corn, sweet		1 500	100.00	203, 490	46#	1.95	396,806
Shipping	1959	1,530	133.00	116, 325	Pkg.	1.15	133,773
	1958	517	225.00	110, 525	- Kg.		
Cucumbers	1959	224	475.00	106,400	48#	1.35	143,640
Our uniber b	1958	179	500.00*	89,500	Box	1.25	111,875
I thus head	1959	502	390.00	195,780	42#	1.50	293,670
Lettuce, head	1958		240.00	155,760	Pkg.	1.95	303,732
Melons	1959	253	5,10	1,290	Ton	87.50	112,875
Cantaloupe	1958		9,17	1,925		69.20	133,210
Casaba	1959	1	10,84	2,894	Ton	55.00	159,170
() d ad Dd	1958		8.70	2,366		22.50	53, 235
Cranshaw	1959		6.06	860	Ton	105.00	90,300
	1958	161	7.60	1,223		40.00	48,920
Honeydew	1959		6,98	684	Ton	65,00	44,460
·	1958	1	5.20	478		30.00	14,340
Persian	1959		4,82	82	Ton	106.50	8,733 4,240
	1958		5,60	106 26,365	Ton	24.00	632,760
Watermelon	1959		15.50	19,362	1011	22.00	425,964
	1958	1,354	14.30	17, 502			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Omons, dry							
Early	1059		900.00	1,497,600	50#	1.00	1,497,600
	1958		520.00		Sack		591,630 660,760
Late	1959	1	800.00	L	50# Sack	1.35 2.45	1,252,440
	1958	3 568	900.00	511,200	Jack	L. 40	1, 656, 417
Dies groon	1959	612	2 65	1,622	Ton	65.00	105,430
and the second	105			Į		!	

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VEGETABLE CRO	JE0: F		1	, AND VALUE, 1958-59 (Cont'd)				
				duction Total		Per	Total	
		Harvested	Per	TOLAT	Unit	unit		
Crop	Year	acreage	acre			24,50	\$ 92,610	
Peppers, bell	1959 1958	504 555	7.5 18.5	3,780 10,267	Ton	50.00	513,350	
Potatoes	1959 1958	4,654 5,314	264.0 265.0	1,228,656 1,408,210	Cwt	2.70 1.45	3,317,371 2,041,904	
Pumpkins	1959 1958	421	16.2 9.33	6,820 4,982	Ton	8.00 20.00	54,560 99,640	
Spinach	1959	480 50	4.5	2,160	Ton	23.00 31.50	49,680 12,600	
Squash	1958 1959	247	10.0 14.0	2,470 6,440	Ton	15.00 15.00	37,050 96,600	
Sweetpotatoes	1958 1959 1958	987	123.0 225.0	121,401 292,725	50# Bskt	3.00 3.00	364,203 878,175	
Tomatoes Round Shipping	1959		33,23	1,336,921 663,712	34#Pkg Ton	2.68 21,50	14,269,808	
Processing Round Shipping	1958	3 45,017	14.79	1	34#Pkg Ton	2.40		
Processing Pear	g 1958 1959 1959	9 1,626	13.0	21,138	Ton	27.5		
Truck Garden Misc. Veg.		9 1,108	XXX XXX	X XXXXXX X XXXXXX	XXXX XXXX		0 554,000 0 530,000	
Total	19				XXXX XXXX			

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FRUIT & NUT CROPS: ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AND VALUE, 1958-59

·····			Product	ion	Value.		
Crop	Year	Harvested acreage	Per acre	Total	Unit	Per Unit	Total
Almonds	1959 1958	9,257 8,899	1.50 .48	13,886 4,271	Ton	440.00 800.00	6,109,840 3,416,800
Almond Hulls	1959 1958		1.00 .60	9,257 5,339		10.00 10.00	92,570 53,390
Apricots Processing	1959 1958	1,147 960	6.2 6.0	7,111 5,760	Ton	115.00 145.00	817,765 835,200
Bushberries	1959 1958	216 193	1.50 6.00	324 1,158	Ton	180.00 200.00	58,320 231,600
Cherries Shipping Processing	1959 1958 1959 1958	4,606 4,303	.73 .59 .77 .67	3, 362 2, 539 3, 547 2, 883	Ton	650.00 632.70 400.00 367.55	2,185,300 1,606,425 1,418,800 1,059,64
Chestnuts	1959 1958	69 69	1.24 1.13	86 78	Ton	328.00 364.00	28,20 28,39
Grapes Tokay Shipping Wine	1959 1958 1959 1958		125.29 192.25 6.43 5.83	2,649,630 4,189,022 135,914 127,030	Ton	2.02 2.05 38.00 38.76	5,352,25 8,587,49 5,164,73 4,923,68
Other Table Varieties Shipping Wine	1959 1958 1959 1958	1,264	22.37 30.60 6.93 7.54	26,419 38,681 8,184 9,538	Pkg Ton	1	47,83 89,35 376,46 381,57
Wine Varieties Shipping Wine	1959 1959 1959 1958	25,577	2.50 1.13 4.04 5.37	60,885 28,883 98,227 137,349	2 7 Ton	109.53	4,223,7
Nectarines	1959		138.98 167.50	27,10 27,63			

