California Department of Food and Agriculture

Agricultural Commissioners' Crop Reports

San Bernardino County

1946-1951

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.

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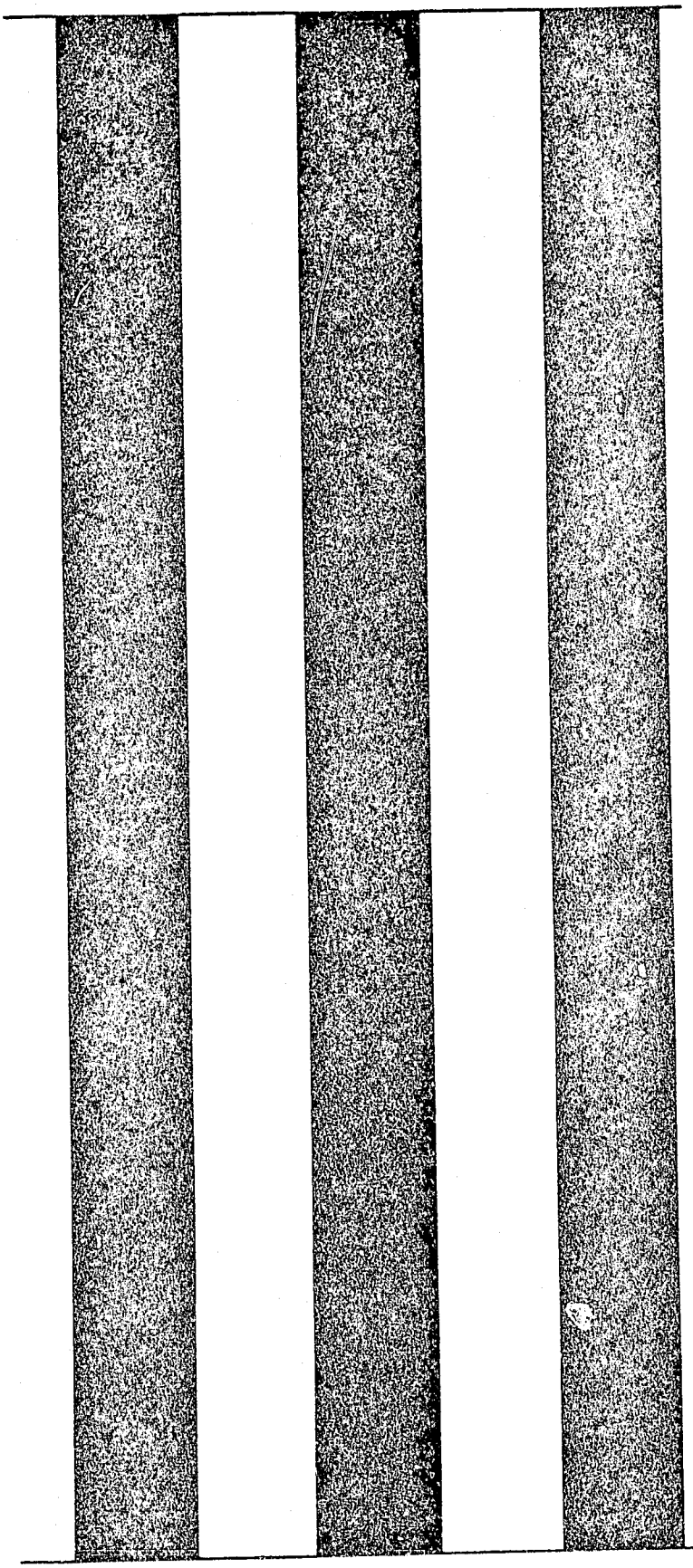


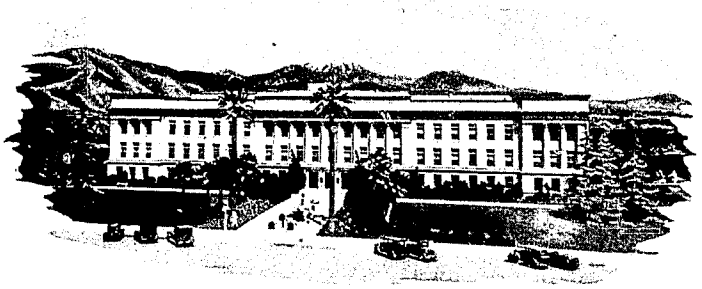
1946

ANNUAL REPORT

1946

COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO

COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ROOM 115, COURT HOUSE PHONE 6811



COUNTY OF
SAN BERNARDINO
SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA

LETTER OF TRANSMISSION

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

This Annual Report is submitted in accordance with the provisions of the State Agricultural Code, Section 65, for the year 1946.

We are also attaching a report of the County Sealer of Weights and Measures, and the County Predatory Animal Hunter. We wish to have the agricultural industry of San Bernardino County know more of these other Departments which are doing a very fine piece of work in the County.

Our chief responsibility as a Department is the conservation and protection of the Agricultural Industries of the County by fulfilling our duties as outlined in the State Agricultural Code. These duties, in general, are outlined in the following pages of this report.

I wish, at the beginning of this report, to express my gratitude to other Departments of Government, Federal, State and County; to various local Farm Organizations and other organizations, to innumerable individuals and to the entire personnel of our Department for the loyal assistance in the accomplishments of the year.

1946 has been a year in our Department marked by many vital problems that have had to be met under serious handicaps.

There are many problems, particularly pest control problems, of vital importance yet to be met. These will take the combined efforts and cooperation of growers and Departmental Agencies to handle. It is hoped that the experience and accomplishments of this year may strengthen our forces to meet the problems of 1947.

Respectfully,

H. A. Crane,
Agricultural Commissioner

5/1947

CONTENTS

PERSONNEL AND OFFICE DIRECTORY

The personnel is appointed under Provisions of the State Agricultural Code, Section 57, and also under the provisions of the County Charter.

Office	Address	Phone
San Bernardino	Room 115, Court House	San Bdno.-6811-Sta. 204
Chino	781 "D" Street	Chino 7451
Colton	Chamber of Commerce	Colton 652
Cucamonga	194 N. Archibald Ave.	Upland 318-151
Fontana	115 W. Spring Street	Fontana 776
Highland	3 W. Main Street	Highland 290
Mojave	Daggett Road (Victorville)	Vic. 2111
Ontario	225 S. Euclid Ave.	Ontario 627-25
Redlands	12 W. Citrus Ave.	Redlands 5221
Rialto	144 S. Riverside Ave.	Rialto 87
Upland	130 E. 9th Street	Upland 312-103
Yucaipa	Soil Conservation Office	Yucaipa 2291

Members of the Staff as of 12/31/46

(Note: See Page 31 for Changes during Year)

Agricultural Commissioner - - - - Harold A. Crane
Deputy Agricultural Commissioner - Position Unfilled
Deputy Agricultural Commissioner - Position Unfilled
Deputy Agricultural Commissioner - Position Unfilled

Supervising Agricultural Inspectors: (Temporary)

Ray Schneider
Ralph Myers

Agricultural Inspectors:

C. E. Anderson	Ontario	Louis Loehr	Rialto
H. B. Anderson	Cucamonga-Alta Loma	T. C. Pope	Yucaipa
Warren Burr	San Bernardino	Cecil E. Pratt	Ontario-Upland
Roy Camblin	San Bernardino	R. H. Reed(Apiary)	San Bernardino
Harry V. Cavers	Upland	Wm. Rollins	Redlands
Lee Dolch	Victorville	Chas. Smith	Redlands
Chas. Donnelly	Etiwanda-Fontana	J. R. Stewart	Chino
D. H. Huckaby	Redlands	Wayne Stone	Colton-Bloomington

Aubrey M. Watson - Highland

Office

Joyce M. Compton - San Bernardino Office
Gloria J. Compton - San Bernardino Office

LIST OF FUNCTIONS

COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

San Bernardino, California

1946

County Agricultural Department, in cooperation with and under the supervision of the State Department of Agriculture, is engaged in the following enumerated classifications of work relative to the public health and safety. Its function is the enforcement of laws, and represents and exercise of the State's police power under authority of the provisions of the Agricultural Code. A large part of the work under the present emergency is the conservation and protection of food and fiber production against loss and damage, both during the growing period and after harvest. In all the work, the inspection is conducted primarily at ranch sources, rural shipping points, and other out-of-the-way places. Also, inspections are made in cities and towns removed from inspection centers of San Bernardino County.

	Major Functional Activities	Authority
I.	Plant Quarantine Inspection	(Chap.I,Div.II,Agri.Code)
II.	Plant Pest Survey	(" " " " " ")
III.	Rodent and Plague Control	(Div. II, Chap. I)
IV.	Plant Pest Control or Eradication	(Chap. I, Div. II, Agri.Code, except when otherwise noted)
V.	A. Weed Control	(Div. II, Chap. I)
	B. Inspection of Seed and Seed Labeling	(Art.I,Chap.5,Div.V,Agri.Code)
VI.	Inspection of Fruits, Nuts, Vegetables, Eggs and Honey for quality standards and Labeling.	(Chap. 2, Div. V, Agri. Code, Chap. VIII, Art. I, Div. V, Chap. 2-A, Div.5)
VII.	Apiary Inspection	(Art. 4,Chap.3,Div.II,Agri.Code)
VIII.	Inspection of Fruit and Ornamental Nurseries.	(DivII,ChapI,Agri.Code)
IX.	Collection of Agricultural Statistics and other data for reports.	(Sec. 65, Agri. Code)
X.	Office Administration	(Div. I, Chap. II, Art. L)

DETAIL OF FUNCTIONAL ACTIVITIES

I. PLANT QUARANTINE INSPECTION

A. Preventing the entry and dissemination of dangerous plant and animal pests by enforcement of California and Federal plant quarantine laws and regulations, also County Ordinances approved by the Director of Agriculture.

B. Inspect at destination plants and articles named by law.

1. All plant material for propagation, various plant products from certain areas, empty fruit containers, railroad cars, household goods, farm machinery from cotton boll weevil areas, agricultural seeds, etc.

2. Reject or treat infested shipments, reject contraband shipments, destroy highly dangerous shipments.

3. Prosecute violators.

C. Inspect packing houses, nurseries and other points of distribution, to prevent local movement of infested articles.

1. Enforce local quarantine provisions, or clean-up measures.

II. PLANT PEST SURVEY

A. Inspect properties:

1. For unknown plant pests liable to be present.

2. For specific plant pests of major importance.

a. Likely to be introduced:
Mediterranean fruit fly, Mexican fruit fly, Melon fly, Mango fly, Japanese beetle, European corn borer, European earwig, and others.

b. Newly found in the State or being eradicated:
Citrus white fly, white snails, walnut obscure scale, Peach Mosaic, Olive Scale, White Pine Blister Rust, Bud Mite.

c. More or less distributed but susceptible of eradication or delay in spread by means of quarantine:
Weed pests or plant pests.

3. As a basis of certification of outgoing shipments to foreign countries, other states and other counties when specific certification is required as a condition of entry thereto.

III. RODENT AND PLAGUE CONTROL

A. Suppression of rodents which are destructive to agricultural crops and food storages in rural areas.

B. Also to control or eradicate rodents which harbor serious diseases transmissible to humans. Such diseases are bubonic, sylvatic and pneumonic plague, typhus, relapsing fever, Rocky Mountain spotted fever and tularemia.

1. The eradication of squirrels in plague areas is under order of the Board of Supervisors and on agreement with the State, at joint expense of State and County.

IV. PLANT PEST CONTROL OR ERADICATION

A. Field and Orchard Inspection

1. Inspection of growing trees and crops for presence of destructive insect pests and plant diseases and requiring their control.

2. Serve notice on owners of infested property and abate the nuisance under provisions of the State Agricultural Code.

3. Contract with owners to carry on rodent or weed work at their own expense.

4. Organize and direct community rodent control programs under authorization of the Board of Supervisors.

5. Sell at cost rodent control poisons.

6. Remove abandoned plants and trees by order of the Superior Court and at the expense of the owner.

7. Propagate beneficial insects in the County Insectary for the control of various pests of citrus.

8. Supervise commercial pest control operators.
   a. Examine applicants and issue State certificates for pest control operators and foremen. To approve or disapprove application for County licenses to be issued to pest control operators.
   b. Inspect equipment and method of operations of holders of certificates and licenses.
   c. Issue regulations governing operations of pest control people.
   d. Revoke certificates and recommend to Board of Supervisors the revocation of County licenses, by reason of improper work or equipment.
   e. Prosecute violators.

B. Inspect fields, growing crop seeds and certify as to freedom from weed pests.

C. Inspect seed cleanings from crop seed and if found infested with any seed pests to cause such infested material to be treated in order to render it incapable of reproduction.

V. WEED CONTROL AND SEED INSPECTIONS

A. Supervising and enforcing control of serious weed pests to conserve crops and prevent the dissemination of weed pests through inspection of crop seed.

B. Seed labeling enforcement:
1. Inspect agricultural seed to see that labels show true percentage of weed seeds.
2. Hold lots not properly labeled.
3. Submit samples and report infractions to State Department of Agriculture.

VI. PREVENTION OF DECEPTION IN SALE OF FRUITS, NUTS, VEGETABLES, EGGS AND HONEY

A. Inspection of fruits, nuts and vegetables for compliance with minimum State standards and to prevent the sale of fruits, nuts and vegetables unfit for human consumption.
1. Inspect at time of packing, transportation and display for sale to check for deceptive pack, maturity, hidden defects and improper labeling.

2. Prosecute violations of the standardization provisions.
3. To issue certificates as to standardization compliance on request.

