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California Department of Food and Agriculture

Agricultural Commissioners' Crop Reports

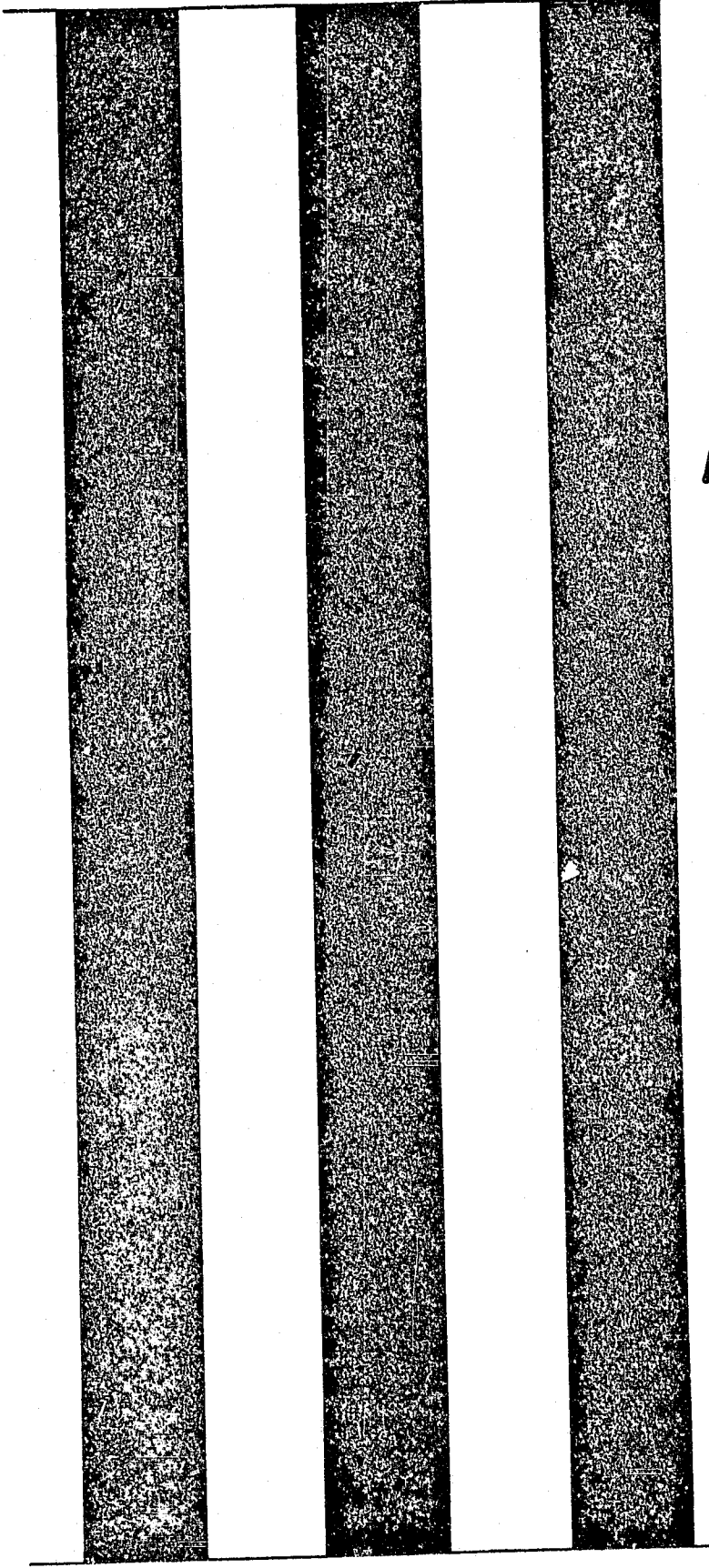
San Joaquin County

1953-1955

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

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

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



1953

1953 AGRICULTURAL REPORT



COUNTY
OF
SAN JOAQUIN

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

Department of Agriculture

AUSTIN E. MAHONEY
AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER

1868 EAST HAZELTON AVENUE
STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA

POST OFFICE BOX 1809
TELEPHONE 6-6806

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

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

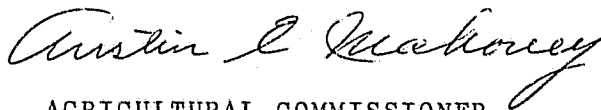
Approximately one hundred commercial crops are covered in this report, and for your easy reference they are segregated as to their commercial use wherever possible.

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. Prices are reported on a 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

ADMINISTRATIVE AND STAFF PERSONNEL

Stockton Office	Hazelton & B Streets	Stockton 6-6806
Austin E. Mahoney		Agricultural Commissioner
Lester R. Brumbaugh		Chief Deputy Commissioner
Mark A. Huberty		Deputy Commissioner
Donald M. Coe		Plant Pathologist
Kenneth W. Jones		Linden District
Elmer T. Pahl		Seed Inspection & Certification
Dean R. Pratt		Stockton District
John R. Solari		Roberts Island District
Dwight V. Smith		Quarantine & Standardization
Marvin Switzenberg		Weed Control Supervisor
Don Zuckswert		Entomologist
D. V. Widney		Warehouse
Elna Benjamin		Bookkeeper & Stenographer
Geraldine Hodge		Stenographer Clerk

Lodi Office	Lodi City Hall	Lodi 8-1432
George Stipe		Deputy Commissioner
L. F. Ashley		Victor District
Richard DeVol		Terminus District
Paul Switzenberg		Thornton District
Doris Storz		Typist Clerk

Manteca Office	Manteca City Hall	Manteca 44
Nick J. Wolter		Supervising Inspector
Walton Bauer		French Camp District
Allen Bugbee		Ripon District
Jess Grisham		Manteca District
Joseph Silva		Escalon District

Tracy Office	Tracy City Hall	Tracy 1264
Aage R. Tugel		Deputy Commissioner
Wilfred McDaniel		South Tracy District

SPECIAL WEED CONTROL PROJECT

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

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

This office was first instituted in 1881 when the Board of Supervisors appointed three residents as the County Board of Horticulture. Their duties as a law enforcing agency were at that time, as now, to protect the agricultural interests of the county. In 1910 the Board of Supervisors, acting upon the instructions of the State Director of Agriculture, appointed the first person to act as their Horticultural Commissioner.

In 1937 the Agricultural Code was amended 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 agriculture laws; the purpose of which are to protect the welfare and agricultural interests of the county.

From the meager beginning of plant quarantine on grape vines the duties of this department have expanded greatly to entail a large variety of duties. These are outlined briefly as follows:

PLANT QUARANTINE

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

Since San Joaquin County is a highly diversified agricultural area, it is thus correspondingly vulnerable to a large array of plant diseases and plant pests. 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 maximum protection is provided by the County Agricultural Department. This involves the inspection at all post-offices, freight lines, express companies, vessels, and transportation lines of all plant material, and conveyances which may carry injurious plant disease, insect pests, noxious weeds or animal pests. Whenever shipments are found in violation, disposition of such plant material is either by treatment, destruction under the supervision of the inspector, or return to place of origin.

PLANT DISEASE AND INSECT SURVEY

The purpose of this program is to find, if possible, the presence of any new pests to agriculture or any major pest which may have been introduced and established in this county. In the event a potentially serious pest is found, immediate eradication or control measures are taken to prevent further spread. To determine the extent of spread of these insects or plant diseases, survey work by trapping and visual inspection is carried out. Examples of plant disease survey carried out in this county are Chestnut Blight, Yellow Leaf Roll of Peach, and Grape Mosaic. Insects under survey are Japanese Beetle, Mexican Bean Beetle, Cherry Fruit Fly and Oriental Fruit Fly.

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. To prevent the spread of pests in this manner, it is the duty of the Agricultural Commissioner to inspect nursery stock and the premises where such stock is grown or sold.

All nurseries in the county are inspected at frequent intervals for the presence of plant pests. This work involves the careful examination of large numbers of each variety of plants and the premises.

ORCHARD AND FIELD INSPECTION

It is the duty of this office to enforce the provisions of the Agricultural Code relating to the control of insects and plant diseases which are pests to agriculture. Throughout the year, many inspections are made of various orchards, vegetable, and field crops for the purpose of determining the extent of damage by these established pests, and the control methods used. These pest control methods are noted, as are materials in current use and the advantages which such materials may have over those formerly used. Infestations and treated areas are inspected periodically to observe the degree of control, and records are kept on a monthly basis of the various operations in the county.

PEST CONTROL OPERATIONS

Under the regulation of Chapter 1a of the California Agricultural Code commercial pest control operations are carried out in San Joaquin County. As required by regulation all commercial operators register with this office to carry out work in this county. In addition, each operator is required to report monthly all work in the county. In this way, and through field inspection, this department keeps informed of commercial pest control operations through the year. During 1953, 22 aircraft operators, and 33 ground rig operators registered in San Joaquin County.

Injurious insecticides as defined by the Director of the California Department of Agriculture are arsenic, TEPP, Parathion, EPN, OMPA, and O-O-diethyl O-2(ethylmercapto)-ethyl thioposphate. The law requires a permit be obtained before application of any of these materials is made. If there are serious hazards involved either to neighboring crops, livestock, bees, and humans, or to the operator himself, the permit may not be granted. At the time the application for a permit is made, the regulations and safety precautions are discussed with the farmer. Protection to the applicant and his neighbors is provided by these methods since, in many instances, the applicant had no knowledge of the hazards involved in the use of injurious insecticides. During the year 99 permits were issued for the use of injurious insecticides in San Joaquin County.

Permits are issued by this department for the use of 2,4-D and related injurious herbicides. This year, 299 permits were issued which represented 45,672 acres sprayed with 2,4-D. According to the

rules and regulations for injurious herbicides, the equipment to be used for spraying is checked by our inspectors to make sure it meets the requirements of this county and the State Department of Agriculture. The regulations on wind velocity plus governing the nozzle size, pressure, and gallons per acre minimizes the possibility of damaging drift. The person applying for a permit must list the crops adjoining the field to be sprayed. If the adjoining crop is susceptible to the injurious herbicide, the permit may be refused or additional restrictions imposed.

STANDARDIZATION OF FRUIT, NUT, VEGETABLE, EGG, AND HONEY

The activity of standardization work is authorized under Chapter 2, Division 5, of the Agricultural Code. It has to do with the inspection of eggs, honey, walnuts, and thirty-two different fruits and vegetables to see that they comply with the specific standards specified in the code. It also includes a general regulation on mold, decay and insect damage on all other fresh fruits and vegetables having no specific minimum quality standards.

This office is responsible for the enforcement of all such standardization laws and is required to inspect fruits, nuts and vegetables, eggs and honey when being packed or whenever they are offered for sale. Inspectors visit packing houses, wholesale and distributing establishments and retail stores and markets daily, and by examination and tests of representative samples, determine that all provisions of the law as to quality, condition, pack and marks are complied with. Material found to be in violation is held by the inspector, a notice of such violation is issued to interested parties, together with instructions for the reconditioning of the commodity. Reconditioning is done under the direction of the inspector, and after reinspection to determine that the reconditioning has been properly done, the material is released for sale.

This is the fourth year we were requested by the Peach and Plum Advisory Board Officers to undertake inspection of their commodities during the marketing season. During the season, a total of 83,919 packages of peaches and 18,344 packages of plums were inspected and certified that they meet the requirements of the Marketing Order.

Section 771 of the Agricultural Code provides that wineries purchasing grapes on a sugar content basis shall have an official test made on each load delivered. This year five wineries required the services of eight authorized inspectors from this department. There were approximately 23,900 soluble solid tests made, and 7,986 certificates of inspection issued at these wineries.

The certification of agricultural produce represents one of the major activities of this department in standardization work. This is exemplified by the fact that 2,816 certificates were issued during the year. The certificate is of considerable importance, not only to facilitate movement of produce past state inspection stations but to insure the recipient at destination produce that meets minimum standards of the California Standardization Law. This service is of special importance to growers and shippers alike in this county since there is a heavy export of fruits and vegetables grown in San Joaquin County.

RODENT CONTROL

There are certain animals because of their habits are classified as serious agricultural pests, such as ground squirrels, field mice, gophers, and muskrats. Also, some of these rodents are the carriers of certain diseases transmissible to humans, such as plague and relapsing fever. For these reasons the California Agricultural Code gives the Agricultural Commissioner the power to control or eradicate these animal pests when circumstances require. It is the policy of this department to require the control of these pests and when necessary, issue legal abatement notices in order to protect other properties. To further facilitate the controlling 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 are prepared by the Agricultural Department and are sold virtually at cost.

BIRD CONTROL

During the year, many requests were received by this department for advice on the proper ways to control birds which were causing damage to agricultural crops. Control recommendation for these various species of birds are only made after field observations reveal crop losses. The poison baits and methods of 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

Many plants because of their habits, are detrimental to agricultural crops and are therefore declared by the Agricultural Code to be serious noxious weeds and subject to abatement or control measures. The Agricultural Commissioner is given the power and it is his duty to prevent the spread of such noxious weeds by means of seed or otherwise, and at the same time require the control or eradication of established weed pests. Inspections are made of ranches, roadways, ditch banks, railroad rights-of-way, for the presence of noxious weeds, and when found, this department initiates certain measures in cooperation with all interested parties.

For the last six years a special weed program has been carried out to help control or eradicate perennial noxious weeds on private property. To further assist the farmer in this program, the county through this department has made available powered spray rigs to apply herbicidal materials. This has been quite a factor to many farmers who do not have the necessary equipment to control noxious weeds on their property.

SEED AND GRAIN INSPECTION

Seeds sold within this county are inspected for noxious weed seeds and also examined for label information required by the California Seed Law. In cooperation with the California Crop Improvement Association all seed subject for certification is sampled and tagged under the supervision of this department.

Numerous lots of grain and hay are transported into this county for feeding purposes. These lots are inspected for noxious weed seeds, and all other quarantine regulations effecting such shipments. Whenever they are found to be in violation they are disposed of according to law.

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

APIARY INSPECTION

The purpose of bee inspection is to prevent the introduction and spread within the county, of diseases injurious to bees, maintain a registration list of apiaries, issue certificates of inspection, and properly dispose of all American Foulbrood colonies. During the 1953 year, inspection of seventeen apiaries in the county revealed 181 colonies contaminated with American Foulbrood. These colonies were destroyed according to the prescribed methods as outlined in the California Agricultural Code.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

Agricultural statistics are gathered throughout the year so comprehensive reports covering conditions, acreages, production and value of agricultural products of this county may be formed as required by Section 65.5 of the Agricultural Code. The current economic picture formed by these statistics gives farmers a solid basis to make future plans. These statistics are of value not only to the farmers, but to all connected with our huge agricultural industry.

MARKET ENFORCEMENT

Whenever controversies arise between growers and dealers or processors, the County Agricultural Commissioner's Office extends every possible effort to aid the Bureau of Market Enforcement by collecting necessary evidence concerning these cases. With this evidence, it is possible to offer a thorough presentation of facts on both sides resulting in a fair readjustment to all concerned. Many of these complaints are first received at this office and then all details concerning the complaint are transmitted to the bureau.

Investigations, hearings, and procedures set forth under the Produce Dealer's Act, the Processor's Law and Milk Control Law resulted in a net remittance of \$98,920.62 to growers of this county.

PUBLIC SERVICE

Notwithstanding the fact that the primary functions of the Agricultural Department have to do with Law Enforcement, considerable work is done which is classed as Public Service.

Many calls are received from home owners requesting information as to their garden troubles or problems. If the inquiry cannot be answered by telephone, personal calls are made to diagnose the trouble

and suggest remedies. Garden calls are welcomed, for they provide an opportunity to observe pest conditions in the metropolitan areas, and at the same time, afford the Department a chance to serve the home owners and give them the same protection and assistance that is given the farmers.

Frequent requests are received from persons who need direction as to the proper public agency they should contact for aid. The department endeavors to keep informed as to all the various agricultural and other public agencies in order to properly direct these persons.

Occasional talks are given by department personnel before club and group meetings on agricultural subjects and the work of the department. Cooperation of the public and an understanding on their part of the work of the department is most necessary, and for this reason, every opportunity to make personal contacts with the public is welcomed by the department personnel.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTAL DUTIES

In order to give the farmers of San Joaquin County the best possible service, the members of this department have various duties which they perform in addition to their regular duties. Each of these activities is designed to offer the agriculturalist more complete service.

Identification of Insects, Diseases, and Plants

Throughout the year, many insects, plants or plant diseases are brought in to be identified. This is an important function of our office since it is closely related to quarantine and nursery inspection, field and orchard inspection, plant pest control and weed control. Only after identification, can control of the pest be recommended. Sometimes, in this way, the spread of a serious pest can be stopped. If positive identification cannot be made, the specimen is sent to an insect taxonomist, plant pathologist, or plant taxonomist of the State Department of Agriculture.

Farm Meetings

Inspectors from this department attend farm meetings from time to time in order to keep in close contact with the 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

Photographs are used by this department as a method of recording agricultural information for later reference. The photographs are taken by our personnel and developed in our own darkroom, which saves time and money. Occasionally some of the black and white prints are submitted as evidence in cases where departmental enforcement of agricultural law is required. The foremost purpose of the photographs is for visual education at farm groups and other meetings.

Soil Tests

Many times the presence of alkali or too much salt concentration will cause plants to be dwarfed or to die. This service is performed in our own laboratory as an aid to the inspectors in making recommendations of treatments to be used.