FRUIT & NUT CROPS: ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AND VALUE, 1958-59 (Cont'd)

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T	T		Product	tion	·	<u>Value</u>	
	+	Harvested	Per		· . [Per	Total
Crop	Year	acreage	acre	Total	Unit	Unit	
Olives	1959 1958	391 384	1.84 1.12	719.44 430.08		273.00 135.00	196,407 58,061
Peaches Clingstone Processing	1959 1958	6,226 5,798	11.05 9.23	68,797 53,516	Ton	55.00 66.00	3,783,835 3,532,056
Freestone Shipping Processing Dried	1959 1958 1959 1958 1959	2,056 1,892	48.93 36.0 7.98 6.70 .078 .076	1	25# Pkg. Ton Ton	$1.40 \\ 1.65 \\ 50.00 \\ 47.50 \\ 403.65 \\ 500.00$	140,846 112,141 820,350 602,110 64,786 71,500
Pears Bartlett Processing	1958 1959 1958 1959	- 163 83 715	19.11 10.60 218.82	3,115 880 156,457	Ton 25#	65.00 90.00 2.74	202,475 79,200 428,692 256 124
Plums Strawberries	1959	671	115.31	77, 379	Pkg.		256,124 468,936
Strawberries Shipping Processing	1959 1958 1959	713 598	1.75 1,200.0 7.52	1,248 717,600 5,632	Ton Crate Ton	1.80	468,936 1,291,680 1,7.86,880
Walnuts English	1959 1958	14,999 14,562	. 60 . 77	8,999 11,213	Ton	350.00	4,229,530 3,924,550
Black	1959 1958		1.40 2,95		Ton	50.00	17,600
Miscellaneous Apples) Figs) Pecans (Persimmons) Prunes)	1959) 1958) (;)		XXXX XXXX	XXXXX XXXXX	XXX XXX		54,23
Total	1959 1958		XXXX XXXX		XXX XXX		\$44,026,06 40,496,84

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NURSERY PRODUCTS: PRODUCTION AREA, SALES, AND VALUE, 1959

	Quantity		Valu	e
Item	sold by producers	Unit	Per unit	Total
Nursery Crops Deciduous fruit & nut trees	328,00	Plant	1.00	\$ 328,000
Grape vines	65,030	Plant	.09	5,850
Rose plants	10,550	Plant	1.00	10,550
Vegetable plants - field grown	75,563,000	Plant	.006	453,378
Ornamental trees & shrubs	103,524	Plant	.97	100,418
Bedding plants	114,421	Flat	1.54	176,208
Bulbs, rhizomes, roots, etc.	50,000,000	Root	.007	350,000
Total - 1959 1958 *	XXXXXXX	xxx	XXXX	\$1,424,404 505,500

APIARY PRODUCTS: PRODUCTION AND VALUE, 1958 - 1959

Crop	Year	Production Total	Unit	Per unit	Total
Honey	1959 1958	643,469 1,341,000	Lb	.10 .12	\$ 64,347 160,920
Beeswax	1959 1958	9,861 24,741	Lb	.45 .44	4,437 10,886
Queen Bees	1,959 1,958	3,750 6,700	Ea	1.00	3,750 6,700
Pollination	1959 1958	15,600 24,760	Colony	3.00 2.25	46,800 55,710
Total	1959 1958	XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX	XXXX XXXX	xxx xxx	\$119,334 234,216

