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California Department of Food and Agriculture

Agricultural Commissioners' Crop Reports

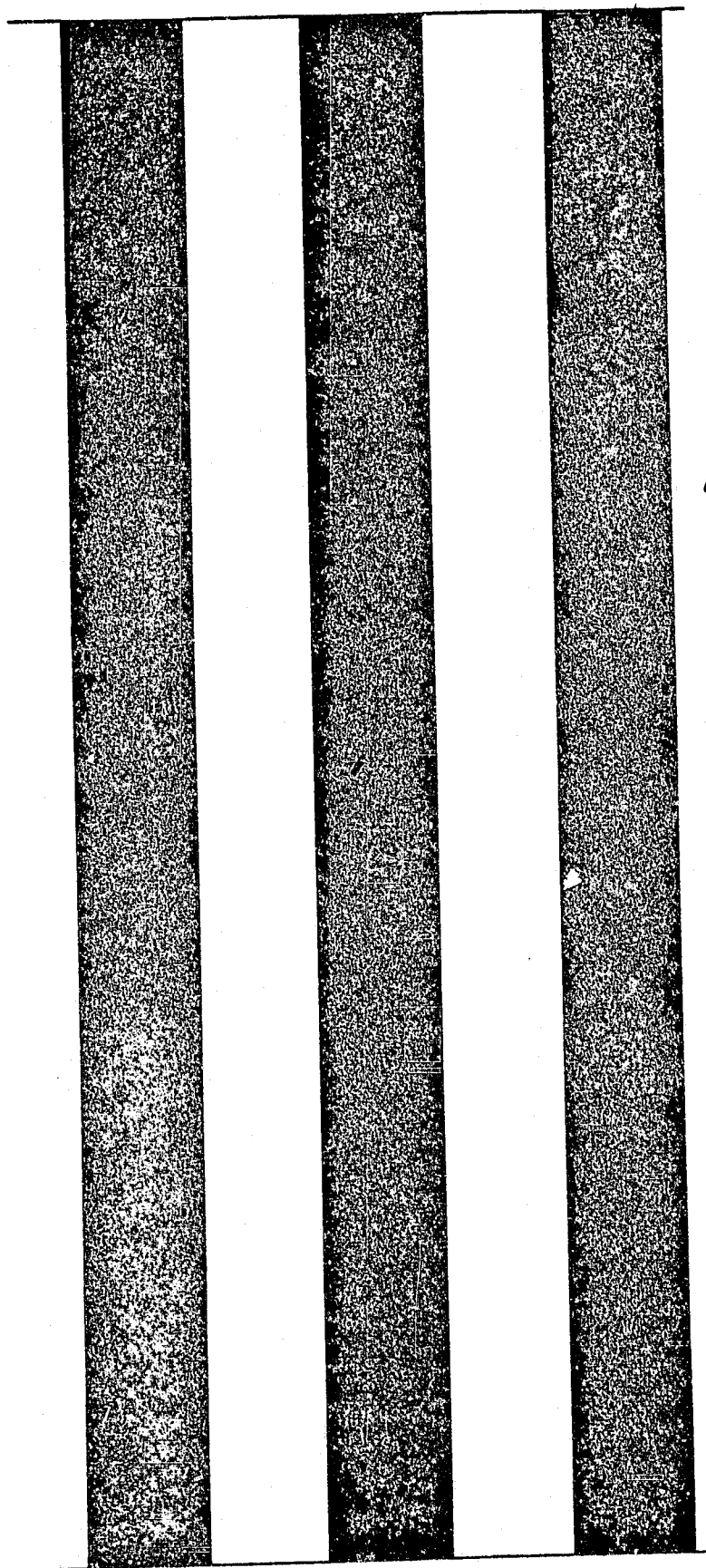
San Joaquin County

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/> .

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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,