Spraying of County Shade Trees

Once again, this department sprayed county sycamore trees for sycamore scale in order to prevent losses. This year, 550 sycamore trees were treated with 8,200 gallons of a light medium oil spray mixture.

Shop Work

The Agricultural Department has its own shop where spray rigs used for the county's special weed control program are kept in repair and cleaned daily. The equipment used for this purpose is designed and assembled by our shop personnel, constituting a considerable savings to the county.

Staff Meetings

Inspectors' meetings are held at the Stockton office on a monthly basis. These meetings are important to determine departmental policies and activities because they give the inspectors a chance to discuss problems of the department, changes in laws, and activities of each district in the county. In this way, more uniform service can be given to the farmer.

Weather Reports

Once each week during the summer months and once each month during the winter months, weather reports are sent to the United States Weather Bureau. These reports show crop growing conditions in this county and how they are affected by weather changes.

Publications

Each year this department issues news articles and an annual report for public information. The news articles keep the public informed on current problems in agriculture related to this department. This facilitates carrying out the duties of this office. The annual report keeps the public informed on acreage of each crop grown in this county and of the average price and yield. This year a pest control guide was prepared by this office to aid the farmer in carrying out proper pest control measures to protect their crops. The guide is in an easy to read outline form by crops giving time of application, pest to be controlled and material to be used.

CROP SUMMARY

San Joaquin County - Year 1953

The 1953 season weather conditions in San Joaquin County will be remembered as an unusual weather year. The year opened with a near approach to summer weather, winter temperatures came in the spring and spring temperatures in the summer. Many of our crops reflected the effects of such an irregular weather pattern, particularly the fruit and nut crops.

With January and much of February being unusually warm, resulted in early development of fruit and nut tree buds which caused them to be more vulnerable to spring frost injury. Frosty nights of irregular intensity the last part of February and on April 7th, 8th, and 9th caused injury to blossoms, but the most severe losses resulted from the low temperatures in the first part of April. Injuries were quite irregular in various localities ranging from slight to heavy damage. The lower tonnage produced by our fruit and nut trees has been mainly attributed to the effects of this late spring frost.

From January to late in April there was only a few light showers. However, in the last of April a general rain benefited almost all crops. Even though rainfall for the year was below normal, the cool overcast weather with frequent showers in the spring checked the decline of soil moisture, prolonged the ripening period of grains, and stimulated the growth of many crops. Moisture conditions for the season were adequate for most crops, due to the well timed spring showers.

Most of the summer remained moderately cool except for short periods of exceptionally hot days in mid-July and in mid-September. These high temperatures did not cause excessive sunburn on fruit but severely damaged walnuts and tomatoes in many localities. Fortunately, the fall season was dry and warm which permitted late crops to mature, resulting in a complete harvest of crops.

The following is a report covering a general summary of the important crops in San Joaquin County for 1953:

FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

Almonds

Frost damage last spring resulted in spotted yields in many orchards, especially in orchards that did not have adequate frost protection. Yield in some orchards were down 50% or more from last season; however, total tonnage only decreased 518 tons. In general, there was a wide variation in yield and prices during the 1953 season.

Apricots

The unusually hot weather in July caused considerable pit burn to the center of the fruit and lowered the quality extensively. This defect caused some food processors to divert some deliveries to dry yards. Consequently, processing tonnage was lowered, constituting a drop of 834 tons under last year's crop. Due to drop in quality, dried fruit tonnage increased approximately 150 tons. Prices in general were slightly higher than the year before.

Cherries

The adverse weather conditions during the blossom period produced a very spotted crop in many orchards. Heavy rains at harvest time caused relatively light damage to crops; thus quality was fairly good. Yields varied from tree to tree and from orchard to orchard making crop estimate difficult to judge. The prospect of a light crop stimulated market demands with prices advancing and holding firm all season. Processor's cherry prices increased \$90.00 per ton and fresh cherry shipments increased over \$100.00 per ton from last season. The 1,311 tons of black cherries processed for the season was 2,999 tons under the year before.

Chestnuts

The chestnut crop was below normal. Frost in the spring plus a heat wave when the nuts were filling, reduced the size of the total tonnage. Prices were slightly stronger this season.

Figs

Fig growers experienced a very poor season. The cannery tonnage produced this year was the lowest since 1941. There was a drop of over 400 tons under the 1952 crop year. Market demands were only fair and the quality was below normal. Growers had difficulty harvesting their crops due to spotted yields and in many cases operation costs exceeded the net returns.

Grapes

The quality and color of table grapes was only fair this season. The size of the bunches were smaller than normal with berry sizes in the bunches being irregular. Shot berries in the bunches were very noticeable throughout the main grape growing district. Sugar content of both table and juice grapes remained normal. The Tokay shipment to fresh market decreased 1,349,666 packages below the previous year. Furthermore, the tonnage of Tokays to wineries dropped tremendously, amounting to 38,109 tons under last year's figure. In juice grapes, 33,314 tons were shipped to eastern markets, representing a drop of 836 tons under the previous year. Shipments of juice grapes to winery totaled 83,743 tons, a decrease of 34,816 tons with an average price increase of \$12.25 per ton.

Olives

The acreage remained about the same as in past years. Yields were below normal and the quality of the fruit was only fair.

Peaches

Frost at blossom time caused a sharp decline in tonnage in many varieties. The tonnage to processors for cling peaches was 40,373 tons, or a drop of 13,870 tons from the previous year. Free-stone tonnage to canners dropped 4,213 tons below last year's crop. In general, both the quality and the general size of peaches for the year were good.

Pears

As in past years, most of the pear crop went for canning. Total production this season was lower, however, prices were somewhat higher than last year.

Plums

The plum shipments totaled 130,300 packages or an increase of 42,530 packages over last season. The quality was normal, with market demands strong all season for most varieties. Average price per package dropped 45 cents per container under 1952 average price.

Walnuts

Blight, sunburn, worms, decay and poor color was prevalent in walnuts, resulting in a high percentage of off grade nuts. This was probably augmented by prolonged cool, damp and overcast weather during the season with intervening heat spells. Consequently, the 7,033 tons yield was 963 tons under the previous year. Prices declined slightly.

FIELD CROPS

Alfalfa

The cool weather at the beginning of the growing season temporarily slowed down the growth of alfalfa plants and caused a slightly lower yield per acre this year. The first and second cutting suffered some damage in color appearance from damp weather; however, losses were not great. There was an increase of 7,740 acres over the previous year. Market conditions were only fair and prices were \$11.00 per ton lower.

Beans

Yields and quality were higher than last season, and for the third year, bean growers enjoyed excellent weather conditions at harvest time. Prices declined \$1.65 per CWT and acreage decreased approximately 1,000 acres from the 1952 season.

Field Corn

The yield and quality were normal. Prices were slightly lower than last season, resulting in reduction of eight dollars per ton. Also, the corn acreage decreased approximately 1,500 acres.

Grain Crop

The grain crop outlook at the beginning of the season was poor, however, timely spring rains produced good yields and fair quality. The average prices for barley, milo and wheat were slightly lower than in 1952.

Hay

The acreage declined 6,000 acres under the previous year. This year between 6,000 to 7,000 acres were pastured instead of being cut for hay.

Pasture

Range pasture grasses were held back by the lack of sufficient rains in January and February, however, timely spring rain plus a cool spring stimulated and prolonged the growth of grasses. Irrigated pasture acreage still expanding has increased 2,924 acres this year. The acreage of irrigated pasture has probably reached a peak, and it is not expected to change materially within the next few years.

Potatoes

Although quality and yield were good, market demands were poor all season. This was particularly true on the commercial grade or number two potatoes. Average price of \$1.65 constituted a drastic reduction under the previous season of \$3.75. In contrast, the acreage jumped 1,176 acres.

Rice

At the beginning of the season the cool weather held back the plants; however, favorable weather followed and plants produced satisfactory tonnage and quality. There was an extensive increase in acreage of 5,178 acres; however, the price declined only slightly.

Sugar Beet

There was a considerable increase in the acreage this year. The 17,550 acres represented an increase of 5,659 acres over the previous year. The yield and sugar content remained normal.

Sunflower

The quality and yield were normal. The acreage decreased by 285 acres. The price and yield increased slightly.

Sweet Potatoes

The 1,390 acres represented an increase of 385 acres over the previous year. Yields and quality were satisfactory. However, price dropped \$1.00 per bushel basket.

VEGETABLE CROPS

Asparagus

In 1953, the asparagus harvesting period started in February, and by April 1st food processors had started receiving deliveries. However, the intermittent cold periods, plus the cool spring held back the proper development of plant growth; consequently, the anticipated tonnage did not materialize as expected. However, due to the long harvesting period together with fair marketing demands, fresh shipments this season showed an increase of approximately 103,000 crates. Also, processed deliveries showed a gain of 543 tons over last year's production figures. The quality for the season was good; however, prices in both fresh shipments and processing were lower.

Carrots

The major portion of the carrot crop went for canning purposes. The acreage this season was slightly lower, a reduction of 215 acres. Fresh market demands were good for certain varieties; however, prices declined due to the large deliveries made to processing plants.

Celery

Celery growers experienced a very poor season. Marketing demands were weak all season combined with low prices. Market prices declined from \$2.10 per crate in 1952 to \$1.85 per crate for this year. Since 1951, prices and acreage have been declining. This year the acreage was 1,015 acres below the previous year.

Melons

Due to the mild summer, marketing demands this season were only fair and the price average was somewhat lower for each variety of melons. The most noted drop in prices occurred in watermelons. Yields and quality were satisfactory, and the total melon acreage remained very similar to last year's figures.

Onions

Growers of this crop experienced one of their worst seasons with exceptionally low prices. In many cases market returns would not pay the cost of harvesting; consequently, many acres were plowed under. Yields and quality were normal. There was a large increase in planted acreage; however, total acres harvested only increased 418 acres.

Peas

This year practically all of the pea crop went to processing plants. Yield and acreage were about the same as last year. The quality for the season was above normal due to favorable climatic conditions.

Spinach

The spinach crop set a new county record in yield of 6.30 tons per acre. Quality was good and practically all of the crop went to canners. There was a reduction of 353 acres from the previous year.

Strawberries

The most outstanding change for strawberries was the increase in yield. Production unit went up 430 crates per acre over last year's figures. The quality was satisfactory and bearing acres were 700 acres, a gain of 290 acres over last year.

Tomatoes

During the first part of the season growers experienced some difficulties with frost and cool summer weather; however, in general tomato growers had a good year. The tonnage of round tomatoes set a new county record of 17.9 tons per acre. Damage by worms and mould were at a minimum. Sunscald, overripe, and poor color were the most serious defects. Sunscald caused considerable loss in some fields, particularly in the pear type tomatoes.

FRUIT AND NUT CROPS
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY
YEAR - 1953

CROP	BEARING ACREAGE	PRODUCTION			F.O.B. VALUE	
		PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
Almonds	8,976	.55	4,937	Ton	\$450.00	\$ 2,221,650
Apricots	1,110	5.00	5,550	28#		8,880
		3.30	3,663	Pkg.	1.60	366,300
		.21	233	Ton	100.00	144,460
Cherries	1,099	3.90	4,286	Ton	240.00	1,028,640
Other		1.92	5,244	Ton	486.00	2,548,584
Cherries	2,731	.48	1,311	Ton	240.00	314,640
Chestnuts	105	.90	94	Ton	320.00	30,080
Figs	409	.03	12	Ton	100.00	1,200
		.70	286	Ton	90.00	25,740
			57	Ton	160.00	9,120
Grapes	30,563	1.09	33,314	Ton	95.00	3,164,830
Juice		2.74	83,743	Ton	34.00	2,847,262
Grapes	22,408	221.27	4,958,218	28#		8,924,792
Tokay		3.53	79,100	Pkg.	1.80	2,373,000
Grapes	1,589	31.00	49,259	Ton	30.00	91,129
All Other Wine		5.10	8,104	Ton	1.85	263,380
Misc'l Orchards	256			Ton	32.50	51,200
Nectarines	79	400.00	31,600	Acre	200.00	55,300
Olives	384	.60	230	28#	1.75	30,935
Peaches	2,099	74.66	156,711	Ton	134.50	219,395
Free		4.50	9,445	Pkg.	1.40	457,138
		.26	546	Ton	48.40	196,560
Peaches	5,809	6.95	40,373	Ton	360.00	2,220,515
Cling			10	Ton	55.00	2,400
Pears	90	.40	36	Ton	240.00	2,880
		5.40	486	Ton	80.00	36,450
Plums	863	151.02	130,330	28#	75.00	456,155
		.07	60	Pkg.	3.50	3,000
Prunes	229	106.31	24,345	Ton	50.00	85,207
		.15	34	Ton	3.50	7,140
Walnuts	12,126	.58	7,033	Ton	210.00	2,742,870
TOTAL						\$30,930,832

FIELD CROPS
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY
YEAR - 1953

CROP	BEARING ACREAGE	PRODUCTION			F.O.B. VALUE	
		PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
Alfalfa Hay	69,200	6.40	442,880	Ton	\$ 21.00	\$ 9,300,480
Barley	80,100	19.00	1,521,900	CWT	2.70	4,109,130
Beans, Dry	12,121	17.15	207,875	CWT	8.85	1,839,694
Corn, Grain	11,970	1.25	14,962	Ton	62.00	927,644
Corn, Husks			145	Ton	600.00	87,000
Grain, Sorghum	2,710	19.00	51,490	CWT	2.80	144,172
Hay, Grain	5,780	1.50	8,670	Ton	22.00	190,740
Hay, Wild	8,500	1.25	10,625	Ton	22.00	233,750
Oats	8,465	9.00	76,185	CWT	2.85	217,127
Range	209,100			Acre	4.00	836,400
Clover	89,040			Acre	45.00	4,006,800
Pasture Sudan Grass	1,795			Acre	35.00	62,825
Stubble	115,500			Acre	1.50	173,250
Potatoes	6,390	321.00	2,051,190	CWT	1.65	3,384,463
Pumpkin Canning		11.00	5,720	Ton	9.00	51,480
Stock	520	10.00	5,200	Ton	3.00	15,600
Rice	15,153	32.00	484,896	CWT	5.10	2,472,970
Silage, Corn	1,795	16.50	29,617	Ton	8.00	236,936
Sugar Beets * **	17,550	17.95	315,022	Ton	14.03	4,419,759
Sunflowers	3,205	11.50	36,857	CWT	9.00	331,713
Sweet Potatoes	1,390	220.00	305,800	Bskt	2.50	764,500
Wheat	12,300	11.00	135,300	CWT	3.60	487,080
TOTAL						\$34,293,513

Includes Federal Subsidy
1,500 Acres to be harvested in the spring of 1954

VEGETABLE CROPS
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY
YEAR - 1953

CROP	BEARING ACREAGE	PRODUCTION			F.O.B. VALUE		
		PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL	
Asparagus	Ship. Proc.	53,806	20.90	1,124,545	30# Pkg.	\$ 3.80	\$4,273,271
			.72	38,740	Ton	177.35	6,870,539
Beets, Table		75	17.00	1,275	Ton	40.00	51,000
Broccoli		160	2.50	400	Ton	160.00	64,000
Cabbage		35	300.00	10,500	Pkg.	1.75	18,375
Cauliflower		10	300.00	3,000	Pkg.	1.10	3,300
Carrots		375	16.50	6,187	Ton	31.50	194,890
Celery		2,565	386.00	990,090	Pkg.	1.85	1,831,666
Corn, Sweet		570	180.00	102,600	Pkg.	1.85	189,810
Cucumbers		260	5.00	1,300	Ton	49.60	64,480
Garlic		5	90.00	450	CWT	20.00	9,000
Lettuce		70	250.00	17,500	Pkg.	1.75	30,625
Melons	Cranshaw	165	7.50	1,237	Ton	35.00	43,295
	Cantaloupe	350	175.00	61,250	Pkg.	1.80	110,250
	Casaba	420	7.50	3,150	Ton	20.00	63,000
	Honeydew	510	7.50	3,825	Ton	20.00	76,500
	Persian	35	8.00	280	Ton	20.00	5,600
	Watermelon	1,425	13.50	19,237	Ton	19.00	365,503
Onions	Early*	2,430	600.00	1,458,000	50# Sk.	.35	510,300
	Late	740	610.00	451,400	Sk.	.75	338,550
Peas	Proc.	1,000	1.60	1,600	Ton	75.00	120,000
Peppers		250	12.00	3,000	Ton	70.00	210,000
Spinach		550	6.30	3,465	Ton	25.00	86,625
Squash		540	10.00	5,400	Ton	20.00	108,000
Strawberries		700	1,590.00	1,113,000	12 Bskt	2.00	2,226,000
Tomatoes	Ship	28,845	28.95	835,063	32# Pkg.	2.25	1,878,892
	Round		17.90	516,325	Ton	22.50	11,617,312
	Pear	1,130	13.00	14,690	Ton	27.50	403,975
Truck Garden Misc'l Vegetables		810			Acre	250.00	202,500
TOTAL						\$31,967,258	

* Approximately 1,000 acres not harvested, total planted acreage for early onion 3,430.