B. Standardization of Eggs and Honey.
1. Inspect eggs for compliance with minimum State standards of quality and for the prevention of sale of eggs unfit for human consumption.
2. Inspect honey for quality and to see that it is fit for human consumption, if offered for sale.

VII. APIARY INSPECTION

A. Inspect incoming and outgoing shipments of bees.
1. Prevent dissemination of American and European Foulbrood.
2. Prevent the introduction of other bee diseases.
3. Eradicate serious bee diseases where found.
4. Regulate movement of apiaries.
5. Prosecute violators.

VIII. INSPECTION OF FRUIT TREE AND ORNAMENTAL PLANT NURSERIES.

A. Inspect plant nurseries to prevent the dissemination of dangerous plant pests through the movement of nursery stock. Also supervise the treatment of pests or diseases which attack nursery stock.

IX. COLLECTION OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS AND OTHER DATA FOR REPORTS.

A. Issue an annual or semi-annual crop report, showing acreage and production of all crops in the County.

B. Compile and disseminate a monthly crop report as to the progress of crops in the County.

C. Issue special reports and conduct special crop surveys when required.

D. Register fruit and nut trees, as well as all new plantings and removals.

E. Register bee apiaries as required by the State law.

X. OFFICE ADMINISTRATION.

A. Give public information within our jurisdiction; keep accounts of disbursements and receipts; prepare and serve legal notices; file liens relative to abatement and abandoned plants or trees; collect accounts due, file records and reports; correspond with various agencies and individuals relative to problems under our jurisdiction; collect seed, weed, insect or plant disease samples; maintain a library of books and pamphlets affecting our work.

Plant Quarantine

The County Agricultural Commissioner is also known as State Plant Quarantine Officer. This part of the work is considered the most important of his official duties.

All plants and plant material must be inspected at destination, except in cases where nurseries have qualified for "point of origin certification." This permits stock thus certified to be delivered without further inspection under certain restrictions--discussed later in this report under "Pink" and "Pinto" tag procedure. In addition to plants, possible carriers of insects and plant disease such as packing material, household goods, certain farm implements, containers, and other items are excluded entry when named in State and Federal Quarantines.

Inspections of plant material and other material take place at post offices, express offices, railroad yards, trucking terminals and wherever common carriers have headquarters. These common carriers are compelled by law to hold this material for inspection before delivery. By this means, and also by the regular nursery inspection, we are able to check practically all dangerous material arriving in our county.

The Plant Quarantine work of our department has increased considerably because of the tremendous increase in population. We have also worked under the handicap of being unable to hire qualified men to work as inspectors. However, by working longer hours than required and doubling up whenever necessary, we have been able to keep up the work 100%.

The month of June showed the importance of interstate plant quarantine. Through some error in the certification of a load of sweet potatoes, by inspectors in Texas, the load passed through our border inspection station. It was not until after the load arrived and was sold to various stores that it was discovered that the sweet potatoes were infested with a serious pest of sweet potatoes known as sweet potato weevil.

This pest has been a great handicap to the farmers of the south and California has been able, up to the present time, to keep it out by means of State Quarantine and the vigilance of our inspections. This shipment was traced to various stores and the potatoes confiscated and destroyed.

San Bernardino County raises a great acreage of sweet potatoes, and this pest could have been very serious. The sweet potatoes confiscated were found to be heavily infested with all stages in the life cycle of this insect. It is hoped that all the weevil were picked up before any escaped.

The fact that California is blessed with such a mild climate the year around enables an insect to multiply more seriously than in its natural environment. This fact, coupled with the knowledge that the insect is introduced away from its natural enemies, makes it doubly necessary that we do all within our power to keep this insect and other such pests out of our state.

INTERSTATE Quarantine Inspections

	By Truck	By Mail	By Rail or Boat	By Air	Total
No. shipments passed	21	2,095	1,264	1	3,381
No. plants passed	8,022	47,547	829,899	3	885,471
No. shipments rejected	1	40	37	0	78
No. plants rejected	1	407	3,402		3,810

Pests Intercepted

Pests	No. Times Intercepted	Pests	No. Times Intercepted
European Corn Borer	1	Nut tree insects	1
Crown Gall	11	Nematode	1
Citrus White Fly	1	Oyster Shelled Scale	1
Florida Red Scale	1	Quack Grass	1
Ozonium Root Rot	1		

Number of State Quarantine Violations - 94
Number of Federal Quarantine Violations - 9

INTRASTATE Terminal Nursery Stock Inspection

	Shipments Inspected	Shipments Rejected	Plants Inspected	Plants Rejected
Deciduous Fruit trees	237	31	52,799	294
Nut trees	57	0	5,572	15
Grapevines	77	1	36,128	25
Berry plants, Strawberry	81	0	106,950	0
Other	87	0	54,365	0
Citrus and Subtropical trees	340	10	64,129	127
Vegetable plants (flats or 100's)	76	0	18,747	0
Bedding plants (flats or 100's)	145	3	5,765	66
Seedlings, Citrus	5	0	1,542	0
Deciduous	12	0	5,236	113
Ornamental	2,119	3,713	191,110	911
Bulbs (corms, etc.)	1,924	662	351,685	3
Seed (number of packages)	170	1	3,798	0

Pests Intercepted

Names of Pests Intercepted	No. Times Intercepted	Names of Pests Intercepted	No. Times Intercepted
Sweet Potato Weevil	40	Nematode	2
Crown Gall	242	False Florida Red Scale	1
Oleander Knot	4	Black Scale	2
Elm Leaf Beetle	1	Greedy's Scale	1
Purple Scale	4	Mealybug	4

Military Mail and Express

(Interstate Shipments Only)

	By Mail	By Rail or Express	Total
No. Packages Opened	278	39	317
No. Packages Rejected	1		1
No. Items Rejected	9		9

Quick Decline of Oranges

It was officially announced during November, by Dr. Fawcett of the Citrus Experiment Station at Riverside, that quick decline of citrus was caused by a transmissible virus.

Our present Quarantine Regulation No. 8, which went into effect in February of 1945, was based upon the deduction that it might be a virus disease. However, the findings of Dr. Fawcett and his staff indicated that they only had evidence at present that the disease affected sweet orange on sour root stock. Therefore, for this reason and the fact that more adequate protection was necessary because of the now known virus nature of the disease, a revision of the present quarantine was necessary.

Director A. A. Brock formulated a revised quarantine designed to give protection to other citrus areas in our own state and to protect our entire citrus industry in California against possible restrictive measures by the Federal Government or by other States.

The Director called a public hearing in Los Angeles on December 18th at which some 400 or more persons were present. As a result of this hearing a few changes in the revisions as originally drawn up were considered. It should be said, however, that on November 27th, immediately following the announcement that the disease was of a virus nature, our office issued notice to all citrus nurserymen within the old quarantined area to withhold from movement all citrus stock to any point outside the area until such time as the Director could give consideration to the revision of the quarantine. Everything was done that could be done at the time to keep the situation in hand.

Treatment of Incoming Nursery Stock

Citrus growers of San Bernardino County, seeing the cost of production rise as new citrus pests became established, have demanded that this office do all in its power to keep out pests that are not known in our county or sections of our county at the present time.

It is a well known fact that many of the pests of citrus that are now of major importance, were not considered dangerous in the interior districts because of unfavorable climatic conditions. These pests are the red scale, black scale, red spider and other pests.

It is the policy of the County Agricultural Department to make surveys to find any new pests that might become established and also to demand special treatments for plant material arriving from locations where pests are known to exist that are not now known to exist in San Bernardino County.

San Bernardino County Restriction on Citrus Scales and Citrus Bud Mite
(Not known to be present in the County)

Under State Quarantine Circular 11, Supplement #1, this County has the following protection against nursery stock and plants coming from areas infested with Purple Scale, Glovers Scale, and Citrus Bud Mite.

Citrus nursery stock must be dipped in a 3% medium oil spray dip. This is the strength of dip recommended to us by the Citrus Experiment Station for protection against Citrus Bud Mite. There has been considerable objection to this strength of material on the part of nurserymen in other counties. They wish to use a 2% dip, as is permitted in other counties. Some counties permit an oil spray in the field, with no time limit on the application prior to the shipment of the stock. We feel this procedure is inadequate for the protection of the citrus industry in this County. Citrus growers of the county have repeatedly favored this protection.

Citrus fruit coming into the by-products plants of San Bernardino County from areas having pests not present in this County must come in under strict protective measures. We require that the trucks must be properly tarped. Any fruit dropped on the grounds of a by-products plant must be properly disposed of, and no fruit is allowed to be taken out of the plants by employees.

The packing houses have been very cooperative, and have followed the rules and regulations very closely. We require the trucks to be tarped, and we require proper handling of the fruit in the packing houses, proper disposal of trash and crushed fruit, shipment of culls and standards to by-products plants, and no trucks are to be used in our orchards unless they have been sprayed with an oil, etc.

We have considerable complaint on the part of the citrus nurserymen in this County when they wish to bring seedling nursery stock or buds from citrus bud mite areas. We require treatment by oil dips, and this stock cannot stand oils. However, budwood and seedlings are a source of infestation.

Point of Origin Certification

The State Agricultural Code, Section 122, provides a procedure by which nurseries may qualify for certification at point of origin, thus allowing nursery stock to proceed to another point in the same county without further inspection. Such nurseries have to comply with a certain specified degree of cleanliness, must carry on a satisfactory pest control program, and be very vigilant in reporting and holding of incoming nursery stock for inspection. We have several nurseries qualified for this procedure. These certificates are known as "Pink Tags." We have seven nurseries qualified to use "Pink Tags" in San Bernardino County.

The same section provides very much the same procedure for nurseries qualified to ship intercounty. The certificate in this case is nicknamed "Pinto Tag." The procedure is much more difficult for a nursery to qualify in, than is the "Pink Tag", since other counties are concerned, and a contract or agreement is signed by certain counties who wish to enter into the procedure. Eight Southern California Counties have signed such an agreement. We have five San Bernardino County nurseries qualified under this procedure.

Both of these systems are dependent on a proper procedure and trained personnel which can make inspections of the nurseries qualifying for this method of certification.

Incoming Grain Shipments

San Bernardino County is an importing county as far as the major portion of the grain used for seed and stock feed is concerned. This fact makes it important that all grain entering the county be checked for noxious weed seed.

The hazard of introducing noxious weeds not known in our county is great. It is important because weed seeds are spread by planting contaminated seed, or by spreading animal manures from animals fed weed seed infested grain.

The following statistics apply to San Bernardino and Colton districts only. They are not the only districts importing grain but they import a large share of the total, due to the fact that a number of milling companies are located in these districts.

Total cars of grain inspected	463 cars
Total tons of grain inspected	21,928.11
Total tons of grain quarantined and processed under supervision of inspectors	550.40

Many of these carloads of grain were diverted from Los Angeles under quarantine because they contained noxious weed seed. These cars must be diverted to previously approved milling companies that have facilities for recleaning and grinding.

It is important that all grain containing noxious weed seeds is recleaned so that the whole grain is not contaminated.

The resultant screenings must be burned or ground fine enough so that weed seed cannot possibly germinate. This work is done under the direct supervision of the district inspector. The identity of the lot is maintained at all times..

Most of the grain arrives from the Western States and consists of barley, wheat, oats, corn and milo. Johnson Grass and White Horse Nettle have been the most frequent pests found. However, Quack Grass, Canada Thistle, Yellow Star Thistle, Dodder, and other weed seed have been found in cars of whole grain.

Districts receiving carloads of grain, in addition to the Colton-San Bernardino Areas, are Fontana, Victorville, Redlands, Ontario, and Chino. The number of shipments of grain inspected in these districts are included in the report of inter-state and intra-state quarantine shipments shown elsewhere on this report.

Plant Pest Surveys

Japanese Beetle Traps. Our department cooperated with the State in placing and servicing Japanese Beetle Traps. This policy was also followed last year due to the increased air travel. It is an important precautionary measure. The time to find as serious a pest as Japanese Beetle is when it first arrives. We know that there is a real potential danger of introducing insects from other localities because of fast long distance travel by airplanes.

Bait traps were placed in or near the air depots in the county. The State and United States Departments of Agriculture provided the traps and bait material. Many insects were caught but no Japanese Beetles nor other serious new pests were found. Insects caught were determined by the State Entomological Staff.

As air freight and passenger service increases, these surveys will become more important. It will be extremely necessary that we find any new introductions of new pests before they become established and start to spread out into surrounding commercial areas.

Codling Moth Trapping. It is important that traps be put out in areas where Codling Moth is a major pest so that the treatments can be timed to best advantage.

In most commercial areas the growers, through their associations, do the trapping. Our department maintains a few traps each year to enable us to advise regarding the proper time for treatment for codling moth.

Our inspector in the Colton-Grand Terrace area has taken care of the codling moth trapping in that district for several years. There are several hundred acres of walnuts in this district scattered over a large area. It is important that we help individual growers in this particular area.

Walnut Husk Fly Bait Pans. As in the past, our inspectors have maintained Walnut Husk Fly trapping to determine the best time to dust or spray for their control. This follows the codling moth trapping and is very much the same procedure.

Sweet Potato Weevil. Due to the fact that a truck load of infected sweet potatoes slipped into the State on an illegal certificate and made deliveries in San Bernardino County before being discovered will necessitate surveys for this pest in 1947. Very careful surveys should be made in the vicinity of all delivery points. Sweet Potato weevil is a serious pest of sweet potatoes and yams in the Southern States.