Austin E. Mahoney

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 thiophosphate. 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 |
| | | | | 28# | | |
| Apricots Ship. | | 5.00 | 5,550 | Pkg. | 1.60 | 8,880 |
| Apricots Proc. | 1,110 | 3.30 | 3,663 | Ton | 100.00 | 366,300 |
| Apricots Dried | | .21 | 233 | Ton | 620.00 | 144,460 |
| Cherries Royal | 1,099 | 3.90 | 4,286 | Ton | 240.00 | 1,028,640 |
| Cherries Other Ship. | | 1.92 | 5,244 | Ton | 486.00 | 2,548,584 |
| Cherries Proc. | 2,731 | .48 | 1,311 | Ton | 240.00 | 314,640 |
| Chestnuts | 105 | .90 | 94 | Ton | 320.00 | 30,080 |
| Figs Ship. | | .03 | 12 | Ton | 100.00 | 1,200 |
| Figs Proc. | 409 | .70 | 286 | Ton | 90.00 | 25,740 |
| Figs Dried | | | 57 | Ton | 160.00 | 9,120 |
| Grapes Ship | | 1.09 | 33,314 | Ton | 95.00 | 3,164,830 |
| Juice Wine | 30,563 | 2.74 | 83,743 | Ton | 34.00 | 2,847,262 |
| Grapes Ship. | | 221.27 | 4,958,218 | Pkg. | 1.80 | 8,924,792 |
| Tokay Wine | 22,408 | 3.53 | 79,100 | Ton | 30.00 | 2,373,000 |
| Grapes Ship. | | 31.00 | 49,259 | Pkg. | 1.85 | 91,129 |
| All Other Wine | 1,589 | 5.10 | 8,104 | Ton | 32.50 | 263,380 |
| Misc'l Orchards | 256 | | | Acre | 200.00 | 51,200 |
| Nectarines | 79 | 400.00 | 31,600 | 28# | | |
| Olives | 384 | .60 | 230 | Pkg. | 1.75 | 55,300 |
| Peaches Ship. | | 74.66 | 156,711 | Ton | 134.50 | 30,935 |
| Peaches Proc. | 2,099 | 4.50 | 9,445 | 28# | | |
| Peaches Free | | .26 | 546 | Pkg. | 1.40 | 219,395 |
| Peaches Dried | | | | Ton | 48.40 | 457,138 |
| Peaches Proc. | 5,809 | 6.95 | 40,373 | Ton | 360.00 | 196,560 |
| Peaches Cling | | | 10 | Ton | 55.00 | 2,220,515 |
| Pears Ship. | | .40 | 36 | Ton | 240.00 | 2,400 |
| Pears Proc. | 90 | 5.40 | 486 | Ton | 80.00 | 2,880 |
| Plums Ship. | | 151.02 | 130,330 | Ton | 75.00 | 36,450 |
| Plums Proc. | 863 | .07 | 60 | 28# | | |
| Prunes Ship. | | 106.31 | 24,345 | Pkg. | 3.50 | 456,155 |
| Prunes Proc. | 229 | .15 | 34 | Ton | 50.00 | 3,000 |
| Walnuts | 12,126 | .58 | 7,033 | 28# | | |
| | | | | Pkg. | 3.50 | 85,207 |
| | | | | Ton | 210.00 | 7,140 |
| | | | | Ton | 390.00 | 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 .72 | 1,124,545 38,740 | 30# Pkg. Ton | \$ 3.80 177.35 | \$4,273,271 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 |
| 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 |
| Onions 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 |
| Tomatoes Round | 1,130 | 17.90 | 516,325 | Ton | 22.50 | 11,617,312 |
| Tomatoes 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

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

| <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) | | | 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 | 49 | 165 |
| Phillips | 2 | 448 | | | |
| Sims | 0 | 79 | Total | 121 | 863 |
| Walton | 18 | 57 | | | |
| Other | 238 | 438 | PRUNES | | |
| Total | 1,535 | 5,809 | French | 0 | 16 |
| PEACHES (Free) | | | Imperial | 0 | 0 |
| Babcock | 1 | 4 | Robe De Sergeant | 0 | 9 |
| Crawford | 0 | 3 | Sugar | 10 | 204 |
| 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 | 102 | 594 | Franquette | 134 | 3,225 |
| Total | 352 | 2,099 | Hartley | 494 | 231 |
| PEARS | | | Mayette | 8 | 726 |
| Bartlett | 43 | 85 | Payne | 342 | 4,625 |
| Beurre Hardy | 0 | 5 | Placentia | 0 | 87 |
| Total | 43 | 90 | Other | 60 | 166 |
| PERSIMMONS (All) | 0 | 8 | Seedling | 206 | 111 |
| | | | Total | 1,460 | 12,126 |
| | | | 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 |
|------------------------|------------------|

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 |

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1954

AGRICULTURAL REPORT



SAN JOAQUIN

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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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