SEED CROPS
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY
YEAR - 1953

CROP	BEARING ACREAGE	PRODUCTION			F.O.B. VALUE	
		PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
Alfalfa Seed	1,220	600.00	732,000	Lb.	\$ 245	\$ 179,340
Asparagus Roots	125			Acre	420.00	52,500
Asparagus Seed			4,000	Lb.	2.00	8,000
Beans						
Certified Seed:						
*Blackeyes						5,709
*Dark Red Kidney						116,250
*Light Red Kidney						974,083
*Pinks						8,640
*White Kidney						9,789
Beet (Table Seed)	47	930.00	43,710	Lb.	.17	7,431
Bantaloupe Seed	36	110.00	3,960	Lb.	.40	1,584
Carrot Seed	15	365.00	5,475	Lb.	.33	1,807
Castor Bean Seed	879	1,590.00	1,397,610	Lb.	.09	125,785
Ladino Clover Seed	2,570	200.00	514,000	Lb.	.40	205,600
Millet Seed	245	1,500.00	367,500	Lb.	.04	14,700
Grape Vines						10,500
Nursery Other						165,000
Trees						224,000
Onion Seed	24	390.00	9,360	Lb.	1.20	11,232
Popcorn Seed	20	800.00	16,000	Lb.	.08	1,280
Potato Seed	620	220.00	136,400	CWT	2.25	306,900
Prarie Drome Seed	10	800.00	8,000	Lb.	.25	2,000
Pumpkin Seed	30	192.00	5,760	Lb.	.25	1,440
Rose Clover Seed	25	200.00	5,000	Lb.	.30	1,500
Safflower Seed	111	813.00	90,243	Lb.	.04	3,610
Squasn Seed	20	260.00	5,200	Lb.	.40	2,080
Sudan Grass Seed	150	10.00	1,500	CWT	6.00	9,000
Watermelon Seed	23	208.00	4,784	Lb.	.25	1,196
TOTAL						\$2,450,956

Accurate prices and production figures are not available at this time. Total income for these five crops is estimated.

ACREAGE CHANGES OF PERMANENT CROPS IN SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY
YEAR - 1953

CROP	1952 TOTAL ACRES	1953 REMOVALS	1953 NEW PLANTINGS	1953 BEARING ACRES	1953 NON- BEARING	1953 TOTAL ACRES
Almonds	10,380	340	220	8,976	1,284	10,260
Apples	12	0	0	12	0	12
Apricots	1,246	46	0	1,110	90	1,200
Chestnuts	111	3	0	105	3	108
Cherries	4,351	127	220	3,830	614	4,444
Figs	410	1	0	409	0	409
Grapes, Juice	32,553	1,730	93	30,563	353	30,916
Grapes, Raisin	909	49	35	806	89	895
Grapes, Other Table	919	171	35	783	0	783
Grapes, Tokay	23,025	389	54	22,408	282	22,690
Olives	437	1	0	384	52	436
Nectarines	97	0	62	79	80	159
Peaches, Cling	6,925	215	634	5,809	1,535	7,344
Peaches, Free	2,503	171	119	2,099	352	2,451
Pear	133	0	0	90	43	133
Persimmons	8	0	0	8	0	8
Plums	1,002	43	25	863	121	984
Prunes	293	54	0	229	10	239
Walnuts	13,412	127	301	12,126	1,460	13,586
Misc. Fruits & Nuts	<u>712</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>133</u>	<u>236</u>	<u>609</u>	<u>845</u>
TOTAL	99,438	3,467	1,931	90,925	6,977	97,902

PERMANENT CROPS IN SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY
YEAR - 1953

CROP & VARIETY	NON BEARING		CROP & VARIETY	NON BEARING	
	ACREAGE	ACREAGE		ACREAGE	ACREAGE
ALMONDS			GRAPES (Raisin)		
Drake	7	348	Muscat	35	179
Eureka	0	1	Thompson Seedless	54	619
I X L	0	108	Zante Currant	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>
Jordanola	244	570	Total	89	806
Mission	271	3,242			
Ne Plus Ultra	102	508	GRAPES (Table)		
Non Pareil	624	3,791	Cardinal	0	39
Peerless	21	364	Concord	0	6
Other	<u>15</u>	<u>44</u>	Concord	0	193
Total	1,284	8,976	Emperor	0	35
			Malaga	0	148
APPLES			Ribier	0	22,408
Astrachan	0	10	Tokay	282	<u>362</u>
Golden Delicious	0	0	Other	<u>0</u>	
Other	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	Total	282	23,191
Total	0	12			
			GRAPES (Wine)		
APRICOTS			Alicante	2	4,646
Blenheim & Royal	10	633	Burger	0	883
Moorpark & Hemskirk	0	8	Carignane	243	7,466
Tilton	80	468	Colombar	0	30
Other	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	F. Reising	0	10
Total	90	1,110	Golden Chasselas	0	80
			Grenache	3	992
CHERRIES			Mataro	0	31
Bing	291	1,641	Mission	10	1,716
Black Republican	2	27	Palomino	0	1,113
Chapman	8	160	Petite Sirah	0	354
Lambert	21	266	Sauvignon Blanc	0	23
Royal Ann	173	1,099	Zinfandel	47	12,468
Tartarian	43	572	Other White	0	148
Other	<u>76</u>	<u>65</u>	Other Dark	<u>48</u>	<u>603</u>
Total	614	3,830	Total	353	30,563
CHESTNUTS (All)	3	105	NECTARINES		
FIGS			John Rivers	20	15
Black	0	30	Other	<u>60</u>	<u>64</u>
Kadota	<u>0</u>	<u>379</u>	Total	80	79
Total	0	409	OLIVES		
			Ascolano	0	74
FILBERTS (All)	0	1	Manzanillo	44	86
			Mission	8	208
			Other	<u>0</u>	<u>16</u>
			Total	52	384

<u>CROP & VARIETY</u>	NON BEARING		<u>CROP & VARIETY</u>	NON BEARING	
	<u>ACREAGE</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u>		<u>ACREAGE</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u>
PEACHES (Cling)			PLUMS		
Andora	23	126	Beauty	0	3
Carolyn	52	71	Burbank	0	10
Cortez	167	71	Climax	0	8
Fortuna	29	195	Duarte	18	102
Gaume	267	999	Grand Duke	0	3
Gomes (Stuart)	122	496	Kelsey	0	4
Halford	292	1,336	President	2	95
Johnson	0	125	Santa Rosa	42	235
Libbee	0	45	Tragedy	10	235
Palora	302	1,107	Wickson	0	3
Peak	23	216	Other	<u>49</u>	<u>165</u>
Phillips	2	448			
Sims	0	79	Total	121	863
Walton	18	57			
Other	<u>238</u>	<u>438</u>	PRUNES		
Total	1,535	5,809	French	0	16
			Imperial	0	0
PEACHES (Free)			Robe De Sergeant	0	9
Babcock	1	4	Sugar	<u>10</u>	<u>204</u>
Crawford	0	3			
Early Elberta	0	28	Total	10	229
Elberta	236	895	QUINCES (All)	0	11
J. H. Hale	12	147			
Lovell	0	257	WALNUTS		
Muir	0	151	Concord	3	44
Salway	1	20	Eureka	213	2,911
Other	<u>102</u>	<u>594</u>	Franquette	134	3,225
Total	352	2,099	Hartley	494	231
			Mayette	8	726
PEARS			Payne	342	4,625
Bartlett	43	85	Placentia	0	87
Beurre Hardy	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	Other	60	166
Total	43	90	Seedling	<u>206</u>	<u>111</u>
			Total	1,460	12,126
PERSIMMONS (All)	0	8	BLACK WALNUTS	609	224
			ASPARAGUS	53,806	5,789

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

BEARING ACREAGE

CROP	YEAR 1938	YEAR 1943	YEAR 1948	YEAR 1953
Almonds	3,957	5,367	7,693	8,976
Apples	32	33	36	12
Apricots	1,712	1,784	1,777	1,110
Cherries	4,511	4,178	4,119	3,830
Chestnuts	251	181	139	105
Figs	524	510	500	409
Grapes, Juice	34,063	31,781	33,444	30,563
Grapes, Raisin	902	990	885	806
Grapes, Table	1,627	1,374	1,215	783
Grapes, Tokay	17,565	17,389	19,686	22,408
Olives	365	350	348	384
Nectarines	115	166	184	79
Peaches, Cling	3,508	3,870	5,428	5,809
Peaches, Free	2,740	3,135	3,079	2,099
Pears	396	135	142	90
Persimmons	5	12	14	8
Plums	1,699	1,261	1,113	863
Prunes	1,320	889	688	229
Walnuts	8,580	9,357	9,720	12,126

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

BEARING ACREAGE

CROP	YEAR 1938	YEAR 1943	YEAR 1948	YEAR 1953
Alfalfa Hay	41,031	40,542	54,774	69,200
Barley	104,734	78,541	86,627	80,100
Beans, All	28,244	22,303	21,399	18,059
Corn, Grain	11,834	16,144	10,053	11,970
Flax Seed	3,893	130	200	0
Grain Sorghum	9,363	6,324	5,290	2,710
Hay, Grain	20,935	21,804	12,764	5,780
Hay, Wild	11,369	22,411	10,335	8,500
Oats	11,050	12,400	9,390	8,465
Pasture, Range	236,721	210,000	234,124	209,100
Pasture, Ladino Clover	11,443	25,686	50,449	89,040
Pasture, Sudan Grass	4,916	2,433	1,599	1,795
Potatoes	8,930	7,760	6,434	6,390
Pumpkins	587	489	605	520
Rice	2,659	2,681	6,195	15,153
Silage Corn	2,501	1,670	615	1,795
Sugar Beets	14,835	7,250	7,976	17,550
Sunflowers	1,606	1,563	1,052	3,205
Sweet Potatoes	2,121	1,606	1,630	1,390
Wheat	60,787	23,237	13,826	12,300

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

BEARING ACREAGE

CROP	YEAR 1938	YEAR 1943	YEAR 1948	YEAR 1953
Asparagus	27,646	36,938	45,130	53,806
Beets, Table	90	420	35	75
Broccoli	20	180	4	160
Cabbage	100	250	76	35
Cauliflower	100	100	88	10
Carrots	322	2,653	626	375
Celery	6,583	5,950	3,950	2,565
Corn, Sweet	600	707	446	570
Garlic	30	30	20	5
Lettuce	550	160	81	70
Melons, All	3,054	1,481	2,505	2,905
Onions	859	1,700	2,424	3,170
Peas	2,017	4,200	913	1,000
Peppers	80	70	70	250
Spinach	534	1,500	560	550
Squash	326	439	212	540
Strawberries	92	40	212	700
Tomatoes, Round	1,446	14,000	22,395	28,845
Tomatoes, Pear	4,238	6,500	2,276	1,130

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY
YEAR - 1953

APIARY PRODUCTS

Honey	600,680 Lbs.	@	.105		\$ 63,071.00
Bees Wax	6,610 Lbs.	@	.38		2,512.00
Queen Bees	5,400 Queens	@	1.00		5,400.00
Pollenization	6,275 Colonies	@	3.00		<u>18,825.00</u>
Total					\$ 89,808.00

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Milk and Milk Products	\$ 15,839,000.00
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LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle and Calves	\$ 10,107,009.00	
Hogs	2,289,688.00	
Sheep and Wool	<u>2,537,552.00</u>	
Total		\$ 14,934,249.00

POULTRY

Chickens	\$ 1,129,369.00	
Eggs	2,770,677.00	
Turkeys	<u>1,042,531.00</u>	
Total		4,942,577.00

SUMMARY

Fruit and Nut Crops	\$ 30,930,832.00	
Field Crops	34,293,513.00	
Vegetable Crops	31,967,258.00	
Seed Crops	2,450,956.00	
Apiary Products	89,808.00	
Dairy Products	15,839,000.00	
Livestock	14,934,249.00	
Poultry Products	<u>4,942,577.00</u>	
GRAND TOTAL		\$ 135,448,193.00

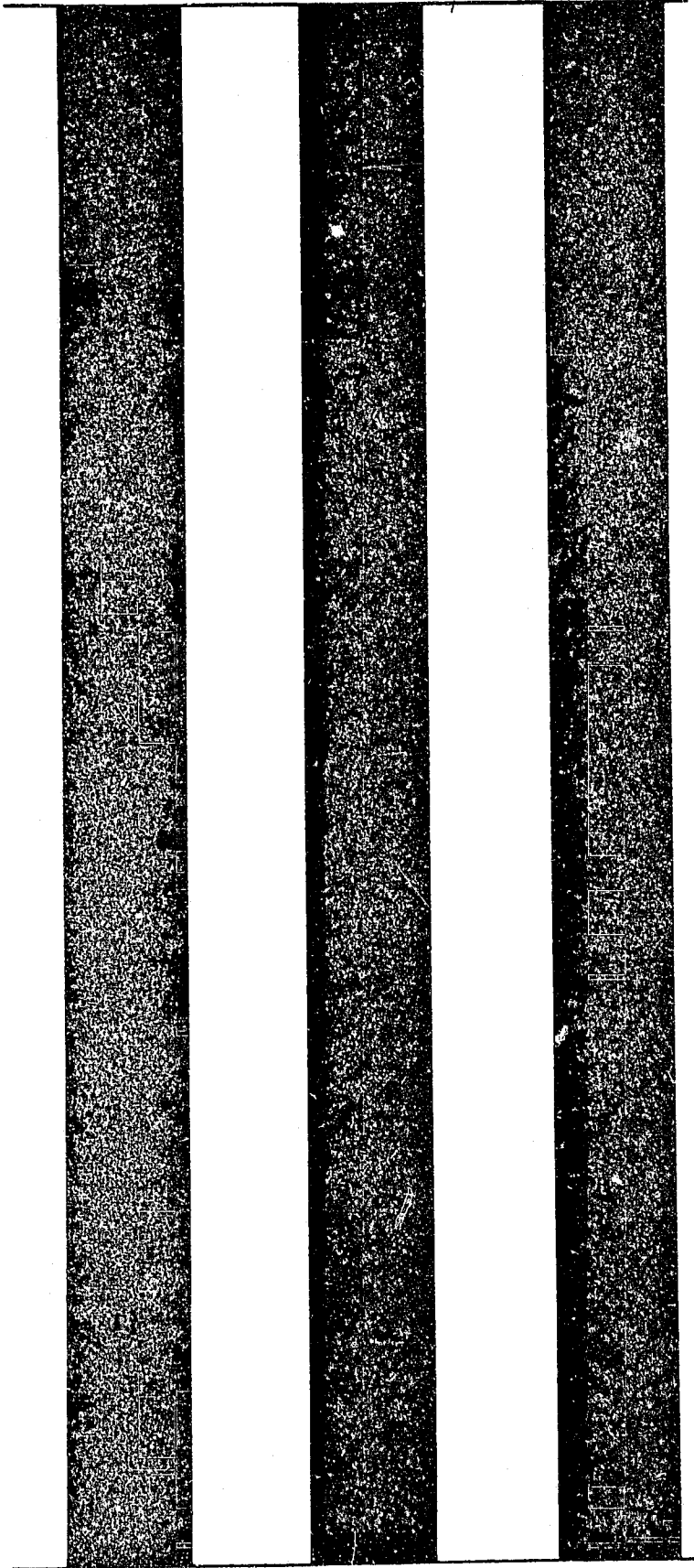
FINANCIAL REPORT SUMMARY
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1953
 AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT & SPECIAL WEED CONTROL

CLASSIFICATION

Administration	\$24,682.79	
Plant Quarantine	15,071.60	
Fruit, Nut, Vegetable, Honey and Egg Standardization	17,572.11	
Field and Orchard Inspection	24,021.24	
Nursery Inspection	2,165.98	
Seed Inspection	2,094.81	
Rodent Control	14,155.48	
Weed Control	12,263.63	
Apiary Inspection	1,377.83	
Crop Statistics	13,249.61	
Fairs and Exhibits	468.12	
General	<u>4,116.56</u>	
		\$131,239.76
COLLECTIONS REMITTED TO COUNTY TREASURER		\$ 14,532.63

SPECIAL WEED CONTROL BUDGET

Salaries and Wages		\$31,357.52
Maintenance and Operation		22,894.58
Capital Outlay		<u>3,381.35</u>
		\$57,633.45



1954

1954 AGRICULTURAL REPORT



COUNTY
OF
SAN JOAQUIN

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

Department of Agriculture

AUSTIN E. MAHONEY
AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER

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-first 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. Prices are reported on a 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

PERSON L

Stockton Office Hazelton and B Streets Stockton HO 6-6806

Austin E. Mahoney	Agricultural Commissioner
Lester R. Brumbaugh	Chief Deputy Commissioner
Mark A. Huberty	Deputy Commissioner
Kenneth W. Jones	Linden District
John Odelberg	Stockton District
Elmer T. Pahl	Seed Inspection & Certification
John R. Solari	Roberts Island District
Dwight V. Smith	Quarantine & Standardization
Marvin Switzenberg	Weed Control Supervisor
Don Zuckswert	Entomologist
D. V. Widney	Warehouse
Elna Benjamin	Bookkeeper & Stenographer
Geraldine Hodge	Stenographer Clerk

Lodi Office 210 North Sacramento Street Lodi 8-1432

George Stipe	Deputy Commissioner
L. F. Ashley	Victor District
Paul Switzenberg	Thornton District
Leslie Todd	Terminus District
Doris Storz	Typist Clerk

Manteca Office 392 South 99 Highway Manteca 797

Nick J. Wolter	Supervising Inspector
Walton Bauer	French Camp District
Allen Bugbee	Ripon District
Jess Grisham	Manteca District
Joseph F. Silva	Escalon District