Quick Decline Survey

A continuation of surveys for possible evidence of quick decline of oranges seemed advisable. Three properties in the east end of San Bernardino County which showed one suspected tree each during 1945 survey were inspected very carefully again in the spring of 1946. Mr. McClain, State Pathologist, and Deputy Crane made these inspections personally. In addition all orange groves within a four square mile area around each of these three properties were carefully inspected by our crews. No suspicious decline trees were found. These inspections were completed during January. In Etiwanda, Cucamonga, Alta Loma, Ontario and West Upland Districts the inspectors covered four square mile areas surrounding original suspect locations. In the Upland District inspections covered two square mile areas surrounding original suspect locations. One doubtful quick decline suspect in the Ontario District was carefully investigated but finally discounted after consultation with Pathologists. No other suspects were found. Survey work started January 23 and continued until April 10.

During December three trees were reported by a grower in Green Spot and one tree by a grower in West Highland area as rapidly declining. Investigation by State Pathologists caused us to place them on the suspect list, and a complete survey of all orange plantings within a mile radius of each suspect was made. No other suspected trees were found.

It was officially announced during November by Doctor Fawcett and his staff, of the Riverside Experiment Station, that a quick decline of oranges was caused by a transmissible virus. This definitely confirmed the opinion of the State Department of Agriculture Pathologists that the trouble appeared to be attributable to a virus. It was on this assumption that quarantine measures were instituted in 1945.

Statistical Statement

	East End	West End	Total
Approximately - No. properties covered	382	810	1,192
Approximately - No. acres covered	6,701	6,076	12,777
Approximately - No. trees inspected	656,880	568,124	1,225,004
Labor only	$576.50	$609.00	$1,185.50
Transportation	65.32	58.50	123.82
	$641.82	$667.50	$1,309.32

Regarding Elm Leaf Beetle

San Bernardino City had a minor infestation of Elm Leaf Beetle until 1943, and War conditions did not allow a proper control of this pest. In 1945 we carried on a survey of the elms in San Bernardino in cooperation with the City Park Department. We found the pest to be wide-spread in the City, extending out past the city limits. The control work was started too late to obtain adequate results. The City Park Department assumed responsibility of control work within its jurisdiction.

A light infestation of the Elm Beetle was reported at Victorville during 1945 on roadside trees. The State Highway Officials immediately sprayed the infested trees and assumed the responsibility for future treatment.

During the present year (1946) quite a sizeable infestation was reported at Barstow on both street and yard trees late in the season. Our Department was called upon for assistance. The County Road Department obligingly furnished a high pressure spray outfit and our Department furnished the material and two men, and the infested trees were sprayed. It was recognized that it was too late in the season to be of much help for 1946. However, it was the beginning. Local people were advised - personally and through the local Chamber of Commerce - of the elm beetle menace and cautioned to make plans for control next spring as soon as the elms come into full leaf.

Peach Mosaic Survey

The State and Federal program for inspection and removal of peach mosaic infested trees has continued. Our Department is involved whenever growers are non-cooperative in making or permitting such removal. Sections 129 to 139 inclusive, of the Agricultural Code, delegates to us the authority to handle abatement procedures.

Dissatisfaction was registered by two Yucaipa growers over lack of sufficient control of mosaic in their orchards with present methods. A hearing was arranged by Mr. Woodhams, who was Commissioner at that time, at which the following were present:

C. H. Rothe - in charge of survey work for the Federal Government.
R. L. McClain - our State Department Representative here in the South.
Mr. Woodhams, and the two growers.

The growers emphasized the fact that cling varieties frequently carry the mosaic virus disease and do not show outward evidence of it. Such trees, they pointed out, were carriers which were a source of infection for more susceptible freestone varieties in their orchards and in the vicinity. Also, that the disease did not often do serious damage to their cling varieties, but upon very slight evidence of mosaic infection they were being condemned and removed.

They felt that some method of indexing cling varieties, such as budding in a limb of a susceptible freestone variety in order to sooner detect the disease and thus more quickly eliminate "carrier" trees, would result in a smaller loss to the grower. The problem was recognized by both the State and Federal representatives but they were obliged to tell the growers that neither of their Departments could undertake the task of a large scale indexing program, but growers with cling varieties could well do so for their own further protection.

The names of five growers, who refused to sign waivers for the removal of diseased trees when requested by the Federal-State inspectors, were turned over to our Department for further action. We are glad to say that we were able, with exception of one case, to arrange for the removal of trees without resort to legal measures. In the one instance the grower voluntarily removed his infected trees before the expiration of the abatement notice.

The following report of inspections by Federal-State Inspectors for 1945 and 1946 is submitted:

	1945	1946
No. properties inspected	1,506	1,947
No. trees inspected	396,879	325,042
No. properties with infected trees	158	159
No. infected trees found	470	479
No. infected trees removed	470	479
No. of newly infected properties		25
No. trees diseased on these properties		47

Peach Wart

During the regular Peach Mosaic inspection of 1945, 313 Candoka Peach trees on a Yucaipa ranch were found infected with the virus disease known as Peach Wart. It was determined that these trees had been top worked with scions purchased from a nursery in Washington. The States of Washington, Idaho, and Oregon are listed as having areas infected with Peach Wart and are now under quarantine to prevent the spread of this disease.

A careful survey of the orchard resulted in having the 313 Candoka Peach trees removed. All other Candoka plantings in the valley were checked and found free of the disease.

In 1946 another survey was made and two Candoka Peach trees on the original ranch were found infected with the disease and were also removed.

It will be necessary to make a careful inspection of the vicinity of the initial finding for another two or three years as a precaution.

We are also watching very carefully the shipments of peach nursery stock arriving from the Northwest.

Nursery Inspection

It is required of our department that we make a thorough inspection of all nurseries in the County at least once a year. In 1946 all nurseries were inspected once and those requesting special origin certification privileges were required to be inspected twice.

"Pinto" tag is the name in short for "Inter-County Nursery Stock Certificate." Such a privilege is given nurserymen, upon request, who wish to ship stock to certain other counties, that have previously agreed to accept stock thus certified, without inspection at destination. Nurserymen must make application to the local Commissioner for this privilege. They must undergo a careful inspection by State and County Inspectors once each six months. Their nursery premises must be found free of serious pests and the common pests kept well under control to a point they cannot be found or to a "trace" or "light."

The "Pink" tag is issued by the Commissioner of the County to nurserymen who apply and qualify for such privilege. Nursery stock bearing a "Pink" tag may be delivered to any portion of the same County, and planted without being held for further inspection. "Pink" tag nurseries must, at all times, maintain a high degree of freedom of pests and closely cooperate with our department in complying with inspection procedures.

Certain nursery stock, such as citrus and peach, plum, apricot, and other stock specifically included in restrictive quarantines may not be shipped or delivered under either the "Pinto" or "Pink" tag privilege. Such stock must be accompanied by the usual "Blue" shipping permit which requires the holding of such stock at destination for inspection before planting.

Total Number Nurseries in County	120
Number Selling:	
Ornamental and Bedding Plants	106
Citrus and Subtropical trees	37
Deciduous	44
Berries	38
Wholesale	44
Retail	103

Azalea Eriococcus. Our nurserymen have been confronted with a very serious pest of azaleas known as Eriococcus Azaleae or azalea scale. This pest is extremely serious in two respects. It injures the plant by sucking the plant juices and forming a toxin detrimental to the plant. It is also extremely hard to control by methods that will not be fatal to the plant.

Our office has been very careful to reject any azalea plants coming into the county that show infestation with azalea scale. However, some of our established nurseries were found infested with this pest in the course of the regular nursery inspection. In some cases the infestation involved considerable value in the plants infested and at the same time

it was necessary to consider adjoining plants as possible carriers because of their close proximity to the actual infestation.

In the past, it was considered necessary to destroy the plants in order to eradicate the pest. Our nurserymen, however, would have lost considerable money invested in azaleas if this method of control had been followed.

Our Department attempted to find a method of eradication that the plants would tolerate so that the nurserymen would not lose their investment. Methyl Bromide fumigation was first tried by using a portable tent. This method proved unsatisfactory both in regard to kill and to plant tolerance, due to the difficulty in keeping a constant temperature and humidity under field conditions, and it was found that poor kills of the scale often resulted also in much damage to certain varieties of azaleas. Fumigation in a fumigation chamber with positive control of temperature and humidity proved satisfactory, but was impractical at times because of the extra handling of the plants and the fact that only one very small commercial portable fumigation chamber was available.

With the advent of DDT it was decided to give it a trial. The first treatment was a 4½% to 5% DDT in mineral seal oil carrier as a spray. The spraying was done on plants that had been inspected and found heavily infested with azalea scale. The results showed promise after a lapse of two weeks after treatment. The plants were not harmed and the kill good. After a three to four week interval the plants were treated a second time and the following inspection did not show any live azalea scale. Approximately 400 plants have been thus treated. We therefore feel that this method of treatment shows considerable promise in the control of eriococcus azaleae.

Liberation of Beneficial Insects

Oriental Fruit Moth Control. Twenty-six shipments of Macrocentrus ancylivorus parasites were received at Ontario via express during 1946. Each shipment of these parasites averaged 60 units and contained approximately 1,000 macrocentrus per unit. At Ontario the shipments were divided into three parts for distribution in specific locations in the Chino, Cucamonga, and Ontario districts.

These 1,560,000 parasites were shipped in paper bags with strings attached for securing bags to twigs on trees. Arriving in the pupa stage, the adult emerged soon after arrival and began its quest for oriental fruit moth larva. Paper bags were attached to trees on every fifth tree on the properties from which oriental fruit moth had been trapped previously.

This program is one of the most amazing examples of scientific development that has come to our attention in many years. The men on the Citrus Experiment Station Staff, who have developed and expanded this work, are to be commended for the contribution they have made to agriculture and to the progress of parasitic control of dangerous insects. This mass production of parasites to work on Oriental Fruit Moth was developed from a slow procedure adopted in the Eastern United States, into a mass laboratory production of millions of parasites quickly and inexpensively. Continual improvement of methods also adds to the marvel of the project.

Citrus Mealy Bug (Pseudococcus citri) Control. Eighty-five thousand cryptolaemus lady bug beetles were liberated on eighty-eight acres in the Upland District. Ant control work was done on ninety-three acres by this department, and on twenty acres by the owners who wished to do it themselves.

No new infestations were found in 1946 and several light infestations which were discovered in 1945 appear to have been eradicated.

Pest Control Operators

Section #150 of the Code, and County Ordinances #446 and #511 give the Agricultural Commissioner jurisdiction over commercial pest control operators working in agricultural crops. The State Law states that the Commissioner shall prescribe and enforce rules for the qualification of any person who engages for hire in the business of eradication or controlling pests. The Commissioner issues an agricultural pest control operators' certificate, or permit, to any person whom he shall find by examination or otherwise to be qualified for the work.

The Director of Agriculture, on the other hand, has authority to make rules and regulations governing the conduct of, and the application of methods of control or eradication used in the business of agricultural pest control for hire in California. The Commissioners shall enforce such rules and regulations. These rules and regulations were revised as of September 5th. They were somewhat briefed, a number of the requirements previously included were deleted, and the responsibility placed on the County Agricultural Commissioners to prescribe specific recommendations. The Commissioners of the Southern Counties met several times to give consideration to a uniform set of recommendations. The recommendations thus adopted have the same legal status as the Rules and Recommendations of the Director--Reference, Sections 3071, 3075, 3081, and 3082, California Administrative Code.

The County Ordinance #446 provides a license procedure for the pest control operators, but limits the jurisdiction to fumigating, spraying, and dusting. This ordinance is far reaching, and sets up a procedure for the Board of Supervisors to grant licenses, and to hold hearings for the revocation of such licenses. The Ordinance states "the County Agricultural Commissioner shall, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this Ordinance, cause inspections to be made of the apparatus and equipment used by agricultural pest control operators and of methods used."

We have approximately 75 licensed pest control operators in San Bernardino County. For the past several years these operators have been working under handicaps. There has been a shortage of experienced help, lack of machinery and spare parts, and also a shortage of certain pest control materials.

We hired an extra man, during the height of the pest control season in citrus, to check sprayers and fumigators. This system enabled us to

keep close check on pest control operators. Our district inspectors helped all they could but were unable to work both day and night.

A record of all inspections was kept and operators doing poor or careless work were advised. In a number of instances operators were called in to give reason why their licenses should not be revoked.

Backyard Sprayers. For years San Bernardino County was in great need of some pest control operator to take care of the backyard trees and shrubs. It has always been difficult for the average citizen to get a commercial operator to take care of a few trees in a yard.

A man in Colton was the first to apply for a license to spray dooryard trees and shrubs. The idea spread and we soon had several applications for this type of pest control license. The field was a good one until sprayers began to overlap neighborhoods. Some of these operators drifted into orchard spraying.

The pest care of backyard trees still remains a problem. This situation, however, is much improved as compared with a few years ago.

Pest Control Remedies

Availability. The one outstanding shortage has been the nicotine preparations for the control of aphis and similar pests. These materials have been extremely scarce, as have some of the substitute materials. Pyrethrum has not always been available and rotenone has been difficult to obtain at times.

There are a good many new materials bearing various trade names that are being tried. A number of these show considerable promise. We are not able to recommend some of them fully because of the short time they have been tested. Among the new materials are: hexa-ethyl-tetraphosphate (Bladen) and benzine hexachloride (666), also dichloropropane-dichloropropene and ethylene dibromide soil fumigants. DDT is not new, yet there is much test work to be done before it can be officially recommended for many specific uses. Lethane and rotenone combinations have been very good for aphis and worm control. There is a great need for insecticides and fungicides that are more adaptable to our use. Support should be given our Experiment Stations in testing new materials.