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Chief Deputy Commissioner
Deputy Commissioner
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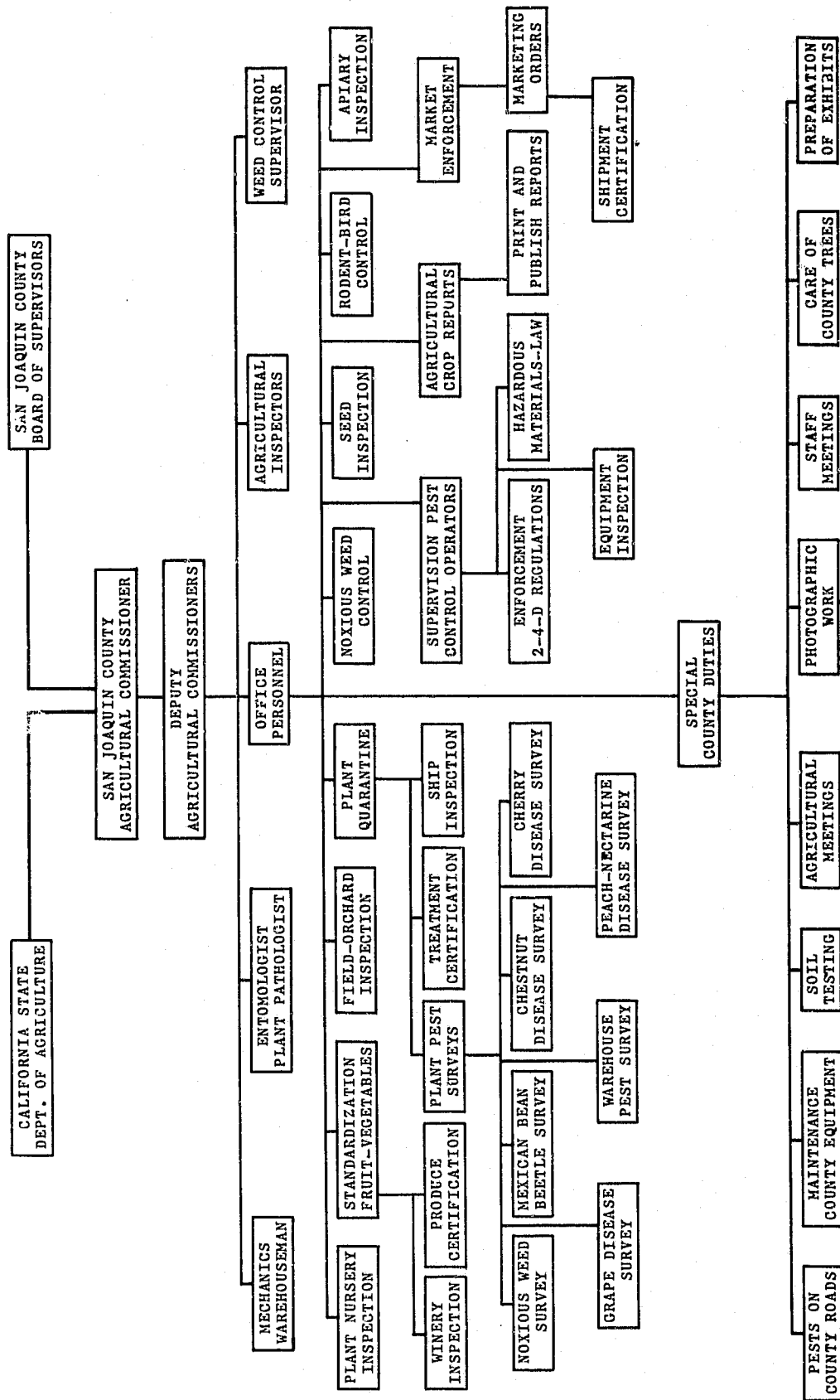
Deputy Commissioner
South Tracy District