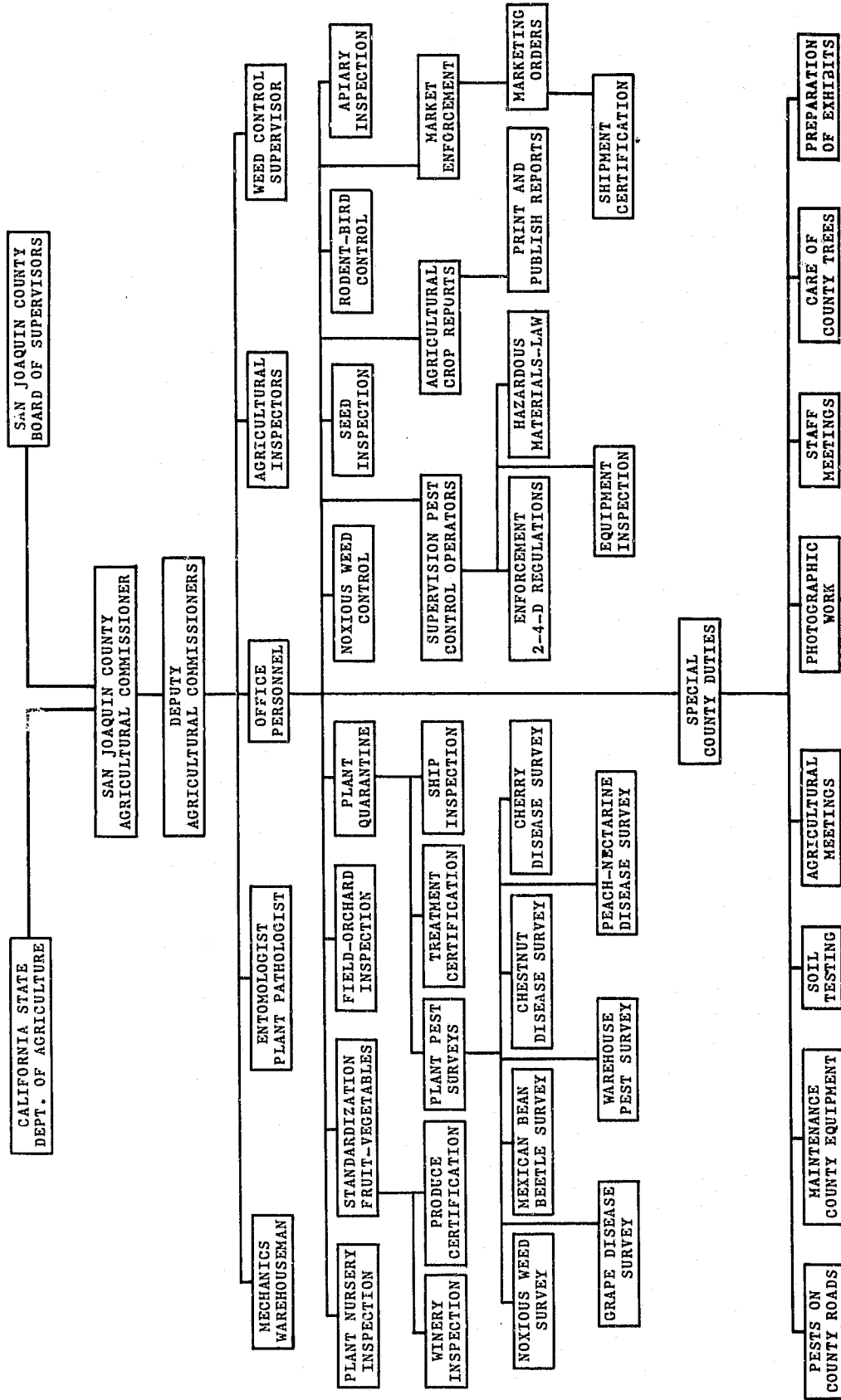
Tracy Office Tracy City Hall Tracy 605, Ext. 10

Aage R. Tugel	Deputy Commissioner
Wilfred McDaniel	South Tracy District

SPECIAL WEED CONTROL PROJECT

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

FUNCTIONS OF THE SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

It was in the year 1881 that the Board of Supervisors appointed three residents to act as the County Board of Horticulture for San Joaquin County. Their duties as a law enforcing agency were at that time, as now, to, "Protect and promote the Horticultural and Agricultural interests of the state." In 1910 the Board of Supervisors, acting upon the instructions of the State Director of Agriculture, appointed the first person to act as their Horticultural Commissioner.

In 1937 the Agricultural Code was amended 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 purpose of which are to protect the welfare and agricultural interests of the county.

From the meager beginning of plant quarantine on grape vines the duties of this department have expanded greatly to entail an ever increasing number of duties. 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; and apiary inspection. These various duties are outlined very briefly as follows:

PLANT QUARANTINE

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

Since San Joaquin County is a highly diversified agricultural area, it is thus correspondingly vulnerable to a large array of plant diseases and other plant pests. 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 maximum protection is provided by the County Agricultural Department. This involves the inspection at all post-offices, freight lines, express companies, vessels, and transportation lines of all plant material, and conveyances which may carry injurious plant disease, insect pests, noxious weeds or animal pests. Whenever shipments are found in violation, disposition of such plant material is either by treatment, destruction under the supervision of the inspector, or return to place of origin.

PLANT CERTIFICATION

When certification as to pest conditions or pest treatment is required by another state or foreign country, it is the duty of this office to examine such plant materials and issue the necessary certificates. Throughout the year many sanitary and fumigation certificates were issued to accommodate persons wishing to ship plant material to foreign countries. In addition to certification of shipments, shipping permits and certificates of inspection of nursery stock after thorough inspection were placed on all interstate shipments.

POSTENTRY INSPECTION

The federal Nursery Stock, Plant and Seed Quarantine Number 37 provides that certain foreign plant materials are permitted entry into the United States under certain restrictions including an approved growing ground for postentry inspections. During 1954 there were several lots of plant material imported into this county, and we assisted the state pathologists in the inspection of this nursery stock. No unusual diseases were found.

PLANT DISEASE AND INSECT SURVEY

The function of this work is to conduct surveys of crops, properties, and miscellaneous plant materials for new pests that may have been introduced into this area. In the event a potentially serious pest is found, immediate eradication or control measures are taken to prevent further spread. To determine the extent of spread of these insects or plant diseases, survey work by trapping and visual inspection is carried out. Examples of plant disease survey carried out in this county are Chestnut Blight, Yellow Leaf Roll of Peach, and Grape Mosaic. Insects under survey are Japanese Beetle, Mexican Bean Beetle, Cherry Fruit Fly, Oriental Fruit Fly, Clover Case Bearer, and Khapra Beetle.

NURSERY INSPECTION

Serious agricultural pests may be carried on various types of nursery stock which include trees and plants used for the production of our food crops or to decorate our gardens. To prevent the spread of pests in this manner, it is the duty of the Agricultural Commissioner to inspect nursery stock and the premises where such stock is grown or sold.

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

ORCHARD AND FIELD INSPECTION

The provisions of the Agricultural Code relating to the control of insects and plant diseases which are pests to agriculture are methodically enforced by this office. Throughout the year, many inspections are made of various orchards, vegetable, and field crops for the purpose of determining the extent of damage by these established pests, and the control methods used. These pest control methods are noted, as are materials in current use and the advantages which such materials may have over those formerly used. Infestations and treated areas are inspected periodically to observe the degree of control, and records are kept on a monthly basis of the various operations in the county.

PEST CONTROL OPERATIONS

Commercial pest control operations are carried out in San Joaquin County according to the regulations of Chapter 1a of the California Agricultural Code. As required by regulation all commercial operators register with this office to carry out work in this county. In addition, each operator is required to report

monthly all work in the county. In this way, and through field inspection, this department keeps informed of commercial pest control operations through the year. During 1954, 22 aircraft operators and 32 ground rig operators registered in San Joaquin County.

Injurious insecticides as defined by the Director of the California Department of Agriculture are arsenic, TEPP, Parathion, EPN, OMPA, and O-O-diethyl O-2(ethylmercapto)-ethyl thioposphate. The law requires a permit be obtained before application of any of these materials is made. If there are serious hazards involved either to neighboring crops, livestock, bees, and humans, or to the operator himself, the permit may not be granted. At the time the application for a permit is made, the regulations and safety precautions are discussed with the farmer. Protection to the applicant and his neighbors is provided by these methods since, in many instances, the applicant had no knowledge of the hazards involved in the use of injurious insecticides. During the year 128 permits were issued for the use of injurious insecticides in San Joaquin County.

Permits are issued by this department for the use of 2,4-D and related injurious herbicides. This year, 366 permits were issued which represented 59,044 acres sprayed with 2,4-D. According to the rules and regulations for injurious herbicides, the equipment to be used for spraying is checked by our inspectors to make sure it meets the requirements of this county and the State Department of Agriculture. The regulations on wind velocity plus governing the nozzle size, pressure, and gallons per acre minimizes the possibility of damaging drift. The person applying for a permit must list the crops adjoining the field to be sprayed.

STANDARDIZATION OF FRUIT, NUT, VEGETABLE, EGG, AND HONEY

The activity of standardization work is authorized under Chapter 2, Division 5, of the Agricultural Code. It has to do with the inspection of eggs, honey, walnuts, and thirty-two different fruits and vegetables to see that they comply with the specific standards specified in the code. It also includes a general regulation on mold, decay and insect damage on all other fresh fruits and vegetables having no specific minimum quality standards.

This office is responsible for the enforcement of all such standardization laws and is required to inspect fruits, nuts and vegetables, eggs, and honey when being packed or whenever they are offered for sale. Inspectors visit packing houses, wholesale and distributing establishments and retail stores and markets daily, and by examination and tests of representative samples, determine that all provisions of the law as to quality, condition, pack and marks are complied with. Material found to be in violation is held by the inspector, a notice of such violation is issued to interested parties, together with instructions for the reconditioning of the commodity. Reconditioning is done under the direction of the inspector, and after reinspection to determine that the reconditioning has been properly done, the material is released for sale.

This is the fifth year we were requested by the Peach and Plum Advisory Board Officers to undertake inspection of their commodities during the marketing season. During the season, a total of 98,400 packages of peaches and 11,200 packages of plums were inspected and certified that they meet the requirements of the Marketing Order.

Section 771 of the Agricultural Code provides that wineries purchasing grapes on a sugar content basis shall have an official test made on each load delivered. This year several wineries required the services of this department to carry out the requirements of Section 771.

The certification of agricultural produce represents one of the major activities of this department in standardization work. This is exemplified by the fact that 2,975 certificates were issued during the year. The certificate is of considerable importance, not only to facilitate movement of produce past state inspection stations but to insure the recipient at destination produce that meets minimum standards of the California Standardization Law. This service is of special importance to growers and shippers alike in this county since there is a heavy export of fruits and vegetables grown in San Joaquin County.

RODENT CONTROL

Such animals as ground squirrels, field mice, gophers, and muskrats, due to their destructive habits are serious agricultural pests. Also, some of these rodents are the carriers of certain diseases transmissible to humans, such as plague and relapsing fever. For these reasons the California Agricultural Code gives the Agricultural Commissioner the power to control or eradicate these animal pests when circumstances require. It is the policy of this department to require the control of these pests and when necessary, issue legal abatement notices in order to protect other properties. To further facilitate the controlling 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 are prepared by the Agricultural Department and are sold virtually at cost.

BIRD CONTROL

Numerous requests were received by this office during the year for information regarding the proper control of birds which were causing damage to agricultural crops. Control recommendations for these various species of birds are only made after field observations reveal crop losses. The poison baits and methods of 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

Many plants because of their habits, are detrimental to agricultural crops and are therefore declared by the Agricultural Code to be serious noxious weeds and subject to abatement or control measures. The Agricultural Commissioner is given the power and it is his duty to prevent the spread of such noxious weeds by means of seed or otherwise, and at the same time require the control or eradication of established weed pests. Inspections are made of ranches, roadways, ditch banks, railroad rights-of-way, for the presence of noxious weeds, and when found, this department initiates certain measures in cooperation with all interested parties.

For the last seven years a special weed program has been carried out to help control or eradicate perennial noxious weeds on private property. To further assist the farmer in this program, the county through this department has made available powered spray rigs to apply herbicidal materials. This has been quite a factor to many farmers who do not have the necessary equipment to control noxious weeds on their property.

SEED AND GRAIN INSPECTION

Seeds sold within this county are inspected for the possible presence of noxious weed seeds and also examined for proper label information required by the California Seed Law. In cooperation with the California Crop Improvement Association all seed subject to certification is sampled and tagged under the supervision of this department.

Numerous lots of grain and hay are transported into this county for feeding purposes. These lots are inspected for the possible presence of noxious weed seeds, and all other quarantine regulations effecting such shipments. Whenever they are found to be in violation they are disposed of according to law.

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

APIARY INSPECTION

To protect the bee industry within the county, inspection of apiaries is carried out to prevent the introduction and spread of diseases injurious to bees. Colonies infested with American Foul-brood are fumigated to kill the diseased bees and then burned according to the prescribed method as outlined in the California Agricultural Code. In addition, a registration list of apiaries is maintained, certificates of inspection issued, and records of apiary moving permits are administered by this department.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

As required by Section 65.5 of the Agricultural Code agricultural statistics are gathered throughout the year so a comprehensive report covering conditions, acreages, production and value of agricultural products of this county may be formed. The current economic picture formed by these statistics gives farmers a solid basis to make future plans. These statistics are of value not only to the farmers, but to all connected with our huge agricultural industry.

MARKET ENFORCEMENT

The county Agricultural Commissioner's Office extends every possible effort to aid the Bureau of Market Enforcement by collecting necessary evidence concerning cases involving controversies arising between growers and dealers. With this evidence, it is possible to offer a thorough presentation of facts on both sides resulting in a fair readjustment to all concerned. Many of these complaints are first received at this office and then all details concerning the complaint are transmitted to the bureau.

Investigations, hearings, and procedures set forth under the Produce Dealer's Act, the Processor's Law and Milk Control Law resulted in a net remittance of \$52,920 to growers of this county.

PUBLIC SERVICE

Notwithstanding the fact that the primary functions of the Agricultural Department have to do with Law Enforcement, considerable work is done which is classed as Public Service.

Many calls are received from home owners requesting information as to their garden troubles or problems. If the inquiry cannot be answered by telephone, personal calls are made to diagnose the trouble and suggest remedies. Garden calls are welcomed, for they provide an opportunity to observe pest conditions in the metropolitan areas, and at the same time, afford the Department a chance to serve the home owners and give them the same protection and assistance that is given the farmers.

Frequent requests are received from persons who need direction as to the proper public agency they should contact for aid. The department endeavors to keep informed as to all the various agricultural and other public agencies in order to properly direct these persons.

Occasional talks are given by department personnel before club and group meetings on agricultural subjects and the work of the department. Cooperation of the public and an understanding on their part of the work of the department is most necessary, and for this reason, every opportunity to make personal contacts with the public is welcomed by the department personnel.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTAL DUTIES

There are a number of activities carried out by members of this department as supplemental to our regular duties. These activities are designed to facilitate the operation of this Department and extend to agriculturalists more complete service.

Identification of Insects, Diseases, and Plants

Throughout the year, many insects, plants or plant diseases are brought in to be identified. This is an important function of our office since it is closely related to quarantine and nursery inspection, field and orchard inspection, plant pest control and weed control. Only after identification, can control of the pest be recommended. Sometimes, in this way, the spread of a serious pest can be stopped. If positive identification cannot be made, the specimen is sent to an insect taxonomist, plant pathologist, or plant taxonomist of the State Department of Agriculture.

Farm Meetings

Inspectors from this department attend farm meetings from time to time in order to keep in close contact with the 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

Photographs are used by this department as a method of recording agricultural information for later reference. The photographs are taken by our personnel and developed in our own darkroom, which saves time and money. Occasionally some of the black and white prints are submitted as evidence in cases where departmental enforcement of agricultural law is required. The foremost purpose of the photographs is for visual education at farm groups and other meetings.

Soil Tests

Many times the presence of alkali or too much salt concentration will cause plants to be dwarfed or to die. This service is performed in our own laboratory as an aid to the inspectors in making recommendations of treatments to be used.

Spraying of County Shade Trees

Once again, this department sprayed county sycamore trees for sycamore scale in order to prevent losses. This year, 555 sycamore trees were treated with 8,400 gallons of a light medium oil spray mixture.

Shop Work

The Agricultural Department has its own shop where spray rigs used for the county's special weed control program are kept in repair and cleaned daily. The equipment used for this purpose is designed and assembled by our shop personnel, constituting a considerable savings to the county.

Staff Meetings

Inspectors' meetings are held at the Stockton office on a monthly basis. These meetings are important to determine departmental policies and activities because they give the inspectors a chance to discuss problems of the department, changes in laws, and activities of each district in the county. In this way, more uniform service can be given to the farmer.

Weather Reports

Once each week during the summer months and once each month during the winter months, weather reports are sent to the United States Weather Bureau. These reports show crop growing conditions in this county and how they are affected by weather changes.

Publications

Each year this department issues several news articles, a pest control guide, and an agricultural crop report for public information. These various publications are sent to radio stations, newspapers, local farm papers, and persons interested in agriculture work to give them a better knowledge of what is happening in agriculture.

Crop Summary
San Joaquin County - Year 1954

Weather conditions during the 1954 season proved highly favorable for the development and harvesting of most crops. Since climatic conditions affect the progress of all agricultural crops, no report would be complete without a brief review of the year's weather conditions.