PEST CONTROL

Citrus Pests

Citrus Red Scale. This scale is easily the number one pest of citrus in San Bernardino County. Red Scale is generally distributed throughout the entire citrus growing area south of the mountains. This scale built up in population very rapidly this year, especially during the months of August and September. Groves sprayed during July, and even early August, in many instances showed a heavy build-up before the season was

over. It is rather obvious that in many cases we may need to resort to double treatment including spraying and fumigation in order to keep the infestation down to a minimum. We are very much in need of more effective treatments for red scale. There are no effective parasites known for it.

Yellow Scale. This pest very closely resembles red scale. It is kept under control partially by parasites. Our treatments for red scale seem to keep yellow scale well under control.

Black Scale. As usual, this scale shows up here and there throughout our citrus. In some cases it becomes a major problem. Parasites are not as much of a factor in controlling this pest in our County as they are reported to be in coastal areas. Control measures have been necessary in a few instances where red scale was not also a factor.

Citrus Aphis. This species of aphis has been quite troublesome during the early spring months and late fall after the rains began. The control problem was enhanced by the lack of available control materials. Nicotine combinations were not available in sufficient quantities to help much. Pyrethrum was difficult to obtain. During the fall and early winter new materials such as hexa-ethyl-tetraphosphate and benzine hexachloride were used in a limited way, on the initiative of growers and commercial spray salesmen.

Citrus Red Spider. This pest could well be called our number two pest of citrus this year. It has been especially severe and persistent, especially in groves that were fumigated for red scale. Oil sprayed groves were more likely to remain free of this pest. Various remedies have been used. Among these has been the use of DN-8 dust and DN-111 as a spray. Often times repeated dustings have been necessary. Oil spraying has also been used when it could be worked in with the rest of the pest control program.

Citrus Thrips. As usual, thrips have caused intermittant trouble especially on lemons. Some treatment has been necessary. The standard remedy of tartar emetic and sugar has been used in most cases. A few groves were treated with DDT plus sulphur as a combination for spider and thrips control, with very good control reported.

Orange Tortrix. Orange Tortrix was of a medium to light infestation this year. Cryolite was used as a control measure where necessary.

Mealy Bug. The infestation in the Upland district was brought well under control during 1945. No new infestations were found during 1946. Ant control work was continued by growers, supported by shippers. Parasites were liberated to work directly on the mealy bug.

Olive Pests

Olive trees throughout the county have been rather badly infested with black scale and in many instances, where this pest was permitted to go uncontrolled, they have been a source of infestation to commercial

citrus plantings nearby. Our inspectors have been obliged to spend considerable time in contacting owners of olive plantings in order to arrange treatment to prevent a general spread of the pest.

Deciduous Pest and Disease Control

Apples. The use of DDT sprays for the control of codling moth on apples in our Oak Glenn district has been outstanding. About 70% of the growers changed from the use of arsenicals to DDT this year. The percentage of control amounted to 98 and 99%. It is very certain that the remaining 30% of the growers in that district will use DDT during 1947.

The use of DDT, however, has permitted the increase of the spider mite and woolly aphis problem. This necessitated the use of DN-111 or nicotine in combination with the codling moth sprays for control of these other pests. San Jose scale has been controlled, where necessary, by application of dormant oil sprays. Mildew is a problem on some varieties and lime-sulphur spraying was necessary to keep it under control.

Peaches. Peach mildew appeared for the first time in our experience in the Yucaipa district. No summer control was practiced. An early hot spell seemed to handle the situation. The usual sprays for peach leaf curl and shot-hold fungus were applied in most cases. Our observation this year would indicate that growers of the Babcock variety should pay more attention to better timing of their leaf curl spray. Some damage occurred to younger plantings due to sunburn with subsequent damage due by flat headed borers. Peach twig borer has been pretty well controlled by the use of lime-sulphur and arsenical sprays. Here again, more attention to proper timing of treatment should be given. Black peach aphis showed an increase this year over 1945. Ring spot virus disease seemed to be more evident this year. Its symptoms could readily be found on all varieties, which is rather unusual. The Rio Oso Gem variety seems to suffer the greatest damage from die back, due to this disease. No trees have actually been killed by it, however. The symptoms appear early in the season and the tree seems to recover during the summer with often few, if any, symptoms the following year, according to the observation of our inspectors.

Other Stone Fruits. Treatment, when necessary, was given plum, cherry, and apricot trees for control of San Jose scale. A few growers found it necessary to spray plum orchards for red spider. Numerous growers applied zinc sprays to various stone fruit varieties to supply minor element deficiencies. Plum orchards are reported to have suffered the most from zinc deficiencies.

Walnuts

Aphis. Aphis was again a pest that should have been controlled in walnut orchards. The lack of nicotine or similar materials was the cause of many infestations permitted to go uncontrolled.

Frosted Scale. This scale was mentioned in last years report as building up quite rapidly on walnuts in the Chino area.

Codling Moth. Control measures are practiced quite generally for this pest. Basic lead arsenate sprays are generally used. The percentage of control is not always as good as we should hope for. We understand our local Riverside Experiment Station is testing out new materials for the control of codling moth on walnuts. Bait traps are placed out by our inspectors in order to assist in the proper timing of sprays. The Walnut Grower's Association in Chino schedules all of the treatments and also directs the private pest control sprayers where they are to work among their membership. This results in the minimum of travel in carrying on the treatments.

Walnut Husk Fly. This is a pest that has built up rather seriously in the past few years. Cryolite, either as a dust or spray, has been generally used. Our inspectors assist by checking its emergence for a proper timing of treatment. Here again, our inspectors report much treatment as being ill timed. This is an indication that someone, perhaps our own Department, should give greater assistance in the matter of proper timing of sprays.

Naval Orange Worm. We have apparently a new problem in our Chino area, namely, the Arizona Naval Orange Worm. Evidently this worm has been confused the past two or three years with the codling moth worm. They are similar in appearance. The sad difference is that control measures used for the codling moth do not seem to control the orange worm.

Grapes

Cutworm. Cutworms did considerable damage to the vineyards where the growers were slow applying control measures. Poison bait, consisting of apple pulp with sodium fluosilicate as the active ingredient, was the control measure mostly used in 1946. 5% DDT applied early in the season to trunk and branches showed promise in controlling the worm.

Grape Leaf Hopper. Grape Leaf Hopper was more abundant this year than in 1945. Where control measures were carried out, using either 5% DDT-Sulphur dust or DDT vapor oil spray, properly timed, excellent results were obtained with no damage occurring in the vineyard. Where such treatment was not properly timed, or where no control measures were used, considerable damage occurred. Some vineyards became defoliated by mid-summer. Plans are under way for 1947 to carry out more experimental work, in cooperation with the local Experiment Station and commercial operators, to determine proper methods of application of DDT and the proper dosages to use so as to make the treatment as economical for the growers as possible.

Sphinx Moth Larvae. This large caterpillar caused serious damage to grape vines in a few vineyards this year. Control measures consisted of either cryolite or DDT dust. Good results were obtained from both treatments.

False Chinch Bugs. This bug did considerable damage to young vines in a few vineyards this year. Several different control measures were attempted. Good results were obtained by applying heavy applications of 5% DDT dust. A lighter application of 10% DDT dust would have probably given just as good results. The bugs apparently feed on wild mustard and when these are cultivated under or die, they move to the vines.

Black Measles. This disease appeared in a number of vineyards again this year, particularly the Mataro variety. Treatment with a sodium arsenite spray three weeks or more after the vines have been pruned is being planned by growers who have this disease in their vineyards.

Pierce Disease. This virus disease, although apparently considered a serious one in other parts of the state, does not seem to be spreading very rapidly here.

Truck Crops

Crops as a whole came through the 1946 season in good shape, even though there was a shortage of certain pest control materials.

Aphis and Cabbage Worms were rather serious in the Chino area. Experiments with combinations of lethane and rotenone handled both pests in good shape. Results using nicotine sulphate were variable.

Black Rot caused very heavy losses in some fields, and wireworms, scurf, and nematode also cut down yields and quality.

Potato Scab was very severe in a field or two of Irish potatoes. One field north of the City of San Bernardino had an 80% cullage because of scab.

Onion Thrips were heavy in various areas of the County. However, DDT cleaned up the infestation without great loss.

Watermelons were late in ripening because of the cold spring. Quality was poor and yield per acre was low. Early infestations of Diabrotica Beetle and Striped Cucumber Beetle damaged young plants, but several dustings with rotenone eliminated the trouble.

Virus Diseases injured Irish potatoes. Bacterial Ring Rot caused considerable loss where careful seed selection was not practiced. Nematode and wireworms cut down yields and quantity.

One eight acre field of potatoes was not dug because of an unknown disease. Careful check, by our inspector and members of the Riverside Experiment Station, failed to reveal the cause of the trouble. This fact stresses the necessity of further work along the line of truck crop diseases.

The outstanding contribution to better crops and better quality is soil fumigation for the control of wireworms and nematode. Two fumigants were put out under several trade names. The active combinations are

ethylene dibromide and dichloropropane-dichloropropene. The results of these fumigants have been excellent. Crop yields were often doubled and quality increased in most cases. The use of these materials will enable farmers to use land over again for truck crops rather than move each year because of the presence of nematode and wireworms.

Grasshopper Control

The necessity for grasshopper control this year has been limited to only a few widely separated locations. The heaviest points of infestation, where control measures were practiced, have been the Los Flores range area in Summit Valley and several locations along our foothill area south of the mountains and adjacent to vineyards.

	Acres Baited	Acres Protected	Estimated Loss due to Grasshoppers	Estimated Savings from Control Measures
Range Land	1,500	3,500	$ 300.00	$5,000.00
Waste land adjacent to vineyards	225	1,000	0	5,000.00
Total	1,725	4,500	$ 300.00	$10,000.00

Material used for Control This Season

Sacks of Bran	21
Tons of Sawdust	2
Gallons of Sodium Arsenite	20.5

The formula consisting of one quart sodium arsenite per 100 pounds of dry bait was used. About an equal amount of bran and sawdust were used for the dry material. Due to the small quantity used, the material was mixed by hand this year, mostly by our own inspectors, assisted by ranchers. The application was made by ranchers under our direction. Inspection of our foothill areas was made by our inspectors and growers were advised whenever it seemed necessary to use control measures.

Abandoned Orchard Removal

At least six abandoned orchards were removed during 1946 as a result of pressure from our Inspectors. It was not necessary for our Department to take any cases to court in order to force removal. In several instances legal procedure was started, however, before the owners removed their abandoned orchards.

Pest Abatement

It is the duty of the Commissioner, whenever he deems it necessary, to make an inspection of a property and if found to be infested with a pest that in his judgment constitutes a menace to surrounding properties he may notify the record owner or person in charge to abate the pest.

Many such requests from our department were voluntarily complied with. It was necessary, however, to serve four formal abatement notices to abate red scale. Two groves were sprayed for red scale by our department upon failure of the owner to do so under the terms of the abatement notice.

The peach mosaic control program by Federal and State Departments caused us very little difficulty from the enforcement angle during 1946.

Standardization
Fruits, Nuts, Vegetables, Eggs and Honey

This activity of our Department is authorized and required under Chapter 2, Division 5, of the Agricultural Code. It has to do with the inspection of fruits, nuts, vegetables, eggs and honey, to see that they comply with the minimum standards or specific standards specified in the Code. This work is headed by a Supervising Inspector at the present time. This inspector handles the egg inspection in the county personally, as well as supervises and assists other district inspectors in the inspection of other commodities. Our apiary inspector assists in the enforcement of honey standards.

Certification of Grapes. Grape certification under the provisions outlined in Division 5, Chapter 1b, was required for the first time in San Bernardino County. This chapter requires that whenever juice grapes are purchased for by-products purposes with the price based on the amount of soluble solids in the juice of such grapes, the determination of the average percentage of soluble solids shall be made by the Commissioner or his Deputies or Inspectors. It also states that each lot or load of such grapes delivered shall be tested at or immediately after, the time of delivery and the average soluble solids test certified to by such officer, in accordance with methods, rules and regulations prescribed by the Director. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner to provide for the taking of samples, making tests and issuing certificates required by this law. The certificates thus issued are a prima facie evidence before any court in this state of the correct average soluble solids test of all the grapes in the lot or load under consideration. The chapter also provides that the Board of Supervisors establish a scale and method of collection of fees to be paid for such certificates.

It so happened this year that one company, involving three wineries, requested such service. It was necessary to quickly assemble equipment, hire three extra men and train them, for this work. The Board of Supervisors, when approached, established the following schedule of fees to be charged for certificates:

12¢ per ton - up to and including 100 tons per day
8¢ per ton - over 100 tons and up to and including 200 tons per day
6¢ per ton - over 200 tons per day.

Grapes are purchased on this basis quite frequently in the northern part of the state and it is very likely other buyers may demand similar service during the 1947 season.

Total tons of grapes certified	11,156.04
Man hours @ $1.00 per hour	$ 1,115.00
Total Expense (Printing, Equipment)	$ 167.75
Total Expense	$ 1,282.75
Certificate Fees Received	$ 1,250.79

Certification of Fruits and Vegetables, Generally. Section 783, Chapter 2, Division 5, Agricultural Code, authorizes the Commissioner to issue certificates of compliance upon request on any lot of fruit or vegetables being shipped. Shippers moving commodities by truck are largely the ones requesting such service. It necessitates the inspection of the load to see that each commodity meets the minimum standard requirement of the State law and the collection and handling of fees. Fees collected for this service for the fiscal year 1945-1946 amounted to $1,347.41.

Peaches. All peaches sold fresh must comply with the minimum quality standards set up in the Code. Much of our peach crop, especially from the Yucaipa district, is packed at the individual ranches and either sold from roadside stands or trucked to nearby markets. The numerous packing locations require much time from our inspectors in order to handle the situation.