SPECIAL WEED CONTROL PROJECT

Richard R. Raney
Walter Beck
Edward Braghetta

Weed Control Foreman
Mechanic
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 accomodate 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# | | |
| | | 5.10 | 4,937 | Pkg. | 1.50 | 7,477 |
| | | .04 | 39 | Ton | 95.00 | 469,015 |
| | | | | Ton | 600.00 | 23,400 |
| Cherries | 1,012 | 3.32 | 3,360 | Ton | 280.00 | 940,800 |
| Other | 2,618 | 1.50 | 3,927 | Ton | 480.00 | 1,884,960 |
| Cherries | | 1.17 | 3,063 | Ton | 280.00 | 857,640 |
| | | | 3,350 | | | 3,683,400 |
| Chestnuts | 68 | 1.00 | 68 | Ton | 280.00 | 19,040 |
| Figs | 202 | .03 | 6 | Ton | 120.00 | 720 |
| | | .63 | 127 | Ton | 117.00 | 14,859 |
| | | .05 | 10 | Ton | 190.00 | 1,900 |
| Grapes | 27,516 | 1.34 | 36,871 | Ton | 95.00 | 3,502,745 |
| Juice | | 3.33 | 91,628 | Ton | 34.50 | 3,161,166 |
| Grapes | 21,521 | 223.68 | 4,813,817 | 28# | | |
| | | 4.02 | 86,514 | Pkg. | 1.75 | 8,424,180 |
| | | | | Ton | 31.50 | 2,725,191 |
| Grapes | 1,303 | 27.32 | 35,598 | 28# | | |
| | | 5.75 | 7,492 | Pkg. | 2.00 | 71,196 |
| All Other | | | | Ton | 32.75 | 245,363 |
| Misc'l Orchards | 264 | | | Acre | 200.00 | 52,800 |
| Nectarines | 96 | | | 28# | | |
| | | 348.00 | 33,408 | 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 |
| | | 5.65 | 9,402 | Ton | 50.00 | 470,100 |
| | | .23 | 383 | Ton | 360.00 | 137,880 |
| Peaches | 4,736 | 8.54 | 40,445 | Ton | 54.55 | 2,206,274 |
| | | | 20 | Ton | 240.00 | 4,800 |
| | | | | 28# | | |
| Pears | 73 | 16.00 | 1,168 | Pkg. | 3.00 | 3,504 |
| | | 14.20 | 1,037 | Ton | 75.00 | 77,775 |
| | | | | 28# | | |
| Plums | 718 | 147.00 | 105,546 | Pkg. | 3.70 | 390,520 |
| | | .12 | 86 | Ton | 50.00 | 4,300 |
| | | | | 28# | | |
| Prunes | 89 | 235.70 | 20,977 | Pkg. | 3.70 | 77,615 |
| | | .66 | 59 | Ton | 260.00 | 15,340 |
| 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 |
| 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 | | UNIT | F.O.B. VALUE | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | | PER ACRE | TOTAL | | PER UNIT | TOTAL |
| Asparagus Ship. | 55,697 | 14.77 | 822,645 | 30# | \$ 4.10 | \$3,372,844 |
| Asparagus Proc. | | .75 | 41,773 | Pkg. 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 |
| Onions 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 |
| Tomatoes Round | 24,860 | 16.75 | 416,405 | Ton | 20.00 | 8,328,100 |
| Tomatoes 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 | |
| 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 BEARING | | CROP & VARIETY | NON BEARING BEARING | |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------|-------------------|---------------------|---------|
| | ACREAGE | ACREAGE | | ACREAGE | 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 | | | |
| Peerless | 24 | 300 | GRAPES (Table) | | |
| Other | 52 | 36 | Cardinal | 6 | 33 |
| Total | 1,464 | 8,339 | Concord | 0 | 7 |
| | | | 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 |
| | | | Golden Chasselas | 0 | 77 |
| CHERRIES | | | Grenache | 67 | 905 |
| Bing | 849 | 1,660 | Mataro | 0 | 40 |
| Black Republican | 1 | 25 | Mission | 40 | 1,518 |
| Chapman | 10 | 137 | Palomino | 0 | 1,003 |
| Lambert | 44 | 224 | Petite Sirah | 0 | 388 |
| Royal Ann | 228 | 1,012 | Sauvignon Blanc | 0 | 23 |
| Tartarian | 75 | 508 | Zinfandel | 63 | 11,111 |
| Other | 56 | 64 | Other White | 0 | 140 |
| Total | 1,263 | 3,630 | Other Dark | 127 | 690 |
| | | | Total | 522 | 27,516 |
| CHESTNUTS (All) | 10 | 68 | | | |
| | | | NECTARINES | | |
| FIGS | | | John Rivers | 53 | 40 |
| Black | 0 | 20 | Other | 79 | 56 |
| Kadota | 0 | 182 | | | |
| Total | 0 | 202 | Total | 132 | 96 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | OLIVES | | |
| | | | 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 | 0 | 1 |
| Cortez | 218 | 79 | | | |
| Fortuna | 45 | 115 | | | |
| Gaume | 289 | 819 | Total | 146 | 73 |
| Gomes (Stuart) | 121 | 437 | | | |
| Halford | 401 | 1,201 | PERSIMMONS (All) | 0 | 3 |
| Hauss | 0 | 10 | | | |
| Johnson | 0 | 103 | PLUMS | | |
| Libee | 0 | 49 | Beauty | 0 | 2 |
| Palora | 444 | 900 | Burbank | 0 | 7 |
| Peak | 34 | 184 | Duarte | 21 | 104 |
| Petersen | 20 | 35 | Grand Duke | 0 | 1 |
| Phillips | 0 | 136 | Kelsey | 0 | 3 |
| Shasta | 8 | 42 | President | 6 | 52 |
| Sims | 0 | 38 | Santa Rosa | 40 | 233 |
| Stanford | 27 | 127 | Tragedy | 10 | 215 |
| Sutter | 21 | 45 | Other | 58 | 101 |
| Vivian | 82 | 0 | | | |
| Walton | 9 | 51 | Total | 135 | 718 |
| Other | 73 | 126 | | | |
| Total | 1,961 | 4,736 | PRUNES | | |
| | | | French | 4 | 4 |
| PEACHES (Free) | | | Robe De Sergeant | 0 | 5 |
| Babcock | 3 | 3 | Sugar | 0 | 76 |
| Early Elberta | 1 | 2 | Other | 0 | 4 |
| Elberta | 181 | 806 | | | |
| Fay Elberta | 261 | 37 | Total | 4 | 89 |
| J. H. Hale | 9 | 127 | QUINCES (All) | 0 | 11 |
| Kim Elberta | 8 | 36 | | | |
| Late Hale | 18 | 56 | WALNUTS | | |
| Lovell | 0 | 206 | Concord | 0 | 43 |
| Muir | 0 | 106 | Eureka | 494 | 3,162 |
| Nector | 18 | 8 | Franquette | 184 | 3,298 |
| Red Haven | 12 | 15 | Hartley | 665 | 452 |
| Rio Oso Gem | 86 | 153 | Mayette | 2 | 647 |
| Salway | 0 | 7 | Payne | 462 | 4,653 |
| Other | 32 | 102 | Placentia | 0 | 86 |
| | | | Other | 389 | 241 |
| Total | 629 | 1,664 | Seedling | 41 | 10 |
| | | | Total | 2,237 | 12,592 |
| | | | BLACK WALNUTS | 673 | 240 |
| | | | 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