January and much of February were months of many foggy days, overcast skies, intermittent rains coupled with a wide range of temperatures which was satisfactory for the development of most pasture grasses, grain crops, and orchard cover crops. The unusually warm weather in the last part of February and the first part of March accelerated the swelling of fruit buds and stimulated the growth of most crops. By March 10, most of the almond trees had responded to the spring-like weather and the majority of the different almond varieties were in full bloom. On March 12, 13, and 14 frost occurred and did considerable damage to almond and strawberry blossoms where no frost protection was used. Injuries were quite irregular in various localities, ranging from moderate to heavy damage. The lower tonnage produced this year by the almond trees has been mainly attributed to these low temperatures.

From January to late in April there were intermittent rains with heavy rains occurring near the last part of March, which were beneficial to most crops. Even though rainfall for this year was below normal, the cool overcast weather with timely spring showers checked the decline of soil moisture and stimulated the growth of many crops. The intermittent rains and sunshine during the blossom period of fruit trees contributed to a fair set of peaches, cherries, prunes, and plums. Moisture conditions for the season were adequate for the majority of crops, due to the well timed spring showers.

Most of the spring and summer remained moderately cool except for short periods of exceptionally hot days in June, July and September. The high temperatures in the middle part of September caused severe damage to walnuts and tomatoes in many localities. Fortunately, the fall season was dry and warm which permitted late crops to mature, resulting in a complete harvest for most crops.

FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

Almonds

Frost damage last spring resulted in spotted yields in many orchards, especially in orchards that did not have adequate frost protection. Yields decreased considerably with large variance between orchards. The overall tonnage drop for the county was 1,518 tons; however, prices increased some. This represented the second year for this crop to drop in production.

Apricots

As usual most of the fruit went to the canneries. Prices stayed about the same; however, there was an increase of 1,200 tons over the previous year.

Cherries

The cherry crop was very heavy and as might be expected, fruit sizes were averaging below normal. Consequently, in some orchards part of the crop was never harvested. This also reflected in the sharp drop of 1,300 tons of black varieties for shipping. Due to the small sizes and stimulation of increased prices there was a 1,750 tonnage increase to canners. The Royal Anns dropped 900 tons below last year.

Chestnuts

The crop as a whole was normal; however, size was smaller due to the heat during the filling out stage of the nuts. Moreover, prices were slightly lower.

Figs

Most of this crop went to the cannery. Yields were spotted and as a whole represented a below normal crop. Due to poor margin of profit 207 acres were pulled out.

Grapes

The excellent weather conditions during harvest season permitted grape growers to pick their entire crop without any losses. Tokay shipments to fresh market decreased 144,401 packages below the previous year. The tonnage of Tokays to wineries increased 7,414 tons above last year's figures. For juice grapes, there were 36,871 tons shipped to eastern markets, which represents an increase of 3,557 tons more than the previous year. Shipments of juice grapes to wineries totaled 91,628 tons, an increase of 7,885 tons. Prices of both shipping and winery deliveries remained very similar to last year's prices.

Olives

Crop production compared with last year increased 38 per cent. The quality was good, but the size of fruit in general was smaller. A considerable amount of the crop went for olive oil.

Peaches (Cling)

The cling peach harvest season started August 5th and extended until around September 15th. Size and quality were slightly below normal. This year some trouble was experienced with brown rot and mildew, due to the dewy mornings and overcast skies occurring during the growing season. There was 40,445 tons delivered to food processors which represents only a 72 ton increase over last year.

Peaches (Freestone)

As in cling peaches, freestone peach growers experienced some difficulties with brown rot and mildew during the growing season. Shipments of fresh peaches increased 24,665 packages and cannery deliveries remained about the same as last year.

Pears

Most notable about the pear crop was the tremendous increase in yield. From 486 tons in 1953 to 1,168 tons which represents over a 40 per cent increase for this year. As in the past, most of the pear crop went to canneries.

Plums

The plum market throughout the season was strong, however, there was considerable price variations between varieties. Eastern and local plum shipments totaled 105,546 crates, a drop of 24,784 packages under last season's total shipments.

Walnuts

The acreage of this crop gained 466 acres, and the tonnage went up 1,152 tons over the year before. Sunburn, worms, and off color walnut meats were quite noticeable in the various orchards throughout the county. Consequently, the quality was only fair and the size of walnuts averaged about the same as the previous year.

FIELD CROPS

Alfalfa

The warm weather at the start of the growing season stimulated plant growth, however the cool summer somewhat retarded plants for maximum growth. The first and second cutting suffered some rain damage, however, losses were not great. Alfalfa acreage decreased 1,840 acres from last year's planting, which is the first drop in acreage since 1951. Marketing conditions were quite active, with prices starting somewhat lower at the beginning of the season and advancing as the season progressed.

Beans

Yield and quality were slightly higher than last season, and for the fourth year in a row, bean growers enjoyed excellent weather conditions at harvest time. Average prices this year declined fifty-five cents per hundred and the overall acreage showed a gain of approximately 2,300 acres.

Field Corn

The corn acreage increased approximately 1,200 acres over last season's figures. The quality and yield were above normal and yields exceeded last season production figures by 700 pounds per acre.

Potatoes

Although quality and yields were good, market demands were only fair throughout the season. Market prices were very strong when the season opened but weakened as the season progressed. Even with these price variations there was a 75 cent increase over 1953 prices. Yield and acreage figures remained practically the same as last year.

Rice

Most notable for this crop were the difficulties experienced by growers in harvesting. The abundance of cool weather during the summer slowed up the proper development of the plants and prolonged the harvesting period. Consequently, the average yield dropped to 27 sacks per acre.

Sugar Beets

Excellent growing weather made it possible for sugar beet growers to establish a new county yield record. The record was 21.97 tons per acre. The acreage for this year decreased approximately 500 acres.

Sunflowers

There was an increase of 1,390 acres in the county, however, the yield per acre was lower. The quality was better than the year before but prices declined about 1.75 per cwt.

Sweet Potatoes

The quality of sweet potatoes was good, but the size in general was smaller than the year before. Both yield and acreage showed a decrease. Market demands were firm and prices advanced .50 cents per basket over last season prices.

VEGETABLE CROPS

Asparagus

Once again, asparagus growers experienced a very good season. Over all production was up, with strong market demands all season for both shipping and processing asparagus. Intermediate cold periods during March did slow up fresh shipments and caused a reduction in fresh market deliveries, however, processing deliveries jumped 3,000 tons over last year's production figures. Quality was good and prices for both canning and fresh asparagus increased over last season.

Carrots

The acreage for carrots this season showed a fair gain, an increase of 200 acres. Market demands were good; the stimulation in market conditions were due mainly to the new packing techniques. Approximately fifty per cent of the acreage went for fresh market, forty per cent for canning, and ten per cent of the acreage for stock food.

Celery

Since 1951, the celery acreage in San Joaquin County has been declining, due mainly to the poor margin of profit. The acreage for this year was only 1,950 acres, a reduction of 615 acres from last year's figures. Yields increased over 100 crates per acre, because of closer spacing of plants in field and favorable weather conditions. Quality was excellent and growers enjoyed good harvesting conditions this year.

Melons

Yields were slightly lower for most varieties, with prices remaining very similar to the 1953 season. Marketing demands were only fair and quality conditions for most varieties of melons were about average. Cranshaw, cantaloupe, honeydew, and persian melons decreased in acreage, with casabas and watermelons showing a gain in acreage of approximately 400 acres.

Onions

Yields and quality were satisfactory; however, there was a reduction in yield for early onions due to the various bulb rots caused by unfavorable weather conditions during the spring. Late onion yields were excellent, and produced more than 90 sacks per acre over last year's yield. Prices increased considerably, although marketing conditions were only fair during the year.

Peas

As in the past years practically all of the pea crop went to processing plants. The quality was excellent or above normal due to favorable climatic conditions. Yields were good, however, the acreage declined 265 acres from the 1953 season.

Spinach

For the second year in a row the spinach crop set a new county yield record of seven tons per acre. Excellent growing conditions plus good farming practices produced this record yield, quality was good, and as in the past practically all of the crop went for canning.

Strawberries

The county acreage increased 320 acres above the 700 acres of 1953. The frost that occurred in March, plus the increased new planting together with the rain on the early crop of berries caused the average yield to drop. The yield decreased from 1,590 crates per acre for last season down to 905 crates for this year. This year there were heavy shipments to frozen food plants, and prices remained the same as last year.

Tomatoes

The round tomato acreage dropped to 24,860 acres, a reduction of 3,985 acres from 1953. The pear tomato acreage remained practically the same, having 1,050 acres for the year. Yields were lower, the average being down 1.15 tons per acre from last year's report. The cool weather during the first part of the growing season favored the development of the different soil fungus which affected the production of many plants. Damage by worms and mould were at a minimum. The size of the fruit was slightly smaller than last season. Quality was good and the dry warm fall weather permitted most growers to completely harvest their crop.

FRUIT AND NUT CROPS
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY
YEAR - 1954

CROP	BEARING ACREAGE	PRODUCTION			F.O.B. VALUE	
		PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
Almonds	8,339	.41	3,419	Ton	\$475.00	\$ 1,624,025
Apricots	968	5.15	4,985	28#		
Ship.				Pkg.	1.50	7,477
Proc.		5.10	4,937	Ton	95.00	469,015
Dried		.04	39	Ton	600.00	23,400
Cherries	1,012	3.32	3,360	Ton	280.00	940,800
Royal				Ton	480.00	1,884,960
Other	2,618	1.50	3,927	Ton	280.00	857,640
Proc.		1.17	3,063	Ton		
Chestnuts	68	1.00	68	Ton	280.00	19,040
Figs	202	.03	6	Ton	120.00	720
Ship.		.63	127	Ton	117.00	14,859
Proc.		.05	10	Ton	190.00	1,900
Dried						
Grapes	27,516	1.34	36,871	Ton	95.00	3,502,745
Ship.		3.33	91,628	Ton	34.50	3,161,166
Wine				28#		
Grapes	21,521	223.68	4,813,817	Pkg.	1.75	8,424,180
Ship.		4.02	86,514	Ton	31.50	2,725,191
Wine				28#		
Grapes	1,303	27.32	35,598	Pkg.	2.00	71,196
Ship		5.75	7,492	Ton	32.75	245,363
All Other						
Wine						
Misc'l Orchards	264			Acre	200.00	52,800
Nectarines	96	348.00	33,408	28#		
Proc.				Pkg.	1.50	50,112
Olives	373	2.15	802	Ton	140.00	112,280
20#						
Peaches	1,664	109.00	181,376	Pkg.	1.40	253,926
Ship.		5.65	9,402	Ton	50.00	470,100
Proc.		.23	383	Ton	360.00	137,880
Dried						
Peaches	4,736	8.54	40,445	Ton	54.55	2,206,274
Proc.				28#		
Dried			20	Ton	240.00	4,800
Pears	73	16.00	1,168	Pkg.	3.00	3,504
Ship.		14.20	1,037	Ton	75.00	77,775
Proc.				28#		
Plums	718	147.00	105,546	Pkg.	3.70	390,520
Ship.		.12	86	Ton	50.00	4,300
Proc.				28#		
Prunes	89	235.70	20,977	Pkg.	3.70	77,615
Ship.		.66	59	Ton	260.00	15,340
Dried						
Walnuts	12,592	.65	8,185	Ton	366.00	2,995,710
TOTAL						\$30,826,613

FIELD CROPS
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY
YEAR - 1954

CROP	BEARING ACREAGE	PRODUCTION			F.O.B. VALUE	
		PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
Alfalfa Hay	67,360	6.50	437,840	Ton	\$ 19.65	\$ 8,603,556
Barley	79,250	19.00	1,505,750	CWT	2.40	3,613,800
Beans, Dry	14,470	17.20	248,884	CWT	8.30	2,065,737
Corn, Grain	13,195	1.60	21,112	Ton	62.00	1,308,944
Corn, Husks			92	Ton	600.00	55,200
Grain, Sorghum	5,700	28.00	159,600	CWT	2.60	414,960
Hay, Grain	6,035	1.75	10,561	Ton	18.00	190,098
Hay, Wild	7,100	1.25	8,875	Ton	18.00	159,750
Oats	9,010	10.00	90,100	CWT	2.45	220,745
Range	207,165			Acre	4.00	828,660
Pasture Clover	92,010			Acre	45.00	4,140,450
Pasture Sudan Grass	1,290			Acre	35.00	45,150
Stubble	112,000			Acre	1.50	168,000
Potatoes	6,550	327.00	2,141,850	CWT	2.40	5,140,440
Pumpkin Canning		6.55	1,703	Ton	9.00	15,327
Pumpkin Stock	260	12.00	3,120	Ton	3.00	9,360
Rice	16,921	27.00	456,867	CWT	4.25	1,941,685
Silage, Corn	2,820	16.00	45,120	Ton	7.00	315,840
Sugar Beets *	17,036	21.97	374,281	Ton	12.82	4,798,282
Sunflowers	4,595	10.50	48,247	CWT	7.25	349,790
Sweet Potatoes	1,220	190.00	231,800	Bskt	3.00	695,400
Wheat	9,370	14.00	131,180	CWT	3.60	472,248
TOTAL						\$35,553,422

* Includes Federal Subsidy

VEGETABLE CROPS
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY
YEAR - 1954

CROP	BEARING ACREAGE	PRODUCTION			F.O.B. VALUE		
		PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL	
Asparagus	Ship. Proc.	55,697	14.77	822,645	30# Pkg.	\$ 4.10	\$3,372,844
			.75	41,773	Ton	216.85	9,058,475
Beets, Table		80	16.00	1,280	Ton	30.00	38,400
Broccoli		220	1.60	352	Ton	150.00	52,800
Cabbage		45	300.00	13,500	Pkg.	1.75	23,625
Cauliflower		25	300.00	7,500	Pkg.	1.50	11,250
Carrots		575	15.00	8,625	Ton	30.00	258,750
Celery		1,950	500.00	975,000	Pkg.	2.05	1,998,750
Corn, Sweet		500	200.00	100,000	Pkg.	1.80	180,000
Cucumbers		230	6.80	1,564	Ton	46.65	72,961
Garlic		15	70.00	1,050	CWT	18.00	18,900
Lettuce		130	250.00	32,500	Pkg.	1.85	60,125
	Cranshaw	145	8.00	1,160	Ton	35.00	40,600
	Cantaloupe	110	120.00	13,200	Pkg.	1.85	24,420
	Casaba	565	7.00	3,955	Ton	20.00	79,100
Melons	Honeydew	220	8.00	1,760	Ton	25.00	44,000
	Persian	25	7.50	187	Ton	25.00	4,675
	Watermelon	1,700	12.70	21,590	Ton	20.00	431,800
Onions	Early	2,435	550.00	1,339,250	50# Sk.	1.00	1,339,250
	Late	585	700.00	409,500	Sk.	1.35	552,825
Peas	Proc.	735	1.90	1,396	Ton	74.00	103,304
Peppers		345	10.00	3,450	Ton	62.85	216,832
Spinach		655	7.00	4,585	Ton	22.50	103,162
Squash		505	10.00	5,050	Ton	20.00	101,000
Strawberries		1,020	905.00	923,100	12 Bskt.	2.00	1,846,200
Tomatoes	Ship		64.20	1,596,012	32# Pkg	2.25	3,591,027
	Round	24,860	16.75	416,405	Ton	20.00	8,328,100
	Pear	1,050	13.00	13,650	Ton	24.00	327,600
Truck Garden Misc'l Vegetables		820			Acre	250.00	205,000
TOTAL						\$32,485,775	

SEED CROPS
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY
YEAR - 1954

CROP	BEARING ACREAGE	PRODUCTION			F.O.B. VALUE	
		PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
Alfalfa Seed	2,010	500.00	1,005,000	LB.	0.245	\$ 246,225
Asparagus Roots	125			Acre	420.00	52,500
Asparagus Seed			2,500	LB.	2.00	5,000
Beans						
Certified Seed:						1,103,899
*Light Red Kidney						72,500
*Dark Red Kidney						6,272
Mung	28	14	392	CWT	16.00	6,272
Cantaloupe Seed	30	412.45	12,373	LB	0.40	4,949
Carrot Seed	149	638.00	95,062	LB	0.37	35,172
Castor Bean Seed	120	1,625.00	195,000	LB	0.06	11,700
Corn Seed	66	725.00	47,850	LB	0.11	5,263
Cucumber Seed	15	465.00	6,975	LB	0.35	2,441
Ladino Clover Seed	1,982	170.00	336,940	LB	0.52	175,209
Millet Seed	400	1,300.00	520,000	LB	0.035	18,200
Mustard Seed	117	600.00	70,200	LB	0.12	8,424
Grape Vines						
Nursery and						242,000
Trees						
Nursery Other						120,000
Onion Seed	13	420.00	5,460	LB	1.25	6,825
Popcorn Seed	25	2,068.00	51,700	LB	0.07	3,619
Potato Seed	392	294.00	115,248	CWT	3.25	374,556
Pumpkin Seed	75	250.00	18,750	LB	0.25	4,687
Safflower Seed	240	500.00	120,000	LB	0.04	4,800
Squash Seed	132	330.00	43,560	LB	0.27	11,761
Sudan Grass Seed	805	1,350.00	1,086,750	LB	0.10	108,675
Watermelon Seed	99	217.00	21,483	LB	0.26	5,585
Other Seed Crops						\$ 10,000
TOTAL						\$2,640,262

* Accurate prices and production figures are not available at this time. Total income for these two crops is estimated.