Reported under Seed Crops in 1958 Report

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: PRODUCTION & VALUE, 1958-59

					and the second division of the second divisio
				Valu	le
	Year	Production	Unit	Per Unit	Total
Item	lear				
Milk Market	1959 1958	3,004,720 2,731,560	Cwt.	4.08 4.03	12,259,253 11,008,186
Manufacturing	1959 1958	1,356,320 1,513,750	Cwt.	3.30 3.22	4,475,856 4,874,275
Wool	1959 1958	1,009,374 781,734	Lb.	. 45 . 41	454,218 320,511
Eggs, chicken Market	1959 1958	9,817,072 7,032,750	Doz.	. 32 . 38	3,141,463 2,672,445
Total	1959 1958	XXXXX XXXXX	xxx xxx	XXX XXX	\$20,330,795 18,875,417

JANUARY 1 INVENTORIES OF LIVESTOCK & POULTRY, 1958-59

	1 1959	January 1, 1958
Item	January 1, 1959	
Cattle and calves All Milk cows 2 years and over Cattle and calves on feed	181,100 60,100 121,000	174,900 61,500 113,400
Sheep and lambs All Stock sheep	154,502 78,955	115,714 59,225
	12,500	13,200
Hogs and pigs Hens and pullets of laying age		421,965

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY: PRODUCTION AND VALUE, 1958-59

				Value		
	No. of	Total	Unit	Per Unit	Total	
Year 1959	93,742	534,252	Cwt.	24.00 22.00	12,822,048 11,574,508	
1959	75,547	83,102 62,248	Cwt.	15.00 17.75	1,246,530 1,104,902	
1958 1959 1958	54,000 47,000	108,000 94,000	Cwt.	15.00 22.30	1,620,000 2,096,200	
	3,048,571 3,047,943	5,335,000 5,333,900	Lb.	.17 .20	906,950 1,066,780	
1959	382,857	1,340,000 1,295,000	Lb.	.08	107,200 129,500	
1959	75,000	1,125,000 2,983,522	Lb.		1 202 210	
1959	XXXX	XXXXX XXXXX	xx xx	xxx xxx	\$17,130,228 16,653,100	
	1959 1958 1959 1958 1959 1958 1959 1958 1959 1958 1959 1958	No. of head 1959 93,742 1958 90,168 1959 75,547 1958 56,589 1959 54,000 1958 47,000 1959 3,048,571 1958 3,047,943 1959 382,857 1958 370,000 1959 75,000 1958 198,902 1959 XXXX	Year head liveweight 1959 93,742 534,252 1958 90,168 526,114 1959 75,547 83,102 1958 56,589 62,248 1959 54,000 108,000 1958 47,000 94,000 1959 3,048,571 5,335,000 1959 3,047,943 5,335,000 1959 382,857 1,340,000 1959 75,000 1,125,000 1959 75,000 2,983,522 1959 75,000 2,983,522	No. of head Total liveweight Unit 1959 93,742 534,252 Cwt. 1958 90,168 526,114 Cwt. 1959 75,547 83,102 Cwt. 1958 56,589 62,248 Cwt. 1959 54,000 108,000 Cwt. 1958 47,000 94,000 Lb. 1959 3,048,571 5,335,000 Lb. 1959 3,047,943 5,333,900 Lb. 1959 382,857 1,340,000 Lb. 1958 370,000 1,125,000 Lb. 1958 198,902 2,983,522 Lb. 1959 XXXX XXXXX XX	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	