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

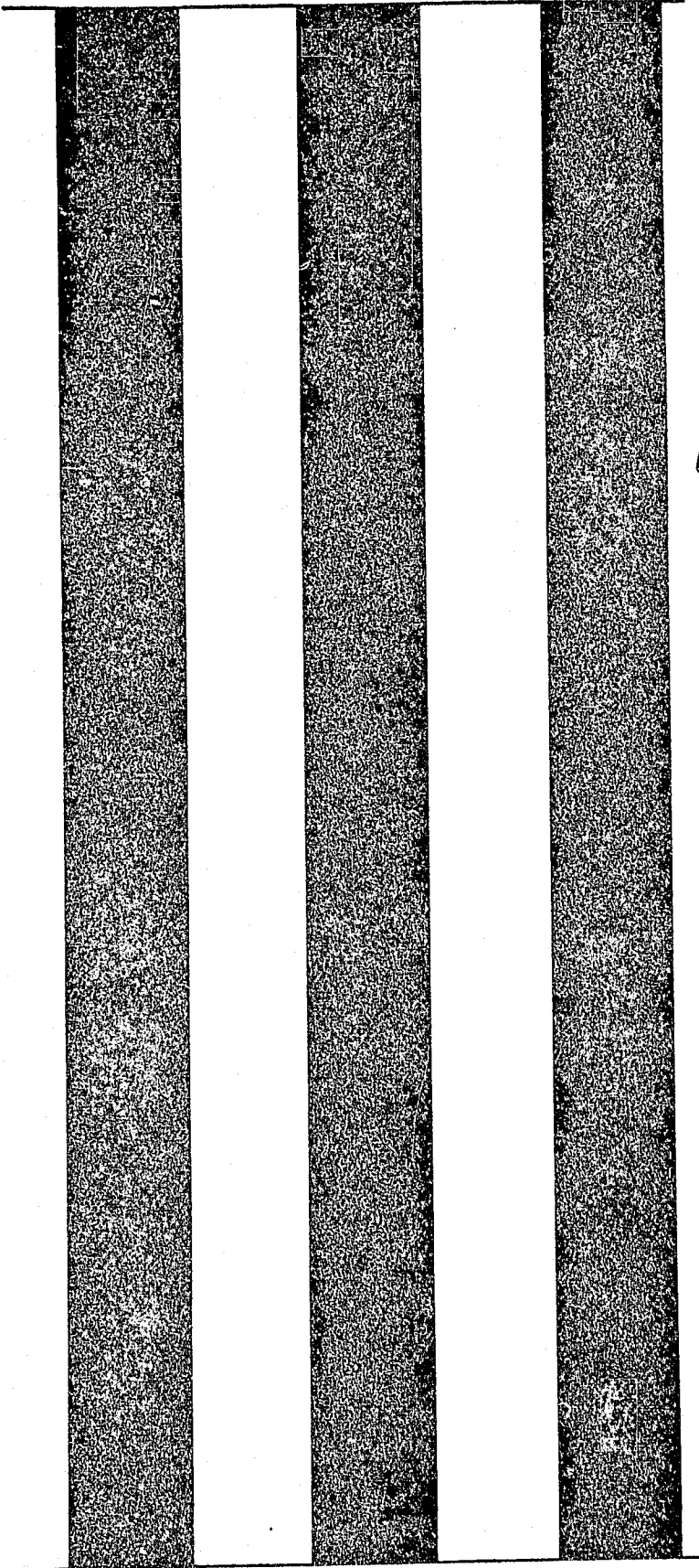
FINANCIAL REPORT SUMMARY
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1954
AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT & SPECIAL WEED CONTROL

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 |

Three vertical black bars of equal width and height, positioned side-by-side. They are solid black with no internal texture or patterns.