*PERMANENT CROPS IN SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY
YEAR - 1954

CROP & VARIETY	NON BEARING		CROP & VARIETY	NON BEARING	
	ACREAGE	BEARING ACREAGE		ACREAGE	BEARING ACREAGE
ALMONDS			GRAPES (Raisin)		
Drake	12	243	Muscat	0	153
I X L	0	73	Thompson Seedless	91	533
Jordanola	180	559	Zante Currant	0	11
Mission	321	3,026			
Ne Plus Ultra	79	465	Total	91	697
Non Pareil	796	3,637	GRAPES (Table)		
Peerless	24	300	Cardinal	6	33
Other	52	36	Concord	0	7
Total	1,464	8,339	Emperor	0	128
APPLES			Malaga	0	77
Astrachan	1	10	Ribier	5	122
Golden Delicious	0	1	Tokay	519	21,521
Other	0	2	Other	1	239
Total	1	13	Total	531	22,127
APRICOTS			GRAPES (Wine)		
Blenheim & Royal	35	599	Alicante	31	3,869
Moerpark & Hemskirk	0	8	Burger	4	830
Tilton	76	357	Carignane	190	6,886
Other	0	4	Colombar	0	20
Total	111	968	F. Reisling	0	16
CHERRIES			Golden Chasselas	0	77
Bing	849	1,660	Grenache	67	905
Black Republican	1	25	Mataro	0	40
Chapman	10	137	Mission	40	1,518
Lambert	44	224	Palomino	0	1,003
Royal Ann	228	1,012	Petite Sirah	0	388
Tartarian	75	508	Sauvignon Blanc	0	23
Other	56	64	Zinfandel	63	11,111
Total	1,263	3,630	Other White	0	140
CHESTNUTS (All)			Other Dark	127	690
	10	68	Total	522	27,516
FIGS			NECTARINES		
Black	0	20	John Rivers	53	40
Kadota	0	182	Other	79	56
Total	0	202	Total	132	96
OLIVES			Other		
			Ascolano	0	32
			Manzanillo	65	151
			Mission	5	155
			Other	5	35
			Total	75	373

<u>CROP & VARIETY</u>	<u>NON BEARING ACREAGE</u>	<u>BEARING ACREAGE</u>	<u>CROP & VARIETY</u>	<u>NON BEARING ACREAGE</u>	<u>BEARING ACREAGE</u>
PEACHES (Cling)			PEARS		
Andora	19	124	Bartlett	146	71
Carolyn	76	84	Beurre Hardy	0	1
Corona	74	31	Winter Nelis	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Cortez	218	79			
Fortuna	45	115	Total	146	73
Gaume	289	819	PERSIMMONS (All)	0	3
Gomes (Stuart)	121	437			
Halford	401	1,201	PLUMS		
Hauss	0	10	Beauty	0	2
Johnson	0	103	Burbank	0	7
Libee	0	49	Duarte	21	104
Palora	444	900	Grand Duke	0	1
Peak	34	184	Kelsey	0	3
Petersen	20	35	President	6	52
Phillips	0	136	Santa Rosa	40	233
Shasta	8	42	Tragedy	10	215
Sims	0	38	Other	<u>58</u>	<u>101</u>
Stanford	27	127			
Sutter	21	45	Total	135	718
Vivian	82	0	PRUNES		
Walton	9	51	French	4	4
Other	<u>73</u>	<u>126</u>	Robe De Sergeant	0	5
Total	1,961	4,736	Sugar	0	76
			Other	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>
PEACHES (Free)			Total	4	89
Babcock	3	3	QUINCES (All)	0	11
Early Elberta	1	2	WALNUTS		
Elberta	181	806	Concord	0	43
Fay Elberta	261	37	Eureka	494	3,162
J. H. Hale	9	127	Franquette	184	3,298
Kim Elberta	8	36	Hartley	665	452
Late Hale	18	56	Mayette	2	647
Lovell	0	206	Payne	462	4,653
Muir	0	106	Placentia	0	86
Nector	18	8	Other	389	241
Red Haven	12	15	Seedling	<u>41</u>	<u>10</u>
Rio Oso Gem	86	153			
Salway	0	7	Total	2,237	12,592
Other	<u>32</u>	<u>102</u>	BLACK WALNUTS	673	240
Total	629	1,664	ASPARAGUS	2,482	55,697

Every five years, with the assistance of the Federal and State Department of Agriculture, a complete new survey is made of all permanent crops in San Joaquin County. The readjustment of acreage figures is the result of this new survey.

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

BEARING ACREAGE

CROP	YEAR 1939	YEAR 1944	YEAR 1949	YEAR 1954
Almonds	4,166	5,467	8,014	8,339
Apples	32	36	36	13
Apricots	1,702	1,807	1,773	968
Cherries	4,436	4,129	4,111	3,630
Chestnuts	251	174	132	68
Figs	516	510	500	202
Grapes, Juice	33,848	32,068	33,398	27,516
Grapes, Raisin	741	987	887	697
Grapes, Table	1,759	1,372	1,237	606
Grapes, Tokay	17,648	17,949	20,104	21,521
Olives	364	350	348	373
Nectarines	124	174	195	96
Peaches, Cling	3,294	4,007	5,403	4,736
Peaches, Free	2,737	3,189	3,123	1,664
Pears	374	135	142	73
Persimmons	5	13	14	3
Plums	1,597	1,267	1,174	718
Prunes	1,253	877	673	89
Walnuts	8,960	9,227	9,720	12,592

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

BEARING ACREAGE

CROP	YEAR 1939	YEAR 1944	YEAR 1949	YEAR 1954
Alfalfa hay	44,829	49,131	58,925	67,360
Barley	126,680	83,924	90,966	79,250
Beans, All	26,554	14,336	19,279	14,468
Corn, Grain	11,384	14,594	10,735	13,195
Flax seed	4,338	307	96	0
Grain, sorghum	11,390	9,644	3,867	5,700
Hay, grain	21,343	31,549	9,308	6,035
Hay, wild	8,358	18,033	8,699	7,100
Oats	9,463	13,013	8,496	9,010
Pasture, Range	248,106	210,000	226,151	207,165
Pasture, Ladino clover	14,686	28,257	57,104	92,010
Pasture, Sudan Grass	4,771	3,024	1,350	1,290
Potatoes, All	11,241	8,278	5,285	6,942
Pumpkins	452	705	471	260
Rice	2,362	2,666	8,091	16,921
Silage corn	1,841	1,368	874	2,820
Sugar beets	14,191	6,138	10,655	17,036
Sunflowers	1,567	2,650	1,464	4,595
Sweet potatoes	1,650	2,200	1,705	1,220
Wheat	33,863	23,603	12,854	9,370

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

BEARING ACREAGE

CROP	YEAR 1939	YEAR 1944	YEAR 1949	YEAR 1954
Asparagus	30,053	38,530	51,836	55,697
Beets, table	22	324	14	80
Broccoli	125	255	10	220
Cabbage	100	144	48	45
Cauliflower	100	70	22	25
Carrots	944	1,500	406	575
Celery	6,451	5,159	4,188	1,950
Corn, sweet	350	365	541	500
Garlic	20	9	14	15
Lettuce	78	50	197	130
Melons, All	2,875	2,054	2,574	2,765
Onions	1,879	2,938	2,876	3,020
Peas	2,936	5,021	857	735
Peppers	95	40	89	345
Spinach	987	1,563	680	655
Squash	316	580	348	505
Strawberries	90	30	275	1,020
Tomatoes, round	1,675	15,339	19,764	24,860
Tomatoes, pear	9,508	10,220	2,953	1,050

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY
YEAR - 1954

APIARY PRODUCTS

Honey	620,220	Lbs.	@	.105	\$	65,123.00
Bees Wax	7,500	Lbs.	@	.42		3,150.00
Queen Bees	5,000	Queens	@	1.00		5,000.00
Pollenization	6,900	Colonies	@	3.00		<u>20,700.00</u>
Total \$						93,973.00

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Milk and Milk Products	\$ 13,899,000.00
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LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle and Calves	\$ 11,545,650.00
Hogs	1,737,541.00
Sheep and Wool	<u>2,423,390.00</u>
Total \$ 15,706,581.00	

POULTRY

Chickens	\$ 1,846,820.00
Eggs	1,741,052.00
Turkeys	<u>861,401.00</u>
Total \$ 4,449,273.00	

SUMMARY

Fruit and Nut Crops	\$ 30,826,613.00
Field Crops	35,553,422.00
Vegetable Crops	32,485,755.00
Seed Crops	2,640,262.00
Apiary Products	93,973.00
Dairy Products	13,899,000.00
Livestock	15,706,581.00
Poultry Products	<u>4,449,273.00</u>

Grand Total \$ 135,654,879.00

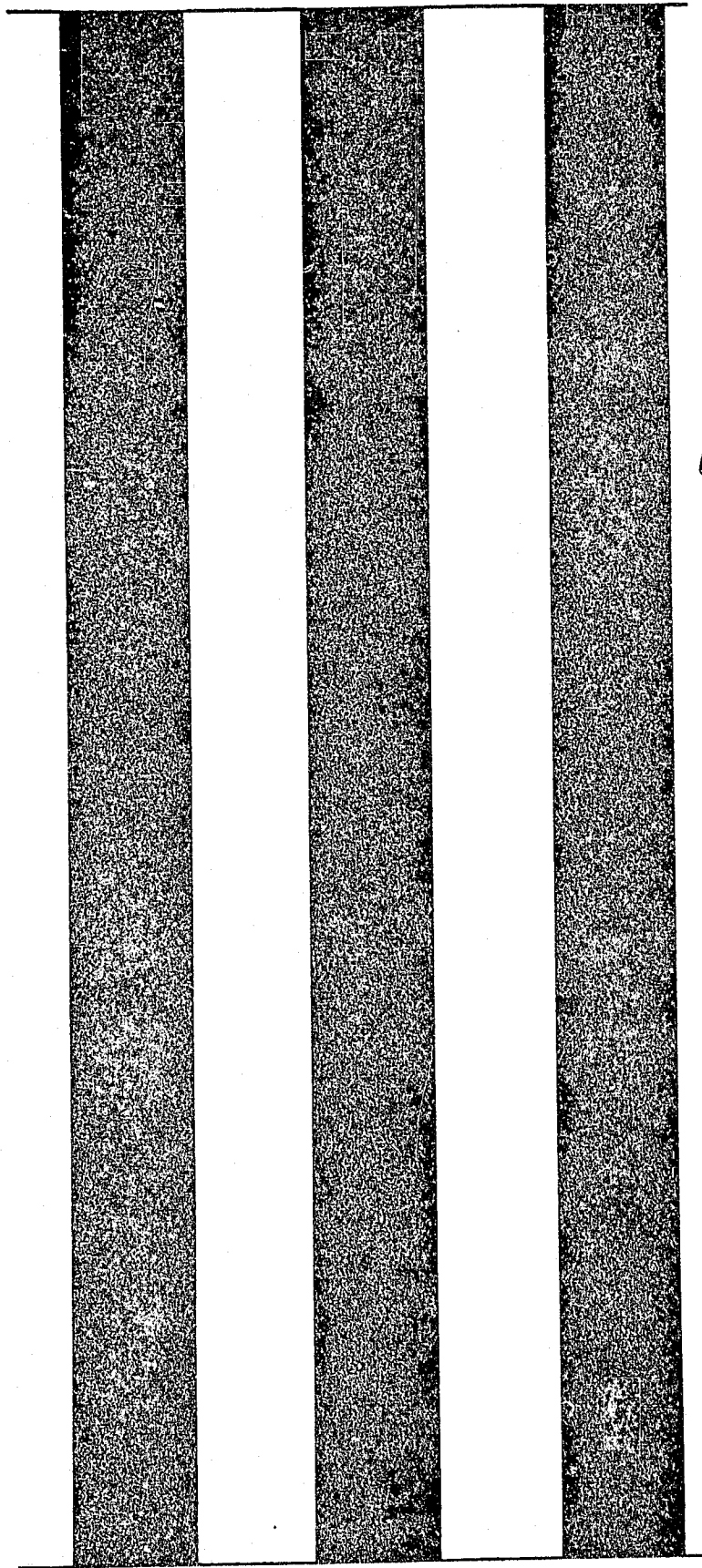
FINANCIAL REPORT SUMMARY
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1954
 AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT & SPECIAL WEED CONTROL

CLASSIFICATION

Administration	\$28,827.70	
Plant Quarantine	12,255.93	
Fruit, Nut, Vegetable, Honey and Egg Standardization	19,830.95	
Field and Orchard Inspection	24,758.55	
Nursery Inspection	5,786.60	
Seed Inspection	3,129.26	
Rodent Control	20,844.76	
Weed Control	20,128.16	
Apiary Inspection	662.81	
Crop Statistics	12,266.60	
Fairs and Exhibits	253.07	
Gardener & Janitor	<u>6,348.00</u>	\$155,092.39
Capital Outlay		<u>122.06</u>
	Total	\$155,214.45

SPECIAL WEED CONTROL

Salaries and Wages	\$34,669.00	
Maintenance and Operation	25,043.63	
Capital Outlay	<u>3,447.98</u>	
	Total	\$ 63,160.61



1955

1955 AGRICULTURAL REPORT



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

Department of Agriculture

AUSTIN E. MAHONEY
AGRICULTURE COMMISSIONER

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-second 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. 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

PERSONNEL

Stockton Office Hazelton and B Streets Stockton HO 6-6806

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

Agricultural Commissioner
Supervising Inspector
Deputy Commissioner
Linden District
Stockton District
Standardization
Roberts Island District
Quarantine and Photographer
Seed Inspection
Weed Control Supervisor
Entomologist
Warehouse
Bookkeeper and Stenographer
Stenographer Clerk

Lodi Office 210 North Sacramento Street Lodi 8-1432

George Stipe
Paul Switzenberg
Leslie Todd
Richard DeVol
Frank Newhall
Doris Storz

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

Manteca Office 392 South 99 Highway Manteca 797

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

Supervising Inspector
French Camp District and Manteca
Ripon District
Escalon District

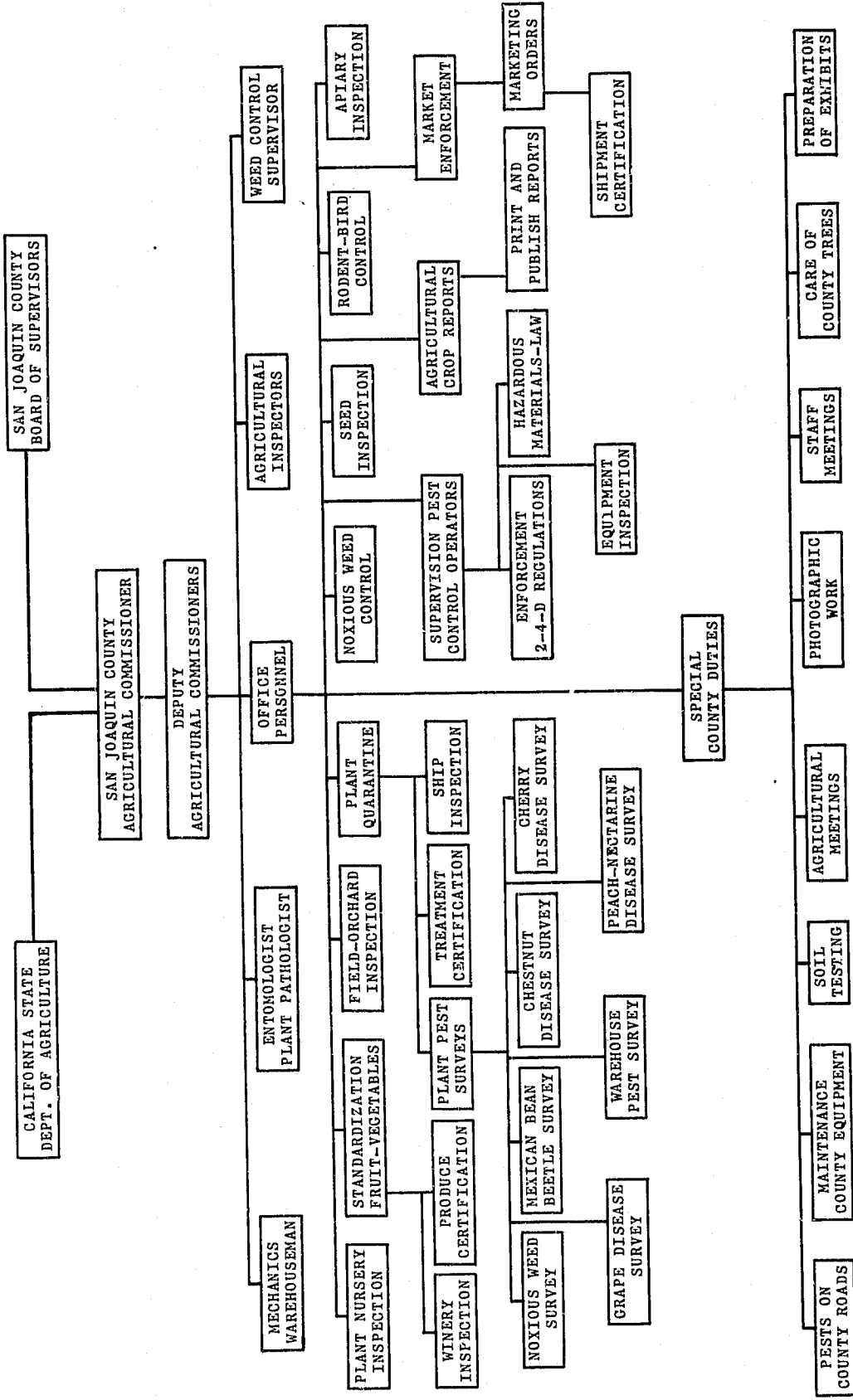
Tracy Office Tracy City Hall Terminal 5-2211
Ex. 10

Aage R. Tugel
Wilfred McDaniel

Deputy Commissioner
South Tracy District

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

FUNCTIONS OF THE SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY 1955
AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

The San Joaquin County Department of Agriculture was one of the very first county offices established in this county excepting only the legislative and judicial offices required by law. The Board of Supervisors of San Joaquin County in the year 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 their Horticultural Commissioner.