Oranges. All oranges shipped to points outside the state must be packed in lidded containers and properly labeled. All packing houses in the county have to be visited regularly by our inspectors during each fruit shipping season. This year it has been necessary for us to particularly check the size of fruit in the containers to see that they comply with the size requirement of the fruit as numbered on the container.

Dates. Standardization inspection of dates was a new experience for us this year. A large date grower and shipper from Indio packed much of his fruit this year in Redlands. Certain of our inspectors had to be especially trained for this work.

Potatoes. The large acreage of potatoes grown in the Hesperia district, in addition to those regularly grown in the Chino area, increased our inspection work with this production. A large volume of potatoes were shipped under U. S. grades and so marked on the sacks. This necessitated special inspection to see that the potatoes thus shipped complied with the specific U.S.grade as designated.

Eggs. The poultry industry in our county is a large industry. Our output of eggs for this year was 17, 845,380 dozen with a computed value of $9,101,143.00. This alone is enough to keep one inspector busy full time. Our main difficulty has been the finding of many lots mismarked as to size and grade. The finding of low quality eggs and even inedibles was not uncommon.

STATISTICAL REPORT

Fruit, Nut and Vegetable Standardization

		Packages	Tons
Total Man Days	170		
Total Containers and Tons:			
Passed		660,723	11,988
Not passed		45,703	409
Total Number Citations	6		

Egg Standardization

Number Inspections	855	
Total Number Eggs Covered		727,098 Dozen
Total Number Eggs Rejected		72,878 Dozen
Reasons for Rejections:		
Inedible		1,139 Dozen
Mislabeled as to Quality		1,802 Dozen
Mislabeled as to Size		49,993 Dozen
No markings, mismarked		19,944 Dozen
Total		72,878 Dozen

Honey Standardization

Our Apiary Inspector carries on any inspection having to do with honey grades and standards. (Section 840-845 - 2 of the State Agricultural Code.)

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POISON RESIDUE

Inspection for poison residue on Deciduous Fruits: In past years our Yucaipa Inspector has helped the State in checking possible poison residue on apples from the Oak Glen Area. Due to the quite general use of D.D.T. this year, the residue problem was a minor one.

RADIO

Each Monday at 12:30 P. M., some member of our Staff presented a fifteen minute radio talk over K.F.X.M. in San Bernardino. These talks have been educational, mostly intended to explain the duties and problems of our Department. The response has been very satisfactory.

WEED CONTROL

Texas Blue Weed: We have several infestations of Texas Blue Weed in the Chino area. This is a weed pest not generally distributed in California. It is a perennial weed, with a strong, spreading underground root system. Our control program is arranged in co-operation with the State Department of Agriculture. The State pays one-third of the cost; San Bernardino County pays

one-third; and the property owner pays one-third. In the Chino area, there are three infestations of the Blue Weed remaining, the rest having been eradicated. The infestations are on heavy soil, two being on dry farm land, and one, on pasture land. Each infestation has been treated twice during the year, using 2,4-D Hormone Spray. Only spot growth in the infested areas remain.

Yellow Star Thistle: There are a few locations of this weed in the western part of San Bernardino County. One in Upland and one in Ontario were located in apiaries and were very likely brought in through the movement of bee-keeping equipment. Plants at these locations have been removed and burned each year. This can be done effectively because Yellow Star Thistle is an annual plant and has to grow each season from seed. It has to be watched because, due to our mild climate, occasional plants will remain alive during the winter period. Our largest infestation of Yellow Star Thistle is in the Chino District. A little is to be found along roadsides but the bulk of infestation is on range land in the Chino Hills, near Los Angeles County line. The property owner there has purchased a new Bean Sprayer with boom in order to spray to eradicate the thistle. Two small infestations of Yellow Star Thistle were found in the Yucaipa District during the year. Intensive control measures were used on each.

Guara (Wavy leafed, scarlet, scented): In the Chino area, there are three known infestations. These have been somewhat difficult to treat because of a hillside location, where they are growing. Previously, Sodium Arsenite was used. During 1945 and 1946, 2,4-D was used with promising results. The remaining infestation of Guara in the Yucaipa District was heavily treated with Sodium Chlorate in 1945. This year, it appears to be practically eradicated. One new infestation was found in the Yucaipa District, however, and a new infestation also in the Rialto District. Both were in peach orchards. Repeated applications of oil have been made during the year on both infestations. Previous infestations in the Rialto District have been eradicated.

Hoary Cress: There are still a number of infestations of Hoary Cress in the Chino area. This has been a difficult weed to control and eradicate. We believe, however, that repeated application of 2,4-D Hormone Spray will do the job. There are a few other infestations of Hoary Cress in other parts of the County. They are being controlled either by spraying or by cultivations and cropping.

Russian Knapweed: The two largest infestations of Knapweed, known in the County, are at Hodges in the desert area (on and adjacent to railroad property) and in the flood lands of the Chino District. Control work has been done, more or less in a test way, on both these infestations. They are still to be eradicated.

Canada Thistle: The one known infestation in the Chino Hills area, found a number of years ago, appears to have been thoroughly eradicated. Check of the area for three successive years show no re-growth.

White Horse Nettle: Surveys have been made again this year throughout the County for any infestation of this pest. A rather complete check was made of the Southern Pacific right-of-way on which an active campaign had been conducted in an attempt to control or eradicate the pest. There is some infestation also along the Santa Fe rights-of-way. It is planned to open an active campaign on their property in 1947.

White Horse Nettle is one of the Solanum species. It is a perennial branching herb, with deep spreading roots. The flowers are a beautiful blue color, while the leaves and stems are silver colored, with a dense hairy covering. The fruits are a small yellow berry. The plants are very prolific seeders. During 1946, approximately twenty-five acres of infestation were treated. Most of the infestations this year were treated with 2,4-D. A small amount of one to five mixture of Sodium Chlorate and Borax was used on stubborn patches. This weed seems to have gained entrance to this County largely along the railroads. It is a common weed in the Southern States, and no doubt has been brought in by railroad cars from those areas. In many cases, it is spreading from the railroad rights-of-way to adjacent farming property. Growers in the County should be on the lookout for infestations of this weed. All spot patches should be controlled or eradicated.

Equipment: A new County weed sprayer was purchased this year, which will enable us to do work on a larger scale than in the past.

NOTE:-Farmers and other residents of the County are urged to be on the alert for any new weed pest. We should be advised promptly when any weed of noxious character is found.

RODENT CONTROL

Ground Squirrels are the rodents that require most of our attention the County over. The bulk up of the control work has occurred in the Chino, Yucaipa, and San Timoteo Canyon area, also the County Flood Control District embankments and throughout the Mountain areas as well as spot-control work by inspectors in other districts.

Rodent Work on Flood Control Dikes: Our staff has again this year worked with the San Bernardino County Flood Control District in controlling ground squirrels which burrow into the sides of the abutments. This work has been carried on since 1941.

STATISTICAL REPORT

380 Man Hours Worked.
656 Pounds of Poison Grain Used.
$407.68 Total Expenditure

Rodent Control Work in Plague Area: The control of wild rodents in the mountain recreation area was carried on cooperatively and under contract with the State Department of Agriculture. The State pays one-half of the expenses and the County pays the other half.

This program is not an Agricultural pest control matter, but has to do only with the health and public safety in our recreation area.

The program has been carried on each year since 1933 when one human case of Bubonic plague was reported. Another human case occurred in 1936. Since that time the State Board of Health has made annual inspections of the rodent population to determine the presence of plague infection.

Plague was found in rodents in three different locations in 1936, in fourteen different locations in 1937; in eleven locations in 1938; one in 1939; seven locations in 1940; eight locations in 1942; two locations in 1944; two locations in 1945 and one location in 1946. There has been no record of any human cases since 1936. Although there has been evidence of plague infection in rodent population in different parts of our Mountain areas the safety factor lies in keeping the rodent population down to a minimum.

Ground squirrels, chipmonks, rats and mice are carriers of the disease. The danger lies in the transmission of the disease from the rodents to man through the medium of the fleas that infest the rodents. Wild rodents should never be caught for pets. In fact they should not be handled dead or alive without proper caution.

An accumulation of rodents should, when found, be promptly controlled. It is the duty of the Agricultural Commissioner under section 139.5 of the State Agricultural Code to cooperate with the State Department of Agriculture and the State Department of Public Health in the suppression of rodents in declared areas.

Total funds allocated for 1945-46, amounted to $4,000.00. Funds allotted by the State for the 1946-47 fiscal year were only $1,000.00 permitting a total budget for the current year of only $2,000.00 or half that of the previous year. Frankly speaking, our present budget is not enough to carry on the control work that is necessary. With well over 300,000 acres of Mountain to cover and labor at a minimum of $1.00 per hour in these areas, the budget should be at least $4,000.00 or more.

The population of our Mountain areas is increasing by leaps and bounds. The U. S. Forest Service figures show a population in these areas of about 1,337,700 for 1946. There were an additional 1,500,000 visitors during the year.

During 1946 our control men inspected and treated foci points scattered over approximately 30,200 acres and placed out 3,487 pounds of poison bait material. The control has been excellent in the areas covered.

Jack Rabbit Control: Inspectors have assisted by giving advice on proper control measures. We also mixed and sold poison baits at cost to growers for rabbit control.

Gopher Control should be of major importance especially in the citrus growing areas. Gophers are directly responsible for girdling and damaging or killing many fine citrus trees each year. They also do much damage to field and truck crops. Our Department assists in this problem by having on hand poisoned mixed baits and strychnine put up in 1/4 ounce packages which are available to County residents at cost. The volume of materials sold for this purpose runs high. It is certain that more organized effort should be put forth in the control of gophers.

Field Mice: This little rodent causes considerable damage to citrus trees near the foothills. We have mixed and sold poisoned materials at cost for the control campaigns.

Bird Control: We have complaints about bird damage to crops in Yucaipa and in the Desert area. We have assisted in a control program by mixing materials which would be selective and would control certain birds and not kill others.

Poisoned Baits: A new poison known as 1080 (sodium fluroacetate) has been made available this year for rodent control by the Wild Life Service of the United States Biological Survey. This has been a splendid addition. Thallium Sulphate has not been available and Strychnine has about doubled in price. 1080 offers an effective material that has some of the characteristics of both Thallium and Strychnine and is much cheaper.

Seed Inspection

The 1943 Legislature named the Agricultural Commissioner as an enforcement officer for seed inspection. The inspections have to do with the checking of seed supplies for proper labels, seed purity, weed seeds, etc. The seed labeling requirements are in addition to the quarantine inspections for noxious weed seeds. Our Inspectors are responsible for such inspection in their respective districts.

Seed Screenings

Our inspectors make numerous inspections relative to screenings, under authority of Section 154.3 of the State Agricultural Code. The 1945 Legislature provided a much more strict procedure in handling the disposal of such seed screenings. This is a most important measure in the problem of weed control.

Apiary Inspection

Our Apiary Inspector has again carried on a remarkably fine inspection program. He has done a great deal to help eliminate foulbrood in the apiaries located in San Bernardino County, and has the highest confidence of the bee producers in this and other counties.

Because of the heavy work involved, the Apiary Inspector needs a Junior Inspector to help him with the inspections. The migratory nature of beekeeping is a problem of increasing importance. Many apiaries from other counties and other states come into San Bernardino County for the flow of nectar in citrus trees, desert plants, eucalyptus trees, etc.

Apiary Inspection

	Number of Apiaries	Number of Colonies
Registered	0	0
Entering California	73	13,579
Leaving California	24	15,113
Entering County	248	21,477
Leaving County	237	22,639
Moving within County	137	10,381
Inspected	446	16,642
Infected with American Foulbrood	55	128
Infected with European Foulbrood	15	44
Burned for American Foulbrood	14	22
To Wax Salvage for American Foulbrood	41	106

Where American Foulbrood Was Found

Apiaries Originating:

San Bernardino County	95 Colonies A. F. B.
Riverside County	3 Colonies A. F. B.
Colusa County	2 Colonies A. F. B.
San Luis Obispo County	2 Colonies A. F. B.
Los Angeles County	5 Colonies A. F. B.
State of Utah	21 Colonies A. F. B.
Total	128

Crop Reports

Monthly: We continue to send out crop acreage reports and estimates of crop production to the many agencies requesting the information.

Annual: The Annual Crop Report was published soon after the first of the year. We also compiled livestock statistics, or ostimates, for the County, since no other agency had been compiling such a report. Various officials have requested that we continue this procedure, and our inspectors have been kind enough to cooperate in compiling the statistics. The County Milk Inspector, Livestock Inspector, and Extension Service have all checked our figures on livestock production and value. We also checked with the Federal agencies having to do with agricultural programs.

Inspectors' Study Groups

The inspectors who were to qualify in more examination subjects have met together and with deputies have studied for the subjects to be passed.

Men who were interested in the work, or who were working on per diem, studied in order to qualify as inspectors.

Such classes have been necessary to prepare men for the rigid state examinations and to improve new men already in the employ of the Department. All Inspectors and Deputies as well as the Commissioners must qualify by State Examination before they may be appointed, except that unqualified men may be appointed for a temporary period of three months.

Meetings

Nine regular meetings of the San Bernardino County Agricultural Inspectors Association were held in 1946, as an important means of maintaining uniformity throughout the County Districts relative to law enforcement and recommendations.

New developments and methods in our work are discussed. Valuable information is received from guest speakers who are generally experts in some phase of agriculture. Informative contacts with members of the State Department of Agriculture are also made at the meetings.