1955

1955 AGRICULTURAL REPORT



LIBRARY

COUNTY
OF
SAN JOAQUIN

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

LODI OFFICE
210 N. SACRAMENTO STREET

MANTECA OFFICE
392 S. 99 HIGHWAY

TRACY OFFICE
CITY HALL

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

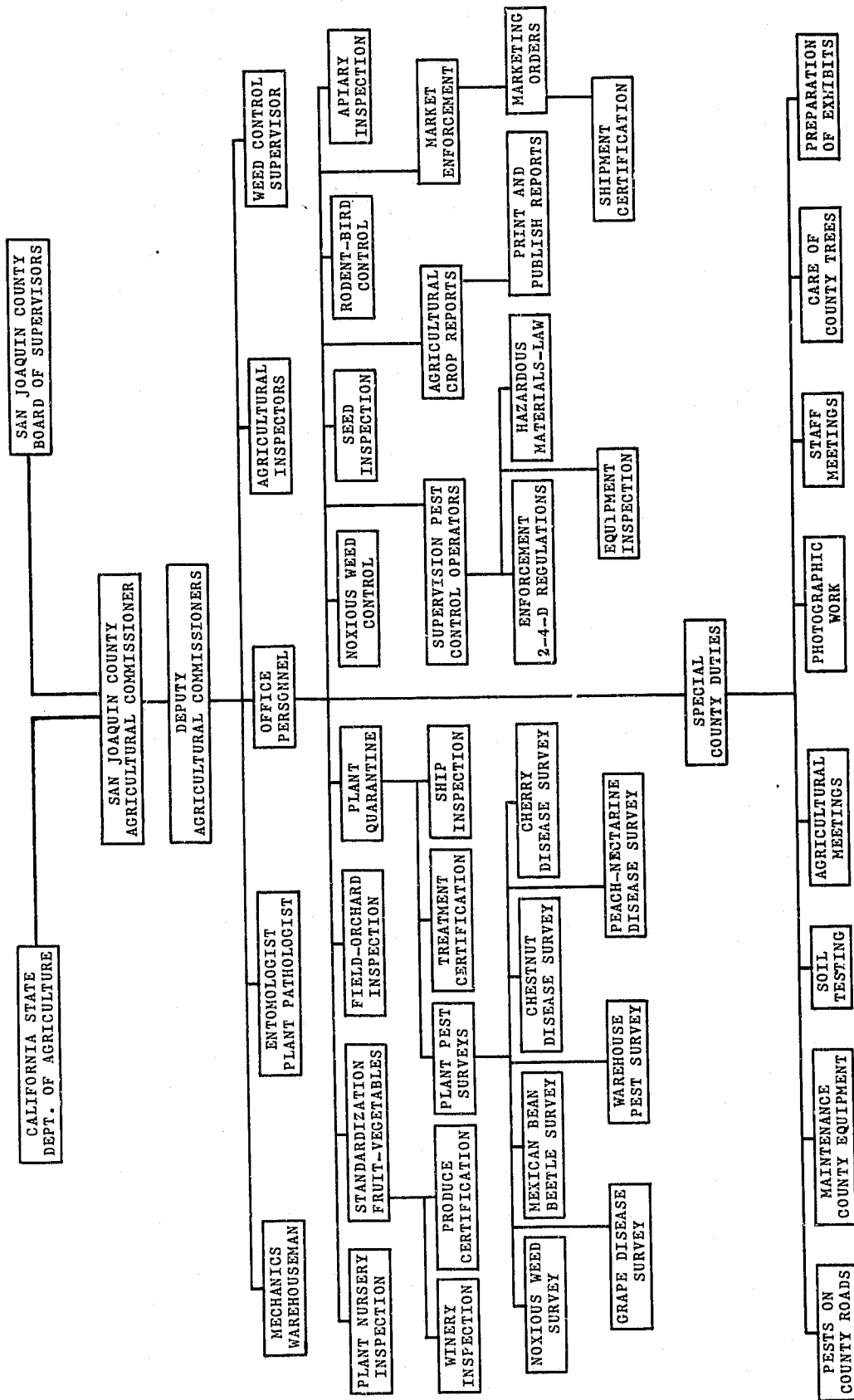
Aage R. Tugel
Wilfred McDaniel

Deputy Commissioner
South Tracy District

Richard R. Raney
Walter Beck
Edward Braghetta

Weed Control Foreman
Mechanic
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.