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 purpose 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; and apiary inspection. These various duties are outlined very briefly as follows:

PLANT QUARANTINE

Foremost in the mechanics to prevent the introduction or spread of noxious weeds, plant diseases, insects or other animal pests injurious or detrimental to the agricultural industry of California is plant quarantine. When you consider the many insects and plant diseases found in other parts of the United States or in foreign countries, the quarantine laws are paramount in the protection of California agriculture.

The high diversification of crops in San Joaquin County makes this area correspondingly vulnerable to a large array of insects and plant diseases. 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, maximum protection is provided by the County Agricultural Department. This involves the inspection at all post-offices, freight lines, express companies, vessels, and transportation lines of all plant material and conveyances which may carry injurious plant disease, insect pests, noxious weeds or animal pests. Whenever shipments are found in violation, disposition of such plant material is either by treatment, destruction under the supervision of the inspector, or return to 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. Such necessary certificates are issued by this office after a thorough inspection. To accommodate persons wishing to ship plant material to foreign ports, many sanitary and fumigation certificates were issued throughout the year. In addition to certification of shipments, shipping permits and certificates of inspection of nursery stock, after thorough inspection, were placed on all interstate shipments.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY 1955
AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

POSTENTRY INSPECTION

Certain foreign plant materials are permitted entry into the United States under the Federal Nursery Stock, Plant and Seed Quarantine Number 37, with certain restrictions, including an approved growing ground for postentry inspections. These postentry properties are inspected by our office personnel prior to federal release of plants to ascertain if the proper exclusion facilities are available to protect existing plants.

PLANT DISEASES AND INSECT SURVEY

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 further 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 insects or plant diseases may be determined. Examples of plant disease survey carried out in this county are Chestnut Blight, Yellow Leaf Roll of Peach, and Grape Mosaic. Insects under survey are Japanese Beetle, Cherry Fruit Fly, Khapra Beetle, Walnut Husk Fly and Spotted Alfalfa Aphids.

NURSERY INSPECTION

Various types of nursery stock, which includes trees and plants used for the production of our food crops or to decorate our gardens, may carry serious agricultural pests. Thus, it 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.

At frequent intervals, all nurseries in the county are inspected for the presence of plant pests. This work involves the careful examination of large numbers of each variety of plants and the premises where the plants are grown.

ORCHARD AND FIELD INSPECTION

Insects and plant diseases which are pests to agriculture are controlled by the methodical enforcement by this office as provided by the provisions of the Agricultural Code. Many inspections are made of various orchards, vegetable and field crops throughout the county to determine the extent of damage by these established pests, and the methods of control used. This information gives comparative value of materials used and methods of application; thus new insecticides and fungicides may be properly evaluated. These records of degrees of control of the various operations in the county are the basis for recommendations for the most efficacious methods of control in this area from this office.

PEST CONTROL OPERATIONS

According to the regulations of Chapter 1a of the California Agricultural Code, commercial pest control operations are carried out in San Joaquin County. A commercial operator must register with this office to

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY 1955
AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

carry on work in this county, and report monthly all work performed in this county. By this method and through field inspection, complete records of all commercial pest control operations are maintained throughout the year by this department. There were 27 aircraft and 41 ground-rig operators registered during 1955 in San Joaquin County.

As defined by the Director of the California Department of Agriculture, injurious insecticides are arsenic, TEPP, Parathion, Methyl Parathion, EPN, OMPA and Systox.

Before the application of any of these materials is made, a permit must be obtained according to law from the Agricultural Commissioner's Office in Stockton. The application for a permit will be refused if there is any danger either to neighboring crops, livestock, bees, or humans, or to the operator himself. The regulations and safety precautions are fully explained to the person applying for the permit. By these methods, protection to the applicant and his neighbors is provided. Many times the applicant is not aware of the hazards involved in the use of these poisonous materials. In San Joaquin County during the year, 180 permits covering 8,498 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 application. During the year, 370 permits were issued which represented 61,785 acres sprayed with 2,4-D.

The equipment to be used for spraying is checked by our inspectors to be sure that such equipment meets rules and regulations of this county and the State Department of Agriculture. To minimize the possibility of damage by drift, there are regulations on wind velocity and other requirements on nozzle size, pressure, and gallons per acre. Crops adjacent to the field to be sprayed must be listed on the permit by the applicant.

STANDARDIZATION OF FRUITS, NUTS, VEGETABLES, EGGS AND HONEY

Under Chapter 2, Division 5, of the Agricultural Code, activity of standardization work is authorized. Covered under standardization is the inspection of eggs, honey, walnuts and thirty-two different fruits and vegetables. These must comply with standards specified in the code. Also included is a general regulation on mold, decay and insect damage on all other fresh fruits and vegetables having no specific minimum quality standards.

The enforcement of these standardization laws are the responsibility of this office. Furthermore, all fruit, nuts, vegetables, eggs, and honey, when being packed or offered for sale, must be inspected to maintain standardization requirements. Inspectors visit packing houses, wholesale and distributing establishments and retail stores and markets daily to examine representative samples to determine that all provisions of the law as to quality, condition, pack and markings are complied with. Whenever produce is found in violation, a notice of violation is issued to persons concerned by the inspector, and instruction for reconditioning of the commodity is given. When the produce has been reconditioned to meet standardization requirements, it is released for sale by the inspector.

In addition to standardization laws, this office inspects certain fruit to see that they conform to the requirements of the fresh Peach and

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Plum Advisory Board. A total of 57,247 packages of peaches and 12,411 packages of plums were inspected and certified during the season under the marketing Order.

Wineries purchasing grapes on a sugar content basis shall have an official test made on each load delivered as provided in Section 771 of the Agricultural Code. This year four wineries had official tests made by our department.

To facilitate the movement of produce past state inspection stations, 2957 Standardization Certificates were issued this year. This insures the recipient at destination produce that conforms at least with the minimum California Standardization Law requirements. The issuance of these certificates represents a major activity of this department imparting 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

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 by this department and, if necessary, abatement procedure is carried out to protect other properties. To further facilitate the controlling 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 are prepared by the Agricultural Department and 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 are those recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Fish and Wildlife Service and the California Department of Agriculture.

WEED CONTROL

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

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A special weed program has been in progress for the last eight 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

Since noxious weed seed may be readily disseminated in the planting of crop seed, this department inspects the seed sold in this county for the presence of noxious weed seed. 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.

Numerous 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 all other quarantine regulations affecting such shipments. Whenever a shipment is found in violation, it is disposed of according to law.

Seed screenings which accumulate from all lots of seed 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 within the county, colonies are inspected periodically. This year an intensive inspection of all apiaries within the county was carried out. Colonies infested with American Foulbrood were treated to kill the bees and then burned according to prescribed methods as outlined in the California 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 issued, and records of apiary movement permits are administered by this office.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

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

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office to collect evidence to aid the Bureau of Market Enforcement. 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 \$30,378.74 to producers of this county.

PUBLIC SERVICE

Although 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, a majority of which are located in city residential areas, are frequent callers seeking information to rid their plants of insect pests or plant diseases. In order to identify and make proper recommendations of control, many requests are followed by personal calls. Not only is the community further served by this department, but this also serves as a convenient way of watching for the introduction of agricultural pests that may be of a highly serious nature.

During the year numerous telephone calls are received requesting information pertaining to other public agencies. This department endeavors to keep current 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 additional to our regular duties. These activities are designed to facilitate the operation of this Department and extend to agriculturalists a more complete service.

Identification of Insects, Diseases and Plants

An important function of this office is the identification of insects, plant diseases and plants. This function is closely related to quarantine, nursery inspection, field and orchard inspection, plant pest control and weed control. It is only after identification that proper control of a pest can be recommended. If a positive identification cannot be made, the specimen is sent to an insect taxonomist, plant pathologist, or plant taxonomist of the State Department of Agriculture. Thus, a serious agricultural pest new to this area may be recognized and positive control measures initiated.

Farm Meetings

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

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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, 555 sycamore trees were treated with 8,400 gallons of light medium oil 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.

Staff Meetings

Once a month the inspectors of this office hold a meeting. This gives the inspectors a chance to discuss problems of the department, changes in the law, and keep abreast of events in other portions of the county. These meetings are valuable in formulating uniform departmental policies and activities.

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.

Publications

In addition to this annual crop report, each year this department issues numerous news articles and a comprehensive pest control guide. 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.

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Crop Summary

Adverse weather during some periods of 1955 caused unfavorable growing conditions for some crops. With weather conditions playing such an important part in agriculture, a brief review is in order.

January was a typical winter month with some fog, overcast days and occasional rains beneficial to all crops.

February was crisp and clear with occasional rains which stimulated growth in all crops. This month ended with a cold snap that caused some smudging of early almond varieties.

March warmed up to promote blooming of Almond, Apricots and Peaches which were damaged by frosts occurring the latter half of the month. The shortage of spring rains was detrimental to some pasture and non-irrigated lands.

A cool cycle started in April and carried on through most of the spring and summer with intermittent windy days. There was some rain the last of April and the first part of June, which caused damage to the early cherries.

The summer was very mild with exceptions of a few hot days in July, August and September. September's hot weather caused some damage to Walnuts, Beans and Tomatoes.

The best description of this year's weather would be to say that most crops were set back by the cool weather and harvests were as much as two weeks late. However, we had a late mild fall with the first major rains coming on November 13th. This allowed most all crops to be harvested under ideal conditions, and yields in most cases were near normal.

The year ended with a week of rain, starting December 17th, 1955, which melted snow, filling streams and low lands. Extensive flooding throughout the county as a result of this excess rain caused considerable damage. Many of the major waterways of the county overflowed their banks inundating some 38,000 acres of agricultural land. A levee broke on Empire Tract, one of the Delta Islands, putting the 3600 acre tract under 15 feet of water.

FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

Almonds

There was some frost damage from March 17 to 22 of this year, especially in orchards that did not have frost protection. Yields this year in the large almond growing areas of this county were above normal and the prices paid to growers were considerably higher than last year. Total tonnage for our county this year is nearly double the 1954 crop, or one of the largest tonnages yet produced.

Apricots

With a little more acreage and better production, the apricot yield exceeded last year's production by 2,200 tons. The biggest portion of this year's crop went to the canneries with prices a little lower.

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Cherries

With the increased planting of cherries in this area, the production was up 1,600 tons over last season for Black varieties shipped. The increased yield also produced small fruit in early varieties and spring rains ruined a small percentage of early cherries. A larger percentage of the cherries went to the fresh market this year due to the drop in cannery prices. However, processed Royal Anns produced a higher tonnage than last year by 800 tons.

Chestnuts

The yield for this year was normal; however, small sizes still prevail again this year with prices somewhat lower.

Figs

A larger percentage of our crop was shipped fresh this year. However, trees are still being removed, so we now harvest a very small acreage.

Olives

The price received for olives this year was very good considering the small sizes harvested. However, the very poor yield nullified any reasonable return to the growers.

Grapes

With the exception of one shower early in the harvest season, Tokay producers, as well as other grape growers, were able to complete harvesting of all varieties without loss. Tokays increased 152,000 packages for shipment and 46,000 tons for wineries over last season. Eastern shipments of juice grapes dropped 9,000 tons while the local winery shipments increased 21,000 tons. Shipping and winery prices were down some from last year. Due to the cool summer and fall, grapes were slow in ripening and the sugar content was not as high as the growers would have liked.

Peaches (Cling)

The harvest started a little late this year due to cool growing weather. The quality and size was not the best. The growers were again plagued with brown rot and mildew due to adverse weather, but our processed tonnage this year was 1,300 tons over the 1954 crop. There was no green drop this year. Some growers were damaged by frost during blooming season, which accounts for our small increase in production. A substantial increase in processed prices benefited the growers this year.

Peaches (Freestone)

The freestone peach growers experienced the same problems as the cling growers. Fresh and processed shipments were similar to 1954 with an increase in monetary returns.

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Pears

The pear yields and prices have held up very well this year. The growers experienced no trouble from fire blight but did have some leaf-miner troubles. The biggest share of our small acreage went to the processors.

Plums

There was considerable fluctuation in price between varieties this year and the over-all price was down from the previous year. However, the number of packages shipped this year was up approximately 40,000 over 1954.

Walnuts

The walnut industry progressed to a higher plane this year with an increase in yield of 1,150 tons over last year and an increase in receipts of approximately 11 cents a pound. This year still had the usual sunburn damage and off-colored meats, but not too much greater than in the past.

FIELD CROPS

Alfalfa

The growers experienced another cool growing year and some rain damage was suffered during the month of April. Alfalfa acreage increased 973 acres this year, with a substantial increase in price of approximately \$7.00 a ton. The growers had an active market throughout the season. The new pest, spotted alfalfa aphid, did not hit our county until late in the season and no damage was caused or spraying necessary.

Beans

The growers had excellent weather in which to harvest their crop this season. The yield was down slightly this year, due to a few hot days while pods were filling. The receipts to farmers were down some, especially on certain varieties, with overall acreage about the same.

Field Corn

The corn acreage increased this year by approximately 10,000 acres over last season. The yield was about the same as the previous year, but the receipts to the farmer were lower.

Potatoes

The potato acreage this year was only slightly higher than the 1954 season. However, the quality and yields were lower, with a decrease in farmer receipts. The market was very poor this season, with the exception of an upward spurt in the latter part of the year.

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Rice

The average yield of rice per acre increased four sacks this season, but the county acreage dropped 38%. Again cool weather during the summer slowed up the development of the plants; however, a dry fall provided farmers with ample time to harvest their crops.

Sugar Beets

Due to Federal acreage allotment, the county acreage dropped a substantial 4,358 acres under the previous year, representing a 25% decrease. Again favorable growing conditions resulted in a good tonnage.

Sunflowers

Growers enjoyed a better yield this year even though some crops were hit by fall rains and harvested late. The 1,379 acre drop under the previous year represented a 30% decrease.

Sweet Potatoes

Both yield and quality dropped for this crop as compared with the previous year. The average price was the same, although there was nearly a 12% decrease in the county acreage.

VEGETABLE CROPS

Asparagus

Growers had a very successful season considering the slow start due to cold weather. However, after the fresh shipments got under way, they exceeded last year by 77,381 crates. The excellent price paid by processors cut the fresh shipments off as soon as prices were comparable. Quality of fresh shipments was poor for a short time due to wind damage, but it soon recovered and carried on well throughout the processing season. Price was up for both fresh and processed asparagus, with an increase of 9,570 tons for processed asparagus over last year. The bearing acreage increased this year over last by nearly 4,600 acres.

Carrots

The county acreage made a small jump of 90 acres this year. Farmers also enjoyed a higher tonnage; however, the average price per ton decreased \$2.50 per ton.

Celery

The celery acreage and yield remained approximately the same, compared with the year before. Quality was good but the harvesting was hampered some by wet weather. A fair price was received on the celery first harvested, but deteriorated as the season progressed. This resulted in an average price lower than the low price of the previous year.

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Melons

The yields remained about the same on the various melon crops with the exception of cantaloupes, which jumped nearly 67% over the previous year. Price stayed about the same on the low side. There was slightly over a 100 acre decrease in the county of all melons. Casaba melons dropped sharply over 200 acres, with small gains in some of the other types. Our largest melon acreage, watermelons, remains about the same.

Onions

The acreage of this crop declined 1,034 acres under the previous year, or, approximately, a third less than the previous year. This reduction probably resulted from the poor prices of the year before. This year the market demand was very good with yields about even for early and late shipments. Prices were slightly higher than the previous year.

Peas

Virtually all the pea crop went to the processors. Both yield and price declined as compared with the year before. The county acreage increased 1,019 acres, which represented a 137% jump over 1954.

Spinach

For the third successive year, the spinach crop remained at the record yield of seven tons per acre. Price remained the same; however, the acreage increased nearly 36% over the previous year. Mildew was discovered in a small acreage, but no appreciable damage resulted.

Strawberries

There was an additional acreage increase in strawberries again this year of 252 acres over the 1,020 acres of 1954. The yield was a little lower this year, due to the early frosts and the poor growing season. Processors received the bulk of this year's crop, due to the quality. The price received by growers this year was slightly higher.

Tomatoes

The round tomato acreage of 34,429 acres represented an increase of 9,569 acres over 1954. There was approximately a half-ton increase in the yield of round tomatoes to the cannery; also, the price increased by \$2.50 per ton. Pear tomato acreage stayed about the same with nearly a ton increase in yield. Also, the price increased \$3.50 per ton. Some acreage had to be replanted due to poor stands; however, damage due to worms and disease was not great during the growing season. The size of the fruit was almost normal for such a cool growing season. The growers were very fortunate in having such a long harvest season of good weather. Quality even at the end of the season was very good.