Appointment of Deputies and Inspectors

Deputies are appointed under provisions of Section 57 of the State Agricultural Code and Article 2½, Section 1 & 4 of the County Ordinance. The State Law states, "the Commissioner may appoint deputy commissioners, inspectors, and clerks who shall serve at his pleasure. Deputy Commissioners and inspectors must be appointed from a list, furnished by the Director, of persons holding certificate of eligibility to be so appointed."

The commissioner, deputies, and inspectors must qualify (Section 53) by examination given by the Director. Temporary appointments may be made for only three months if the person has not so qualified.

A County Civil Service Ordinance was adopted but did not become actively in operation during the calender year.

Salaries

Salary increases were granted this year and were greatly appreciated by our personnel. The present salaries for Senior Inspectors are still below those of neighboring Counties of comparable Agriculture.

Personnel Changes

1946 has marked many changes in personnel in our Department. Two Deputies and two Inspectors resigned to accept other positions. Commissioner Woodhams resigned September first. This left the present Commissioner without Deputies when the normal number is three. There were no unemployed men with Deputy ratings on the State eligible list from which to make selections. Therefore, it was necessary to use some of our present Inspector personnel in a supervisory capacity until such time as Deputies qualified by examination were available. We are fortunate to have a splendid group of experienced Inspectors who have stayed by and taken additional responsibility working long hours to do the job we are delegated to do.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1945-1946

Division of Work	Per Cent of Inspectors Time	Approximate Total Cost of Each Division
Office	.15132	$ 10,853.50
Quarantine	.15710	10,744.90
Quarantine Certification and Export Certification	.00565	422.82
Pest Survey and Quick Decline	.03760	474.72
Nursery Inspection	.01734	1,249.74
Orchard Inspection	.14621	9,786.70
Field or Truck Crops	.02453	1,723.78
Pest Control	.05258	2,865.36
Benefical Insects	.00378	276.35
Seed Inspection	.00041	29.36
Weeds	.01561	3,009.11
Rodents and Birds	.10148	12,794.71
Standardization	.08329	6,064.86
Standardization Certification	.00985	734.15
Crop Census	.02670	1,870.24
Records and Reports	.04836	3,425.94
Apiary	.03880	2,744.34
Special Assignments	.02225	4,557.53
Meetings	.05690	1,014.63
		$ 74,642.74

OFFICE RECEIPTS

JULY 1, 1945 to JUNE 30, 1946

Refund from the State for Bubonic Plague account for December, July and August of 1945	$1,066.15
For removing or treating trees under Abatement	136.97
For control of White Horse Nettle from So. Pacific Company	293.35
For Standardization for fiscal year 1945-1946	1,347.41
For Quarantine for fiscal year 1945-1946	428.50
For poison for fiscal year 1945-1946	2,081.79
For books for fiscal year 1945-1946	144.64
For mealy bug for fiscal year 1945-1946	127.76
	$ 5.626.57

Predatory Animal Control
San Bernardino County

Carl Hert - County Hunter
950 East "C" Street, Colton.

Several years ago the Board of Supervisors appropriated money for the control of predatory animals. This action was backed by ranchers and sportsmen to protect livestock and wild game animals. It was pointed out that a salaried man could accomplish more, at no more cost, than the old system of bounties. This was especially true when so many animals were "bootlegged" into a county paying a bounty from an area where no bounty was paid.

Trapping operations were carried out wherever needed most. All calls for assistance were answered as soon as possible. There were times when calls came in from many places and from so many districts that it took several days to make the necessary contacts. However, in all cases the calls were completed and the ranchers satisfied.

The number of lions caught enabled stockmen to pasture stock on the range and at the same time saved countless deer.

The one outstanding predatory animal in the valley is the dog that has gone wild. These dogs often make up packs of bloodthirsty animals that slaughter cattle in the riverbottoms and injure others that must be killed to stop the suffering. These dogs are also a menace to humans because of the danger of rabies. All reports of damage by dog packs have been cleaned up.

The number of coyotes, bobcats, etc., accounted for has saved countless poultry, rabbits, and other domestic animals.

The figures below will give you some idea of the number of animals trapped during the year 1946. They do not include animals stolen from traps, which during the hunting season amounts to a considerable number of animals and traps.

STATISTICS FROM MARCH 1ST TO MARCH 1ST

	Coyotes	Bobcats	Fox	Skunk	Wild Dogs	Badger	Lion	Coon	Possum
1943	298	122	54	89	63	4	2	12	6
1944	276	119	70	85	53	4	1	12	22
3/1/45 to 12/31/45 9 mo period	176	89	53	78	28	8	6	5	5

STATISTICS FROM JANUARY 1ST 1946 TO DECEMBER 31ST 1946

Coyotes	Bobcats	Fox	Skunk	Wild Dogs	Badger	Lion	Coon	Possum
243	95	96	82	21		6	16	7

OFFICE OF

SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

C. E. Johnson
County Sealer

County of
S A N B E R N A R D I N O
San Bernardino, California.

January 1, 1947

To: The Honorable Board of Supervisors,
Court House,
San Bernardino, California

Gentlemen:

We had hoped to report that for the first time in the history of Weights and Measures in San Bernardino County, every piece of weighing and measuring equipment had been checked during the year as provided by law; but even by increasing the number of places visited by over one thousand, we still fell considerably short of the work required. The incompleted work is equal to about thirty percent of the completed work. It is well to remember that our department differs from most county departments in that we must take care of all the cities as well as the county territory.

With the end of the recent hostilities, new markets, gasoline filling stations and factories began to open all over the county. Old gasoline service stations, closed by necessity, reopened, and the old equipment sometimes required two or more inspections before the equipment was adjusted properly. The requests for these adjustments came to us so rapidly, we failed to keep a complete record of these requests.

The scarcity of many commodities, higher prices, and the educational programs carried on in Los Angeles County have caused the consumer to be more alert, expecting more service from the Weights and Measures Department. There have been complaints which should have been more thoroughly investigated but were not, due to lack of personnel. The Shopping Investigators of Los Angeles County secured 316 convictions for violations of the Weights and Measures laws with fines amounting to over $20,000. In view of the rapid growth in population in this county, I am inclined to believe that we have a similar condition to face.

The amount of work has increased in the last few years because of the growth of our county, by the continual improvement in the uniform enforcement of our laws, and by the many new laws passed to safe guard the public interests. One of the later laws, effective September, 1945, requires all persons repairing or installing old and new weighing or measuring equipment to report their action within twenty-four hours. This will eliminate the use of faulty equipment for lengthy periods.

Quarantine Memo No. 5

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO

Departmental Communication Date January 9, 1947

From Ray Schneider

To All District Inspectors

Subject Checking Nursery Stock for Quack Grass

Message:

It is important for all inspectors to check all balled nursery stock from Oregon for possible infestation of Quack grass.

A. P. Messenger, Assistant Chief of Bureau of Entomology & Plant Quarantine, sent out a memo regarding the checking of balled nursery stock from Oregon because of the possibility of Quack grass roots in the soil.

December 31, 1946 this possiblility became a reality so far as our department is concerned. Roy Camblin found grass roots in the soil around a rhododendron from Oregon. A sample was sent to Mrs. G. Fleishman at Los Angeles and confirmed as Quack grass.

Roy had to dig deeply into the ball to find the grass roots because all outward signs of the grass were cut off. Therefore, it is essential to check all soil surrounding nursery stock very carefully.

There are a good many grapevines being shipped into our county from out of state or from within the state.

In cases when no complaints were filed because of insufficient evidence, warnings were issued or the guilty parties were prosecuted in some other county. The real value of these warnings and prosecutions is not represented in the amount of the fines but in their ability to stop such practices that would cause a loss of many times the amount of the fines. We thus shield the honest merchant from unfair practices, and the public is given the protection to which it is entitled. The people we contact in our duties are almost without exception very cooperative and appreciative of the many small adjustments made on their equipment.

Our department, consisting of myself and one deputy, operates on a total budget of $8,352.00 which amounts to less than four cents per capita per year for some 226,000 people dependent upon the accuracy of the weighing and measuring equipment in San Bernardino County.

Looking forward, there is a possibility of the construction of an Agriculture building wherein space will be provided for our office and equipment, and someone will take care of our office calls in our absence. There will be an Oil and Gasoline Inspector to assist in the enforcement of the Oil and Gasoline Act, available upon call. A State truck will be furnished to test truck scales within this area, subject to call within a few days notice, and it is hoped the Board will see fit to supply at least one additional deputy.

Respectfully submitted,

C. E. Johnson,
County Sealer of
Weights and Measures

CEJ/gc

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS

Weighing and Measuring Devices	We Sealed	Of Which were Corrected	Out of Order Need of Repairs	Condemned
COUNTER SCALES checked with test weights zero to capacity.	303	86	17	
SPRING SCALES checked with test weights zero to capacity.	534	226	61	
COMPUTING SCALES checked with test weights zero to capacity and on each quarter.	1,253	495	103	
PLATFORM SCALES checked with 50 lb. test weight up to 1000 lbs.	1,008	387	56	
HEAVY CAPACITY SCALES including truck scales, railway track scales, tested with 50 lb. test weights, 2000 lb. trailer truck weighing 20,000 and 80,000 lb. test car on railway.	377	167	39	
Total Scales	3,475	1,361	276	
WEIGHTS from 1/10 mlg. to 50 lbs.	3,671	20		25
GASOLINE MEASURING PUMPS checked by drawing 1 gal. to 5 gal. Make necessary adjustment and recheck until correct.	2,13[illegible]	338	120	
LIQUID MEASURES from cubic centimeter to 10 gals.	2,940			5
PRICE SIGNS: FILL PIPES MARKED: The price of gasoline must be on each pump and other price signs around service stations must meet certain specification.	3,164	413		
GREASE DISPENSERS delivering pounds, quarts, or parts thereof.	none			
WHOLESALE METERS checked by drawing 50 gals. into a 50 gal. standard bucket. Make necessary adjustment and repeat operation. All piping and valves must be arranged so that mixture of products is impossible.	51	26	9	

Weighing and Measuring Devices	We Sealed	Of Which were Corrected	Out of Order Need of Repairs	Condemned
GASOLINE TANK TRUCKS, SPRAY RIGS AND CESSPOOL DISPOSAL TANK TRUCKS, fill to marker with water from 250 gal. calibrated tanks. These trucks are often used as measures, must be correct and be of such strength that they will not change.	52	8		
WINE AND BRANDY TANKS, used as measures, were checked at the winneries with 50 gal. bucket. They should have from 500 to 2000 gals. per inch.	2			
Total Measuring Devices	5,182	372	129	5
Total weighing and Measuring Devices	12,376	1,759	405	30

		Heavy	Light
PACKAGES, BERRY BOXES, SACKS OF POTATOES, BEANS, COAL, ETC.	8,333	27	714

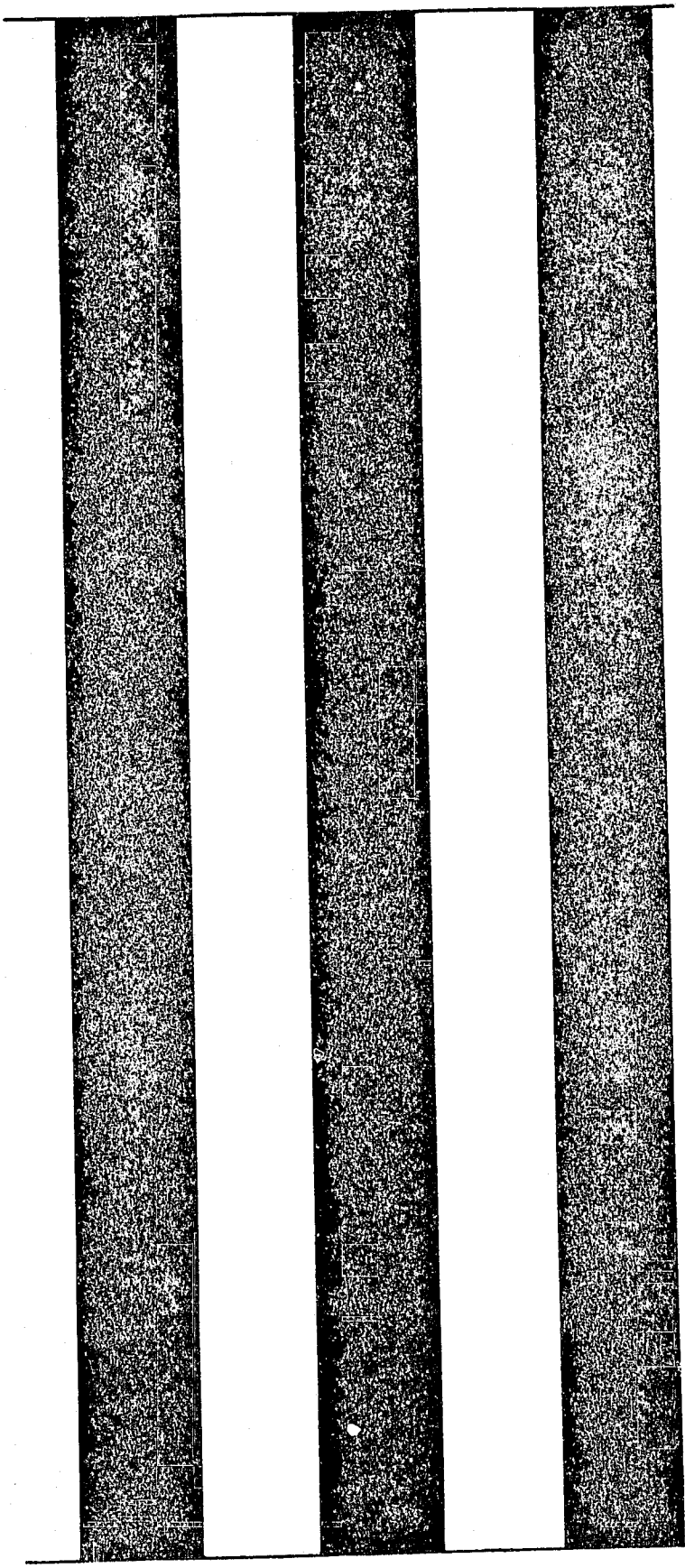
BREAD: Loaves of bread must weigh 1 lb., 1½ lbs. and 2 lbs. — 3,000 Est.