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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

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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 | | UNIT | F.O.B. VALUE | |
|-----------------|--------------------|------------|-----------|------|--------------|-------------|
| | | PER ACRE | TOTAL | | PER UNIT | TOTAL |
| Almonds | 8,445 | .75 | 6,334 | Ton | \$ 750.00 | \$4,750,500 |
| Apricots | 1,018 | 4.37 | 4,450 | 28# | | |
| | | 7.05 | 7,180 | Pkg | 1.50 | 6,675 |
| | | .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 | .32 | 27 | Ton | 140.00 | 3,780 |
| | | .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 |
| Grapes | 21,724 | 228.60 | 4,966,093 | 28# | | |
| | | 6.10 | 132,535 | Pkg | 1.50 | 7,449,140 |
| Tokay | | | | Ton | 22.75 | 3,015,171 |
| Grapes | 1,298 | 24.39 | 31,653 | 28# | | |
| | | 6.33 | 8,221 | Pkg | 1.60 | 50,645 |
| All Other | | | | Ton | 26.65 | 219,090 |
| Misc'l Orchards | 318 | | | Acre | 200.00 | 63,600 |
| Nectarines | 90 | 367.78 | 33,100 | 28# | | |
| | | 2.61 | 235 | Pkg | 1.55 | 51,305 |
| | | | | Ton | 85.00 | 19,975 |
| Olives | 338 | .50 | 169 | Ton | 270.00 | 45,630 |
| Peaches | 1,769 | 103.12 | 182,420 | 20# | | |
| | | 5.50 | 9,738 | Pkg | 1.40 | 255,388 |
| | | .18 | 325 | Ton | 60.00 | 584,280 |
| Free | | | | Ton | 430.00 | 139,750 |
| Peaches | 4,838 | 8.63 | 41,775 | Ton | 80.50 | 3,362,887 |
| | | .19 | 939 | Ton | 40.00 | 37,560 |
| Cling | | | | 40# | | |
| Pears | 74 | 30.62 | 2,266 | Pkg | 1.90 | 4,305 |
| | | 13.65 | 1,010 | Ton | 75.00 | 75,750 |
| Plums | 720 | 200.51 | 144,368 | 28# | | |
| | | .13 | 94 | Pkg | 2.45 | 353,701 |
| | | | | Ton | 60.00 | 5,640 |
| Prunes | 93 | 214.83 | 19,980 | 28# | | |
| | | .55 | 51 | Pkg | 2.45 | 48,951 |
| | | | | 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 | 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

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY 1955
AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

VEGETABLE CROPS

| CROP | BEARING ACREAGE | PRODUCTION | | | F.O.B. VALUE | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| | | PER ACRE | TOTAL | UNIT | PER UNIT | TOTAL |
| Asparagus Ship. Proc. | 59,112 | 15.22 .87 | 900,026 51,343 | 30# Pkg Ton | \$ 5.00 243.67 | \$ 4,500,130 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 |
| Cranshaw | 174 | 10.00 | 1,740 | Ton | 40.00 | 69,600 |
| Cantaloupe | 108 | 200.00 | 21,600 | Pkg | 1.75 | 37,800 |
| Melons Casaba | 358 | 7.00 | 2,506 | Ton | 20.00 | 50,120 |
| Honeydew | 277 | 7.25 | 2,008 | Ton | 23.50 | 47,188 |
| Persian | 20 | 7.75 | 155 | Ton | 24.00 | 3,720 |
| Watermelon | 1,715 | 12.50 | 21,438 | Ton | 20.00 | 428,760 |
| Onions Early | 1,333 | 580.00 | 773,140 | 50# Sk. | 1.10 | 850,454 |
| Late | 653 | 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 |
| Ship. Round | 34,429 | 46.48 | 1,600,374 | Pkg | 2.25 | 3,600,841 |
| Pear | 1,055 | 17.40 | 599,065 | Ton | 22.50 | 13,478,962 |
| Truck Garden Misc'l Vegetables | 940 | 14.85 | 15,667 | Ton | 27.50 | 430,842 |
| | | | | Acre | 250.00 | 235,000 |
| TOTAL | | | | | | \$42,403,499 |

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY 1955
AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