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FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

CROP	BEARING ACREAGE	PRODUCTION			F.O.B. VALUE		
		PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL	
Almonds	8,445	.75	6,334	Ton	\$ 750.00	\$4,750,500	
Apricots	1,018	4.37	4,450	28#			
		Ship. Proc.	7.05	7,180	Pkg	1.50	6,675
		Dried	.06	61	Ton	87.50	628,250
				Ton	550.00	33,550	
Cherries	1,026	4.09	4,197	Ton	200.00	839,400	
Other		2.09	5,545	Ton	445.00	2,467,525	
Cherries	2,649	.86	2,279	Ton	200.00	455,800	
			(202)			376,225	
Chestnuts	78	1.00	78	Ton	240.00	18,720	
Figs	85	Ship.	.32	27	Ton	140.00	3,780
		Proc.	.80	68	Ton	102.00	6,936
Grapes		1.03	27,916	Ton	90.00	2,512,440	
Juice	27,085	4.14	112,190	Ton	28.90	3,242,291	
				28#			
Grapes		228.60	4,966,093	Pkg	1.50	7,449,140	
Tokay	21,724	6.10	132,535	Ton	22.75	3,015,171	
				28#			
Grapes		24.39	31,653	Pkg	1.60	50,645	
All Other	1,298	6.33	8,221	Ton	26.65	219,090	
Misc'l Orchards	318			Acre	200.00	63,600	
				28#			
Nectarines		367.78	33,100	Pkg	1.55	51,305	
	90	2.61	235	Ton	85.00	19,975	
Olives	338	.50	169	Ton	270.00	45,630	
				20#			
Peaches		103.12	182,420	Pkg	1.40	255,388	
Free	1,769	5.50	9,738	Ton	60.00	584,280	
				Ton	430.00	139,750	
Peaches		8.63	41,775	Ton	80.50	3,362,887	
Cling	4,838	.19	939	Ton	40.00	37,560	
				40#			
Pears		30.62	2,266	Pkg	1.90	4,305	
	74	13.65	1,010	Ton	75.00	75,750	
				28#			
Plums		200.51	144,368	Pkg	2.45	353,701	
	720	.13	94	Ton	60.00	5,640	
				28#			
Prunes		214.83	19,980	Pkg	2.45	48,951	
	93	.55	51	Ton	210.00	10,710	
Walnuts	12,652	.74	9,335	Ton	590.00	5,507,650	
TOTAL						36,266,995	

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FIELD CROPS

CROP	BEARING ACREAGE	PRODUCTION			F.O.B. VALUE		
		PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL	
Alfalfa Hay	68,333	6.50	444,164	Ton	\$ 26.70	\$11,859,179	
Barley	66,095	19.50	1,288,852	CWT	2.10	2,706,589	
Beans, Dry	14,617	14.00	204,638	CWT	8.10	1,657,568	
Corn, Grain	23,065	1.70	39,210	Ton	57.65	2,260,456	
Corn, Husks			75	Ton	500.00	37,500	
Grain, Sorghum	8,441	29.00	244,789	CWT	2.25	550,775	
Hay, Grain	4,790	1.40	6,706	Ton	21.00	140,826	
Hay, Wild	6,615	1.00	6,615	Ton	21.00	138,915	
Oats	9,943	9.00	89,487	CWT	2.10	187,923	
Pasture	Range	197,426		Acre	4.00	789,704	
	Clover	93,996		Acre	42.50	3,994,830	
	Sudan Grass	1,863		Acre	30.00	55,890	
	Stubble	98,790		Acre	1.25	123,487	
Potatoes	6,861	295.00	2,023,995	CWT	1.70	3,440,791	
Pumpkin	Canning		8.57	2,570	Ton	8.90	22,873
	Stock	300	11.43	3,430	Ton	3.00	10,290
Rice	10,490	31.00	325,190	CWT	4.40	1,430,836	
Silage, Corn	3,779	16.50	62,353	Ton	7.25	452,059	
Sugar Beets*	12,678	20.43	259,011	Ton	11.59	3,001,937	
Sunflowers	3,216	12.50	40,200	CWT	7.00	281,400	
Sweet Potatoes	1,080	175.00	189,000	Bskt.	3.00	567,000	
Wheat	9,929	12.50	124,112	CWT	3.35	415,775	
TOTAL						\$34,126,603	

*Including Federal Subsidy

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VEGETABLE CROPS

CROP	BEARING ACREAGE	PRODUCTION			F.O.B. VALUE		
		PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL	
Asparagus	Ship. Proc. 59,112	15.22	900,026	30# Pkg	\$ 5.00	\$ 4,500,130	
		.87	51,343	Ton	243.67	12,510,748	
Beets, Table	134	18.00	2,412	Ton	25.00	60,300	
Broccoli	241	1.60	386	Ton	140.00	54,040	
Cabbage	100	300.00	30,000	Pkg	1.95	58,500	
Cauliflower	20	300.00	6,000	Pkg	1.25	7,500	
Carrots	665	17.00	11,305	Ton	27.50	310,887	
Celery	1,920	500.00	960,000	Pkg	1.95	1,872,000	
Corn, Sweet	755	160.00	120,800	Pkg	1.65	199,320	
Cucumbers	174	6.50	1,131	Ton	54.85	62,035	
Garlic	3	56.00	168	CWT	17.30	2,906	
Lettuce	102	270.00	27,540	Pkg	2.10	57,834	
		174	10.00	1,740	Ton	40.00	69,600
Melons	Cranshaw	108	200.00	21,600	Pkg	1.75	37,800
	Cantaloupe	358	7.00	2,506	Ton	20.00	50,120
	Casaba	277	7.25	2,008	Ton	23.50	47,188
	Honeydew	20	7.75	155	Ton	24.00	3,720
	Persian	1,715	12.50	21,438	Ton	20.00	428,760
Onions	Early Late 1,333 653	580.00	773,140	50# Sk.	1.10	850,454	
		610.00	398,330	Sk.	1.45	577,578	
Peas	Proc. 1,754	1.50	2,631	Ton	62.85	165,358	
Peppers	385	10.00	3,850	Ton	72.50	279,125	
Spinach	888	7.00	6,216	Ton	22.50	139,860	
Squash	225	12.00	2,700	Ton	17.45	47,115	
Boysenberries	Proc. 35	3.14	110	Ton	204.00	22,440	
Strawberries	1,272	860.00	1,093,920	Crate	2.05	2,242,536	
		46.48	1,600,374	Pkg	2.25	3,600,841	
Tomatoes	Ship. Round 34,429 Pear 1,055	17.40	599,065	Ton	22.50	13,478,962	
		14.85	15,667	Ton	27.50	430,842	
Truck Garden Misc'l Vegetables	940			Acre	250.00	235,000	
TOTAL						\$42,403,499	

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SEED CROPS

CROP	BEARING ACREAGE	PRODUCTION			F.O.B. VALUE	
		PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
Alfalfa Seed	2,115	465.00	983,475	LB	\$.22	\$ 216,365
Asparagus Roots	540			Acre	600.00	324,000
Asparagus Seed			3,000	LB	2.50	7,500
Beans						
Certified Seed: *						
Light Red Kidney	6,373					1,290,000
Dark Red Kidney	818					164,033
White Kidney	54					15,300
Cranberry	43					15,552
Black Eye	209					15,995
Others	78					8,838
Cantaloupe Seed	10	140.00	1,400	LB	.40	560
Ladino Clover Seed	2,120	195.00	413,400	LB	.555	229,437
Millet Seed	148	1,400.00	207,200	LB	.04	8,288
Grape Vines Nursery and Trees						248,000
Nursery Other						130,000
Onion Seed	28	400.00	11,200	LB	.90	10,080
Popcorn Seed	28	2,000.00	56,000	LB	.06	3,360
Potato Seed	461	265.00	122,165	CWT	2.95	360,387
Pumpkin Seed	4	325.00	1,300	LB	.24	312
Safflower Seed	450	550.00	247,500	LB	.037	9,158
Squash Seed	25	190.00	4,750	LB	.26	1,235
Sudan Grass Seed	1,183	1,450.00	1,715,350	LB	.045	77,190
Watermelon Seed	40	157.00	6,280	LB	.30	1,884
Other Seed Crops						15,000
TOTAL						\$3,152,474

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

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*PERMANENT CROPS

CROP & VARIETY	NON BEARING		NON BEARING	
	ACREAGE	ACREAGE	ACREAGE	ACREAGE
ALMOND			GRAPES (Raisin)	
Drake	11	230	Muscat	2 145
I X L	0	71	Thompson Seedless	105 569
Jordanola	137	603	Zante Currant	<u>0</u> <u>11</u>
Mission	324	3,034	Total	107 725
Ne Plus Ultra	62	486		
Non Pareil	849	3,692	GRAPES (Table)	
Peerless	24	294	Cardinal	6 33
Other	<u>103</u>	<u>35</u>	Concord	0 7
Total	1,510	8,445	Concoror	0 122
			Emperor	0 67
APPLES			Malaga	0 124
Astrachan	1	10	Ribier	3 21,724
Golden Delicious	0	1	Tokay	506 220
Other	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	Other	<u>1</u> <u>220</u>
Total	1	13	Total	516 22,297
			GRAPES (Wine)	
APRICOTS			Alicante	8 3,780
Blenheim & Royal	35	651	Burger	0 822
Moorpark & Hemskirk	0	8	Carignane	231 6,798
Tilton	92	355	Colombar	0 20
Other	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	F. Reisling	0 16
Total	127	1,018	Golden Chasselas	0 77
			Grenache	53 918
CHERRIES			Mataro	0 35
Bing	1,069	1,686	Mission	36 1,483
Black Republican	4	25	Palomino	0 997
Chapman	8	140	Petite Sirah	0 384
Lambert	75	225	Sauvignon Blanc	0 23
Royal Ann	284	1,026	Zinfandel	51 10,881
Tartarian	88	505	Other White	0 140
Other	<u>111</u>	<u>68</u>	Other Dark	<u>124</u> <u>711</u>
Total	1,639	3,675	Total	503 27,085
				516 107 526
CHESTNUTS (All)	0	78	NECTARINES	
			John Rivers	526 38
FIGS			Other	<u>107</u> <u>52</u>
Black	0	20	Total	159 90
Kadota	<u>0</u>	<u>65</u>		
Total	0	85	OLIVES	
			Ascolano	0 32
			Manzanillo	65 151
			Mission	0 120
			Other	<u>5</u> <u>35</u>
			Total	70 338

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<u>CROP & VARIETY</u>	<u>NON BEARING ACREAGE</u>	<u>BEARING ACREAGE</u>	<u>CROP & VARIETY</u>	<u>NON BEARING ACREAGE</u>	<u>BEARING ACREAGE</u>
PEACHES (Cling)			PEARS		
Andora	30	124	Bartlett	148	72
Carolyn	115	91	Beurre Hardy	0	1
Corona	69	39	Winter Nelis	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Cortez	221	95			
Fortuna	67	116	Total	148	74
Gaume	276	849	PERSIMMONS (All)		
Gomes (Stuart)	154	444		0	3
Halford	444	1,235	PLUMS		
Hauss	0	10	Beauty	0	2
Johnson	0	103	Burbank	0	7
Libee	0	49	Duarte	26	104
Palora	395	928	Grand Duke	0	1
Peak	35	179	Kelsey	0	3
Petersen	18	38	President	7	51
Phillips	0	132	Santa Rosa	46	236
Shasta	12	43	Tragedy	11	215
Sims	0	38	Other	<u>58</u>	<u>101</u>
Stanford	27	132			
Sutter	21	31	Total	148	720
Vivian	92	0	PRUNES		
Walton	9	44	French	0	8
Other	<u>109</u>	<u>118</u>	Robe De Sergeant	0	5
Total	2,094	4,838	Sugar	0	76
			Other	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>
			Total	0	93
PEACHES (Free)			QUINCES (All)		
Babcock	3	3		0	11
Early Elberta	1	2	WALNUTS		
Elberta	198	828	Concord	0	43
Fay Elberta	336	93	Eureka	518	3,165
J. H. Hale	4	128	Franquette	162	3,298
Kim Elberta	7	37	Hartley	622	504
Late Hale	14	63	Mayette	1	615
Lovell	0	204	Payne	472	4,668
Muir	0	105	Placentia	0	86
Nector	18	8	Other	369	263
Red Haven	12	17	Seedling	<u>41</u>	<u>10</u>
Rio Oso Gem	76	152			
Salway	0	7	Total	2,185	12,652
Other	<u>20</u>	<u>122</u>	BLACK WALNUTS		
Total	689	1,769		797	291
				2,290	60,290
			ASPARAGUS		
				386	1,272
			STRAWBERRIES		

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THE TREND OF FRUIT & NUT CROPS AT FIVE YEAR INTERVALS

BEARING ACREAGE

CROP	YEAR 1940	YEAR 1945	YEAR 1950	YEAR 1955
Almonds	4,221	6,502	8,225	8,445
Apples	32	36	12	13
Apricots	1,621	1,876	1,081	1,018
Cherries	4,355	4,102	3,527	3,675
Chestruts	245	182	130	78
Figs	458	510	406	85
Grapes, Juice	33,893	32,400	32,878	26,809
Grapes, Raisin	979	1,003	846	714
Grapes, Table	1,499	1,276	966	533
Grapes, Tokay	17,925	18,110	22,530	21,724
Olives	364	351	353	338
Nectarines	126	195	83	90
Peaches, Cling	3,273	4,124	5,519	4,838
Peaches, Free	2,781	3,181	2,111	1,769
Pears	285	141	90	74
Persimmons	5	13	1	3
Plums	1,572	1,280	1,091	720
Prunes	1,244	822	101	93
Walnuts	9,084	9,229	11,707	12,652

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THE TREND OF FIELD CROPS AT FIVE YEAR INTERVALS

BEARING ACREAGE

CROP	YEAR 1940	YEAR 1945	YEAR 1950	YEAR 1955
Alfalfa hay	47,822	50,505	65,655	68,333
Barley	92,483	91,199	97,382	66,095
Beans, All	25,090	11,469	16,729	16,456
Corn, Grain	16,583	14,564	9,046	23,065
Flax Seed	1,276	520	0	0
Grain, sorghum	14,057	4,187	3,144	8,441
Hay, grain	22,966	22,101	8,159	6,207
Hay, wild	10,839	24,573	7,093	6,615
Oats	10,043	7,480	12,469	9,943
Pasture, Range	238,381	219,625	212,805	197,426
Pasture, Ladino clover	17,898	30,313	67,831	93,996
Pasture, Sudan Grass	2,807	2,804	938	1,863
Potatoes, All	9,404	7,491	4,465	6,645
Pumpkins	540	617	301	300
Rice	2,507	3,168	6,240	10,490
Silage corn	1,698	1,463	640	3,639
Sugar beets	20,485	4,597	13,128	12,678
Sunflowers	3,182	3,175	1,654	3,216
Sweet Potatoes	2,186	1,330	1,852	1,080
Wheat	38,392	21,661	13,319	9,929

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THE TREND OF VEGETABLE CROPS AT FIVE YEAR INTERVALS

BEARING ACREAGE

CROP	YEAR 1940	YEAR 1945	YEAR 1950	YEAR 1955
Asparagus	31,499	43,681	55,022	60,290
Beets, table	22	63	38	134
Broccoli	125	10	50	241
Cabbage	11	26	60	100
Cauliflower	15	20	27	20
Carrots	786	1,386	442	665
Celery	5,885	5,482	3,379	1,877
Corn, sweet	345	432	442	755
Garlic	5	27	17	3
Lettuce	308	63	220	102
Melons, All	3,161	1,907	3,359	2,636
Onions	1,280	2,464	3,353	1,787
Peas	2,310	5,365	1,265	1,754
Peppers	43	29	133	385
Spinach	534	1,365	805	888
Squash	320	351	305	205
Strawberries	156	15	197	1,272
Tomatoes, round	5,036	18,595	21,382	34,429
Tomatoes, pear	10,557	7,507	1,873	1,055

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APIARY PRODUCTS

Honey	702,200	Lbs.	@	.116	\$	81,455.00
Bees Wax	11,350	Lbs.	@	.51		5,788.00
Queen Bees	5,000	Queens	@	1.00		5,000.00
Pollenization	8,340	Colonies	@	2.65		<u>22,101.00</u>
					Total	\$ 114,344.00

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Milk and Milk Products \$ 14,840,000.00

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle and Calves	\$ 11,091,525.00
Hogs	1,232,926.00
Sheep and Wool	<u>2,081,455.00</u>
Total	\$ 14,405,906.00

POULTRY

Chickens	\$ 1,490,112.00
Eggs	2,384,031.00
Turkeys	<u>994,776.00</u>
Total	\$ 4,868,919.00

SUMMARY

Fruit and Nut Crops	\$ 36,266,995.00
Field Crops	34,126,603.00
Vegetable Crops	42,403,499.00
Seed Crops	3,152,474.00
Apiary Products	114,344.00
Dairy Products	14,840,000.00
Livestock	14,405,906.00
Poultry Products	<u>4,868,919.00</u>
Total	\$150,178,740.00

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Administration	\$32,721.11	
Plant Quarantine	21,051.63	
Fruit, Nut, Vegetable, Honey and Egg Standardization	20,410.37	
Field and Orchard Inspection	19,825.73	
Nursery Inspection	1,362.77	
Seed Inspection	2,464.49	
Rodent Control	15,101.89	
Weed Control	21,517.60	
Apiary Inspection	1,911.34	
Crop Statistics	12,045.63	
Gardener & Janitor	<u>6,348.00</u>	
		\$154,760.56
Capital Outlay		<u>206.00</u>
Total		\$154,966.56

SPECIAL WEED CONTROL

Salaries and Wages	35,744.40	
Maintenance and Operation	19,632.02	
Capital Outlay	<u>1,047.20</u>	
Total		\$ 56,423.62