WOOD must be sold by cord of ¼ part of a cord. — 10 wood yards checked

PUMP LICENSES: Every service station must have a pump license issued by the State of California.	We Checked	Collected
	925	$751

REQUESTS AND COMPLAINTS - We have received requests to check 559 counter, spring and computing scales; 212 platform scales, 197 railway, truck and wagon scales. We have also been requested to check 12 oil and gasoline substitutions; 725 retail measuring pumps; 2 short weight complaints; and 85 tank trucks and wholesale meters. We received requests to check 7 Public Weighmasters' licenses and records.

MILES TRAVELED - 29,022



1947

Calif. – San Bernardino Co.

AGRICULTURAL

CROP AND LIVESTOCK

REPORT

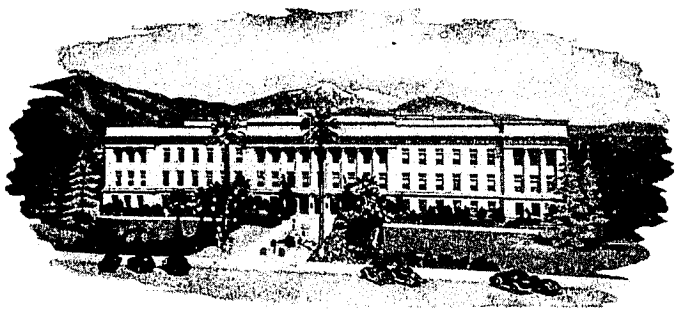
1947

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SAN BERNARDINO

COUNTY

COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
575 SIERRA WAY PHONE 6811



COUNTY OF
SAN BERNARDINO
SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA

ANNUAL CROP REPORT 1947

TO: HONORABLE A. A. BROCK, DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE, and
THE HONORABLE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

It is required by Section 65.5 of the Agricultural Code that the Agricultural Commissioner compile a report covering the conditions, acreage, production and value of the agricultural products of the County. Herewith is submitted such a report for the County of San Bernardino.

It should be pointed out at the beginning that the valuation figures herein shown are gross receipts and not net returns to the grower. In fact, high production costs have, in many instances, left little enough in the grower's pocket with which to meet the present high cost of living. These costs have, in some instances, increased even though the grower received less returns. On this basis, the total income for the Agricultural Industries of the County herein listed totals $78,341,287 for 1947 as compared with $89,462,112 for 1946. In other words, our gross agricultural income for the County during 1947 dropped about 12% as compared with the previous year.

Citrus (50,470 acres): Our production of Navels for 1947 dropped 3.7% and gross returns dropped nearly 18%, as compared with 1946. Valencia production dropped 12% below the 1946 figure and gross returns dropped nearly 53%. This was largely due to the very low prices received. Lemons seem to be our bright spot in citrus during 1947, showing production about the same with a substantial increase in gross returns.

Subtropical fruits (659 acres), which include olives principally, with a few avocados, dates, figs and persimmons, have remained about the same in acreage. Gross income has better than doubled ($85,750) during 1947 over 1946. The 1946 olive crop was extremely short.

Deciduous fruits (5,739 acres): The acreage remains about the same as for the previous year. Our 682 acres of bearing apples produced 23,556 boxes more fruit but received on the average of 25 cents less per box for them. Our 1947 production of apricots (299 acres) dropped to reduce our total income from this fruit by nearly half. Production from our 3,277 acres of peaches was about 7,500 tons short

of 1946 crop, and growers received less money per ton. Our total income from all deciduous fruits is approximately one-third less than in 1946.

Grapes (29,735 acres): Grapes again show a small increase in total acres (462 acres). Production dropped to nearly one-half the 1946 figure and the gross returns dropped from a little over ten million dollars in 1946 to approximately $1,577,000 in 1947.

Berry acreage again shows an increase of 145 acres, bringing the total for the County to 510 acres, with a gross return of $729,237.

Walnuts (7,457 acres) show a continued decline in acreage. Due to a short crop, the total production dropped off nearly half in 1947, with a very pronounced drop in gross returns.

Vegetables (5,700 acres) show a decrease in acreage in 1947 as compared with 1946 but an increase of around $200,000 in gross returns.

Field crops (31,607 acres) show a little decrease in total acreage and gross returns. Collectively, field crops grossed nearly four million dollars during 1947.

Seed Crops (380 acres): These crops include alfalfa, onions and sugar beets grown for seed. Gross returns - $18,466.

Nursery stock took a surprising jump - due partly to a large acreage planted to roses for wholesale trade. Gross returns were above the two million mark.

Bees (45,848 colonies): Bees really worked overtime during 1947. 2,071,000 pounds of honey and 29,730 pounds of beeswax, plus the sale of around 5,700 nuclei, grossed approximately $499,000. The value of bees as crop pollinators has been estimated to be from fifteen to thirty times more than all honey and beeswax produced.

Livestock figures indicated on our livestock page are, I believe, the best estimates available.

We estimate there were 16,200 beef cattle in the County as of December 31, 1947. About 6,468 more cattle were sold for beef in 1947 than in the previous year. Due to higher prices, cattlemen received a gross of approximately $2,537,000 for stock sold which was $1,245,440 more than was estimated they received during 1946.

Number of dairy cows increased in the County 4.2%, with a corresponding increase in production. Total gross income from dairies for 1947 amounts to approximately $10,700,000, which is close to 16% more than for 1946.

Producing hens were up 15% in number and produced 27% more eggs than in 1946. Total income from eggs, meat, baby chicks and fertilizer grossed approximately $16,622,000.

Turkeys on hand, December 31, 1947, numbered 15,406, or 64% above

the figure of a year ago. 21% more turkeys were sold for meat but 40% less were sold as poults in 1947 than in 1946. Total gross income from turkeys in 1947 was $1,009,429.

Total gross income from all poultry including hens, ducks, and turkeys was $17,725,625 for 1947.

Piggies going to market from San Bernardino County during the year numbered 47,764, nearly 5% more than during the previous year. Gross income from hogs, including fertilizer, amounted to $2,598,190.

Returns from rabbits, sheep, foxes and game birds, make up the balance of gross income from all listed livestock. The total for all livestock adds up close to $34,750,000 for 1947.

Government Payments: It is interesting to note that there has been no government payments for beef production, lamb production, or dairy production during 1947. $159,000 have been turned over to our farmers for conservation earnings or payments for soil building practices this year. In 1945, all government payments distributed locally amounted to a little over one million dollars; in 1946, they were about $250,000 less; and, in 1947, amounted to $159,000.

In conclusion: The members of our Department, including office personnel and district inspectors, have made an earnest endeavor to make this report as accurate as possible. Whenever we could, we have checked our figures with those of other agencies. We have also tried to present it in a form that will be most helpful. However, in this regard, suggestions from readers are welcomed.

We are particularly indebted to various members and organizations of the Citrus Industry, the Extension Service, the local office of the Agricultural Production and Marketing Administration, the County Livestock Inspector, the County Milk Inspector and numerous others.

My sincere appreciation is extended to all who have assisted in making this report possible.

Respectfully submitted,

H. A. Crane,
Agricultural Commissioner.

HAC:nmc

REPORT OF CROP PRODUCTION, ACREAGE AND VALUATION
County of San Bernardino

FRUIT, NUT AND VINE CROPS

	Acreage Bearing-Non-Bear. 1947		Production 1946		Production 1947	Valuation 1946	Valuation 1947
CITRUS				Pkd.			
Navels	25,715	55	4,841,132	Bxs.	4,658,020	$ 19,364,528	$ 15,977,008
Valencias	12,624	258	2,368,550	"	2,076,333	11,369,040	5,398,466
Misc. Oranges	1,043	-	117,377	"	107,247	469,508	367,857
Lemons	6,345	104	*803,924	"	771,320	*3,545,305	4,087,996
Grapefruit	4,256	59	653,277	"	671,483	1,959,831	1,725,711
Limes	11	-	97	"	46	164	92
LOOSE CITRUS**							
Oranges: Navels			522,888	"	422,019	533,346	298,140
Valencias			416,848	"	604,798	1,083,805	397,135
Misc.			30,293	"	27,099	78,762	16,134
Lemons			664,522	"	329,155	571,489	249,481
Grapefruit			274,110	"	119,860	164,466	6,373
SUBTROPICAL							
Avocados	61	9	51.75	Tns.	49	20,700	22,050
Dates	8	-	-		-	-	-
Figs	5		1.50	"	2	300	400
Olives, Cured	551	6	10	"	160	3,750	24,000
Olives, Oil			20	"	340	4,000	34,000
Persimmons	19		149	"	53	11,920	5,300
DECIDUOUS							
Apples	682	70	222,310	Bxs.	245,866	389,043	368,799
Apples, Culls			783	Tns.	178	25,839	15,090/
Apricots	299	4	1,227	"	635	92,025	50,800
Apricots, Dried			6.6	"	-	3,733	-
Cherries	108	19	54	"	41	21,600	13,940
Peaches, Cling	1,127	101	6,373	"	6,424	404,686	321,200
Peaches, Free	2,150	524	16,823	"	9,228	2,018,760	922,800
Pears	45	11	129	"	100	10,320	8,000
Plums and Prunes	408	188	2,177	"	1,766	108,850	300,220
Quince	3		12	"	9.6	960	480
GRAPES							
Grapes, Table	1,175	131	2,466	"	2,107	246,620	63,210
Juice	26,027	2,402	98,063	"	50,450	9,806,260	1,513,500
BERRIES							
Berries, Bush	266	122	121,434	Trays	220,488	297,513	300,537
Straw	122	-	49,050	"	136,900	179,033	428,700
					60,000 # Frozen		
NUTS							
Almonds	152	39	27.5	Tns.	21	13,200	11,760
Pecans	4	-	-	Lbs.	-	-	-
Walnuts +	7,457	84	3,279.3	Tns.	1,815	1,639,625	363,000
TOTAL						*$ 54,438,981	$ 33,292,179

* Corrected figures.
** Figures obtained by District Inspectors from Packing Houses.
/ Includes $9,750 for Cider.
+ Approximately 1,200 acres of above bearing acreage out of production.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLE CROPS

		ACREAGE		PRODUCTION		VALUATION	
		1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947
Asparagus	32# Crt.	5	-	360 Crts.	-	$ 1,260	$ -
Beans, Green	50# Crt.	15	14	638 Crts.	950	4,785	4,750
Beets 3 Dz.	per Crt.	14	7	2,800 Crts.	1,150	3,780	1,725
Broccoli	40# Crt.	32	1	11,900 Crts.	150	40,460	540
Cabbage	60# Crt.	119	85	29,340 Crts.	20,455	88,020	51,138
Carrots	70# Crt.	50	30	11,074 Crts.	4,220	33,222	12,660
Cauliflower	40# Crt.	15	6	2,900 Crts.	600	10,150	1,800
Celery	45# Crt.	2	10	1,000 Crts.	3,500	2,000	8,575
Corn, Green	25# Lug	2,400	2,379	665,310 Lugs	470,854	665,310	941,708
Cucumbers	30# Lug	2	3	1,200 Lugs	1,050	2,400	1,575
Eggplant	20# Lug	11	3	3,902 Lugs	1,200	7,804	3,000
Garlic		14	1	24,000 Lbs.	1,500	7,200	375
Lettuce	65# Crt.	31	10	7,750 Crts.	1,850	23,250	5,550
Melons, Cant.	65# Crt.	75	69	10,125 Crts.	7,580	35,438	24,635
" , Water	Tons	65	31	710 Tons	291	28,400	8,730
" , Other	Tons	107	-	1,284 Tons	-	51,360	-
Onions, Green	30# Crt.	32	5	2,650 Crt.	210	3,180	1,260
" , Dry	50# Sks.	138	76	100,850 Sks.	75,800	126,063	113,700
Parsley			2	Crts.	700	-	1,120
Peppers, Chili	15# Lug	4	1	950 Lugs	750	950	563
" , Bell	15# Lug	14	12	6,250 Lugs	6,108	9,375	22,111
Peas, Green	50# Crt.	½	3	50 Crts.	300	200	1,200
Potatoes, Sweet	32# Lug	637	594	138,619 Lugs	191,695	311,892	421,729
" ,Irish	100# Sks.	3,085	1,990	754,180 Sks.	566,770	1,696,905	1,842,003
Pumpkins	Tons	-	25	- Tons	50	-	7,000
Spinach	35# Crt.	12	4	3,350 Crts.	760	16,080	2,888
Squash, Summer	20# Lug	14	3	10,700 Lugs	900	21,400	1,800
" , Winter	Tons	130	114	1,820 Tons	2,088	91,000	104,400
Tomatoes,Fresh	28# Lug	114	99	36,449 Lugs	29,400	54,673	29,400
" , Can	Tons	715	70	2,036 Tons	373	63,116	11,749
Turnips	50# Crt.	13	6	1,360 Crts.	580	2,720	1,160
Misc. Veg.		60	47			24,000	19,900
		7,925½	5,700			$3,426,393	$3,648,744

FIELD CROPS

	ACREAGE 1946	ACREAGE 1947	PRODUCTION 1946		PRODUCTION 1947	VALUATION 1946	VALUATION 1947
Beans, Blackeye	2,100	5,104	29,095	Sks.*	70,375	$ 349,140	$ 1,126,000
Pink	35	20	50	"	260	800	3,640
Pinto	16	-	16	"	-	256	-
Corn, Ensilage	535	725	10,200	Tons	14,120	81,600	141,200
Shelled	-	18		"	25	-	2,300
Maize	130	240	2,830	Sks.	4,800	7,783	19,200
Grain, Thrashed:							
Barley	4,890	5,171	93,690	"	74,415	257,648	223,245
Oats	935	1,005	15,250	"	16,150	48,038	52,488
Wheat	245	235	4,360	"	4,760	14,170	19,040
Hay, Alfalfa	10,669	~~4,849~~ 11,439	60,109	Tons	29,369	1,923,488	851,701
Mixed Alfalfa	140		300	"	-	9,600	-
Oats	-	30	-		50	-	1,500
Grain	7,575	7,515	17,471	"	14,319	412,736	458,208
Mushrooms			1,000	Lbs.	1,000	800	750
Pasture:							
Permanent Irrigated	8,000	5,690				1,200,000	910,400
Planted Dry Range	3,500	600				35,000	7,200
Sudan Grass	2,000	200				120,000	13,000
Peanuts	-	10	-	Lbs.	32,000	-	8,000
Sugar Beets	72	192	363	Tons	2,688	21,600	40,320
Tobacco	5	3	8,000	Lbs.	1,800	2,363	1,710
TOTAL	40,847	~~31,607~~ 38,197				$ 4,485,022	$ 3,879,902

* All 100# Sacks.