SEED CROPS

| CROP | BEARING ACREAGE | PRODUCTION | | | F.O.B. VALUE | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------------|
| | | PER ACRE | TOTAL | UNIT | PER UNIT | TOTAL |
| <u>Alfalfa Seed</u> _ _ _ | <u>2,115</u> | <u>465.00</u> | <u>983,475</u> | <u>LB</u> | <u>\$.22</u> | <u>\$ 216,365</u> |
| <u>Asparagus Roots</u> _ _ | <u>540</u> | | | <u>Acre</u> | <u>600.00</u> | <u>324,000</u> |
| <u>Asparagus Seed</u> _ _ | | | <u>3,000</u> | <u>LB</u> | <u>2.50</u> | <u>7,500</u> |
| 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 |
| <u>Cantaloupe Seed</u> _ _ | <u>10</u> | <u>140.00</u> | <u>1,400</u> | <u>LB</u> | <u>.40</u> | <u>560</u> |
| <u>Ladino Clover Seed</u> _ | <u>2,120</u> | <u>195.00</u> | <u>413,400</u> | <u>LB</u> | <u>.555</u> | <u>229,437</u> |
| <u>Millet Seed</u> _ _ _ | <u>148</u> | <u>1,400.00</u> | <u>207,200</u> | <u>LB</u> | <u>.04</u> | <u>8,288</u> |
| <u>Grape Vines</u> | | | | | | |
| <u>Nursery and</u> | | | | | | |
| <u>Trees</u> _ _ _ | | | | | | <u>248,000</u> |
| <u>Nursery Other</u> _ _ | | | | | | <u>130,000</u> |
| <u>Onion Seed</u> _ _ _ | <u>28</u> | <u>400.00</u> | <u>11,200</u> | <u>LB</u> | <u>.90</u> | <u>10,080</u> |
| <u>Popcorn Seed</u> _ _ | <u>28</u> | <u>2,000.00</u> | <u>56,000</u> | <u>LB</u> | <u>.06</u> | <u>3,360</u> |
| <u>Potato Seed</u> _ _ _ | <u>461</u> | <u>265.00</u> | <u>122,165</u> | <u>CWT</u> | <u>2.95</u> | <u>360,387</u> |
| <u>Pumpkin Seed</u> _ _ | <u>4</u> | <u>325.00</u> | <u>1,300</u> | <u>LB</u> | <u>.24</u> | <u>312</u> |
| <u>Safflower Seed</u> _ _ | <u>450</u> | <u>550.00</u> | <u>247,500</u> | <u>LB</u> | <u>.037</u> | <u>9,158</u> |
| <u>Squash Seed</u> _ _ _ | <u>25</u> | <u>190.00</u> | <u>4,750</u> | <u>LB</u> | <u>.26</u> | <u>1,235</u> |
| <u>Sudan Grass Seed</u> _ | <u>1,183</u> | <u>1,450.00</u> | <u>1,715,350</u> | <u>LB</u> | <u>.045</u> | <u>77,190</u> |
| <u>Watermelon Seed</u> _ | <u>40</u> | <u>157.00</u> | <u>6,280</u> | <u>LB</u> | <u>.30</u> | <u>1,884</u> |
| <u>Other Seed Crops</u> _ | | | | | | <u>15,000</u> |
| TOTAL | | | | | | <u>\$3,152,474</u> |

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

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY 1955
AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

*PERMANENT CROPS

| <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> |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 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 | Emperor | 0 | 122 |
| | | | Malaga | 0 | 67 |
| APPLES | | | Ribier | 3 | 124 |
| Astrachan | 1 | 10 | Tokay | 506 | 21,724 |
| Golden Delicious | 0 | 1 | Other | <u>1</u> | <u>220</u> |
| Other | <u>0</u> | <u>2</u> | Total | 516 | 22,297 |
| Total | 1 | 13 | | | |
| APRICOTS | | | GRAPES (Wine) | | |
| Blenheim & Royal | 35 | 651 | Alicante | 8 | 3,780 |
| Moorpark & Hemskirk | 0 | 8 | Burger | 0 | 822 |
| Tilton | 92 | 355 | Carignane | 231 | 6,798 |
| Other | <u>0</u> | <u>4</u> | Colombar | 0 | 20 |
| Total | 127 | 1,018 | F. Reisling | 0 | 16 |
| | | | Golden Chasselas | 0 | 77 |
| CHERRIES | | | Grenache | 53 | 918 |
| Bing | 1,069 | 1,686 | Mataro | 0 | 35 |
| Black Republican | 4 | 25 | Mission | 36 | 1,483 |
| Chapman | 8 | 140 | Palomino | 0 | 997 |
| Lambert | 75 | 225 | Petite Sirah | 0 | 384 |
| Royal Ann | 284 | 1,026 | Sauvignon Blanc | 0 | 23 |
| Tartarian | 88 | 505 | Zinfandel | 51 | 10,881 |
| Other | <u>111</u> | <u>68</u> | Other White | 0 | 140 |
| Total | 1,639 | 3,675 | Other Dark | <u>124</u> | <u>711</u> |
| | | | Total | 503 | 27,085 |
| CHESTNUTS (All) | 0 | 78 | | 516 (0.7) | |
| | | | NECTARINES | 5226 | |
| FIGS | | | John Rivers | <u>107</u> | 38 |
| Black | 0 | 20 | Other | <u>107</u> | <u>52</u> |
| Kadota | <u>0</u> | <u>65</u> | Total | 159 | 90 |
| Total | 0 | 85 | | | |
| | | | OLIVES | | |
| | | | Ascolano | 0 | 32 |
| | | | Manzanillo | 65 | 151 |
| | | | Mission | 0 | 120 |
| | | | Other | <u>5</u> | <u>35</u> |
| | | | Total | 70 | 338 |

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY 1955
AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

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

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY 1955
AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

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 |

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY 1955
AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

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 |

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY 1955
AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

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 |

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY 1955
AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

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 |

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY 1955
AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

| | | |
|---|-----------------|---------------|
| 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 |