PERMANENT CROPS

Crop & Variety	Non- Bearing Acreage	Bearing Acreage	В		Bearing Acreage
			GRAPES (Raisin)	7	119
ALMONDS		85	Muscat	257	615
Davey	645	169	Thompson Seedless	0	8
Drake	31	55	Zante Currant	264	742
I.X.L.	0 27	719	TOTAL	201	
Jordanola	597	3,164			
Mission	58	519	GRAPES (Table)	0	12
Ne Plus Ultra	2,330	4,255	Almeria	0	43
Non Pareil	84	281	Cardinal Concord	0	7
Peerless	46	10	Emperor	0	113
Other TOTAL	3,818	9,257	Italia	1	0 66
101112	- •		Malaga	0	1
			Red Malaga	0	79
APPLES		7	Ribier	8	21,148
Astrachan	1	7	Tokay	534	118
Delicious	3	0	Other	3	21,587
Golden Delicious	3	1	TOTAL	546	LL , D - .
Gravenstein	0	0	,		
Other	2 9	9	GRAPES (Wine)	12	2,428
TOTAL	9	/	Alicante Bouschet	2	701
			Burger	587	6,236
_			Carignane	0	20
APRICOTS	al 427	696	Colombar Franklen-Reisling	0	22
Blenheim & Roy			French Columbar	4 O	64
Moorpark & Her	0	2	Golden Chasselas	0	64
kirk	556	449	Grenache	744	1,180
Tilton TOTAL	983	1,147	Mataro	0	21
1011			Mission	224	1,286 726
			Palomino	25	316
CHERRIES		2 420	Petite Sirah	20	248
Bing	1,859	2,430 23	Salvador	0 0	23
Black Republica	an 5	34	Sauvignon Blanc	1.2	36
Burbank	0 3	118	Semillion	60	7,581
Chapman	1.03	267	Zinfandel	0	4
Lambert	280],194	Other White	12	398
Royal Ann	1.00	510	Other Dark TOTAL	1,69,8,	21,354
Tartarian	81.	30	IOIAL	78.4	· •
Other TOTA	- 403	4,606	NECTARINES		i'
1014			Freedom	7	·· 4
			Late Le Grand	40	3
)]	69	Le Grand	17	54
CHESTNUTS (All) .	•	Quetta	1	31 1
			Red Grand	0	0.1
			John Rivers	0	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
FIGS		20	Sun Grand	21	
Black		· ,	Other	~ ~ ~	,
Kadota		0 26	TOTAL	90	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
TOTA		U 20			

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PERMANENT CROPS (Cont'd)

	Non- Bearing	Bearing	Crop & Variety	Non- Bearing Acreage	Bearing Acreage
Crop & Variety	Acreage	Acreage	Grop & Variety		
OLIVES			PEARS	521	163
Ascolano	0	31	Bartlett	1	0
Manzanillo	9	216	Winter Nelis TOTAL	522	163
Mission	0	102	IOIAL	52-	
Sevillano	0	7			
Others	0	35	PERSIMMONS (All)	1	4
TOTAL	9	391	PERDIMINO(0) ()		
PEACHES (Cling)			DECANE (All)	1	2
Andora	21	143	PECANS (All)	-	
Carolyn	138	175			
Corona	62	109	PLUMS		
Cortez	252	345	Ace	5	17
Dixon	464	24 36	Burbank	0	2
Dix-66	81	30 177	Burmosa	2	0
Fortuna	173	1,034	Duarte	18	88
Gaume	441	506	El Dorado	106	72
Gomes (Stuart)	192 1,004	1,482	Jefferson	9	2
Halford	1,004	16	Laroda	21	1 11
Hauss	0	84	Late Santa Rosa	1	35
Johnson	0	40	President	9	228
Libbee	2.09	1,125	Santa Rosa	80	47
Paloro	10	132	Sugar	10 57	182
Peak Phillips	0	106	Tragedy	57 82	30
Shasta	24	50	Others TOTAL	400	715
Sims	1	12	TOTAL	400	
Stanford	13	157			
Starn	195	37	PRUNES		Ä
Sullivan	52	37	French	34	4
Vivian	329	108	Robe de Sergeant	• 0	$1 \\ 4$
Walton	0	32	Sugar	0	9
Williams	0	12	TOTAL	34	
Wiser	105	209			
Others	327	6,226	WALNUTS		
TOTAL	4,093	0,220	Concord	7	41
The start (The set	n o)		Eureka	797	3,984
PEACHES (Freestor	0	5	Franquette	158	3,635
Babcock Early Elberta	21	34	Hartley	861	1,078 625
Elberta	635	1,475	Mayette	5	5,236
Gold Dust	0	5	Payne	801 0	5,230
J. H. Hale	4	132	Placentia	61	173
Lovell	0	132	Waterloo	51	110
Muir	0	58	Others	63	33
Red Haven	10	28	Seedlings TOTAL	2,804	14,999
Rio Oso Gem	35	145	TOTAL	2,001	
Salway	1	2			
Others	30	40	BLACK WALNUTS	2,100	218
TOTAL	73b	2,056	DIVOL UNDER ID	=	

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SUMMARY

-	\$ 44,026,067
Fruit and Nut Crops	37,646,933
Field Crops	45,527,612
Vegetable Crops	3, 331, 623
Seed Crops	1,424,404
Nursery Products	119,334
Apiary Products	20,330,795
Livestock & Poultry Products	17,130,228
Livestock & Poultry *	

Total

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\$ 169,536,996

* Figures for livestock and poultry represents sales of commodities and does not include the value of inventories on the farm.