SEED CROPS

Alfalfa Seed	350	350	33.5	Tons	22	32,160	13,200
Onion Seed	12	20	1,200	Lbs.	700	3,000	1,050
Sugar Beet Seed	-	10	-	"	3,400	-	4,216
	362	380				$ 35,160	$ 18,466

CONSERVATION EARNINGS AND SOIL BUILDING PRACTICES (A.A.A.)

	1946	1947
Farms, Earning Payments	1,500	972
	$ 175,000	$ 159,000

NURSERY STOCK

	1946	1947
Grown and Sold	$ 603,696	$ 2,104,700

APIARY

	1946		1947		1946	1947
Honey Production	1,359,605	Lbs.	2,071,065		$ 231,132	$ 456,877
Beeswax	17,000	"	29,730		8,160	12,784
Nuclei	+ 4,175		+ 5,759		20,875	29,295
					$ 260,167	$ 498,956

+ Includes Nuclei with Queens.

ESTIMATED LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

	On Hand 1947	Sold 1946		Sold 1947	VALUATION 1946	VALUATION 1947
BEEF CATTLE						
Feeders	1,200	3,842		7,810	$ 691,560	$ 1,562,000
Range	15,000	4,000		6,500	600,000	975,000
Fertilizer		8,000	Tns.	15,750	20,000	47,250
DAIRY-COWS	16,152					
Milk: Wholesale		12,004,000	Gal.	12,597,589	4,801,600	5,290,987
Retail		5,997,767	"	6,249,673	3,897,548	4,374,771
Products		-	Lbs.	151,500	-	33,330
Breeding Stock	2,071	-		100	-	21,000
Slaughter		4,027		3,592	322,160	754,320
Fertilizer		67,166	Tns.	75,274	167,915	225,822
POULTRY						
Producing Hens	1,710,515					
Eggs		17,845,380	Dz.	22,806,867	9,101,143	13,227,982
Hens culled & sold for Meat		1,008,601		627,029	1,260,751	689,732
Other Chickens Sold for Meat		777,026		1,365,947	893,579	1,844,028
Baby Chicks		2,609,200		3,345,342	443,564	635,615
Fertilizer		20,910	Tns.	49,978	104,550	224,901
DUCKS	7,500					
Ducks Sold for Meat		50,100		75,150	50,100	93,938
TURKEYS	15,406					
Sold for Meat		97,160		117,490	582,960	851,802
Poults		273,000		162,750	191,100	105,787
Eggs		39,583	Dz.	14,400	118,749	51,840
HOGS - Breeding Stock	642	-		8,500	-	850,000
Slaughter		45,549		47,761	1,639,764	2,388,050
Fertilizer		21,600	Tns.	30,020	151,200	210,140
RABBITS						
Fryers Sold		136,255		85,458	136,255	106,856
Pelts Sold		121,223		41,362	38,791	6,204
Fertilizer Sold		30	Tns.	400	150	2,000
CHINCHILLA	900					
Pelts Sold		100		100	5,000	5,000
SHEEP - Breeding Stock	5,990	175		80	5,250	2,400
Slaughter		4,202		4,728	60,929	94,560
Wool		9,500	Lbs.	44,575	3,705	20,058
FOX	700					
Pelts	1,800	-		None	* 2,737	* 36,000
GAME BIRDS	18			3,187	4,000	7,967
TOTAL					$25,295,060	$34,739,340
					591,428	
					$25,886,488	

	1946	1947
BEEF PRODUCTION PAYMENTS -	$ 19,343.50	None
LAMB PRODUCTION PAYMENTS -	14,367.23	"
≠ DAIRY PRODUCTION PAYMENTS -	557,716.96	"
	$ 591,427.69	

* Value of Pelts on Hand.

≠ Includes cream, butter and milk.

RECAPITULATION

Note: The following valuation figures represent <u>gross</u> receipts and <u>not net</u> returns to the grower.

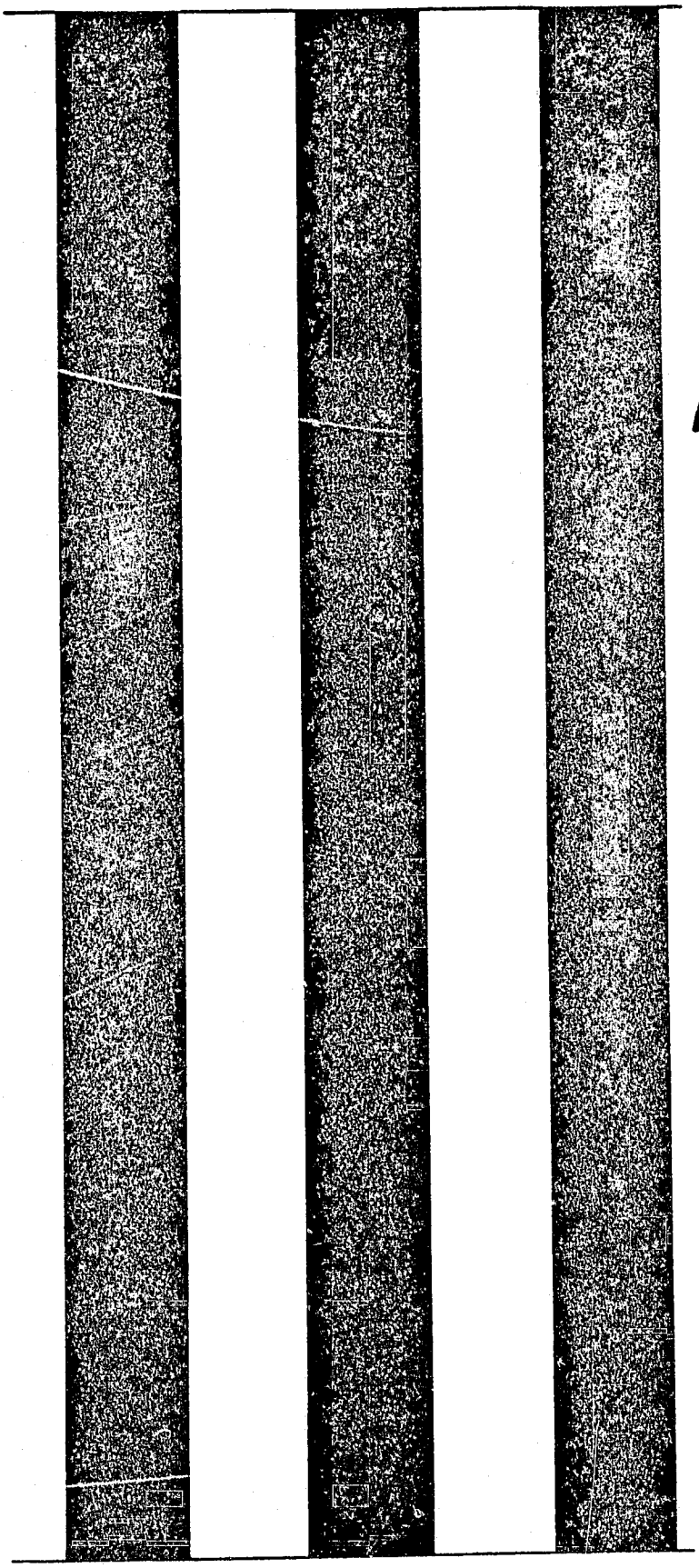
	*Acreage 1946	*Acreage 1947	Valuation 1946	Valuation 1947
Citrus	49,167	** 50,470	≠ $ 39,140,244	$ 28,524,393
Subtropical	657	659	40,670	85,750
Deciduous	5,777	5,739	3,138,753	2,001,329
Grapes	29,273	29,735	10,052,880	1,576,710
Berries	365	510	476,546	729,237
Nuts	8,310	7,736	1,652,825	374,760
Vegetables	7,925.5	5,699	3,426,393	3,648,744
Field Crops	40,847	~~31,607~~ 38,197	4,485,022	3,879,902
Medicinal Crops	None	None	--	--
Seeds	362	380	35,160	18,466
Nursery Stock			603,696	2,104,700
Apiary			260,167	498,956
Livestock			25,295,060	34,739,340
+ Government Payments			854,696	159,000
Total			≠ $ 89,462,112	$ 78,341,287

* Includes bearing and non-bearing.

** Increase due mostly to re-survey of acreage in some districts, and correction of records.

≠ Corrected figures.

\+ Includes Conservation Earnings or Payments for Soil Building Practices.



1948

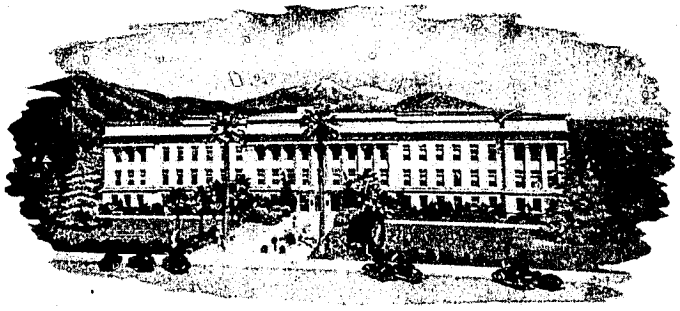
AGRICULTURAL CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

1948

Compiled by
Department of Agriculture
of
San Bernardino County

COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
575 SIERRA WAY PHONE 6811



COUNTY OF

SAN BERNARDINO

SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA

ANNUAL CROP REPORT 1948

TO: HONORABLE A. A. BROCK, DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE, and
THE HONORABLE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

It is required by Section 65.5 of the Agricultural Code that the Agricultural Commissioner compile a report covering the conditions, acreage, production and value of the agricultural products of the County. Herewith is submitted such a report for the County of San Bernardino.

It should be explained that the valuation figures herein given are gross receipts, and not net returns to the grower. High production costs have, in many instances, left very little in the grower's pocket for himself and family. On the basis of gross returns to the grower, the total income from the Agricultural Industries of the County herein listed totals $84,929,201 for 1948, as compared with $78,341,287 for 1947. In other words, our annual agricultural income for the County has increased $6,587,914, or 8% over the 1947 figure.

Citrus (50,000 acres): Production of Navels dropped 11% and gross returns dropped 19% during 1948, as compared with 1947. Valencia production dropped 27.8% below the 1947 figure and gross returns dropped 9.8%. Lemons also show a decrease in production of 8.3% and in gross returns of 4.9%. The prices for lemons were up a little but not enough to make up for the shortage of marketable fruit. Grapefruit production dropped 26%, with gross returns dropping 42.7%, as compared with 1947. All citrus dropped 13.5% in production and 17.4% in gross returns during 1948, as compared with 1947, and 21% and 40% respectively, as compared with 1946 figures. During 1946, gross returns to citrus growers amounted to a little over 39 million dollars, as compared to 1948 returns of barely 23-1/2 million dollars. We have approximately the same potential bearing acreage. Perhaps we can make the 39-million dollar mark again. It can be stated that the 1948 crop was afflicted by frost and much scarred, low-grade fruit as well as small sizes.

Subtropical fruits (677 acres) include olives mostly, 566 acres, with a few avocados, persimmons, figs and dates. The gross income dropped 36%, as compared with 1947, mostly because of a very short crop of olives.

Deciduous Fruits (5,216 acres): Acreage has declined about 9% during the year. Apple production for the year dropped a little, due to frost early in the season, but other fruits, such as, peaches, plums, apricots and cherries, produced about the same as for the previous year. Gross returns for all deciduous fruits ($2,053,422) were slightly more than for 1947.

Grapes (34,747 acres): Grapes show an increase of 5,012 acres over 1947 figures. Most of this increase is due to correction of our acreage records as a result of actual surveys. Production for all grapes shows a substantial increase in 1948 over the short crop of 1947. Gross returns amounted to approximately $2,876,000, which represents about a 46% increase over the year before, partially due to the additional acreage.

Berries (546 acres) show a slight increase in acreage and a total gross return of around $740,000, representing an $11,000 increase over 1947.

Nuts, mostly Walnuts (5,903 acres): Walnuts show a continued decline in acreage. We reported 8,119 acres in 1946, 7,541 in 1947, and now 5,759 acres of walnuts for 1948. We also have 144 acres of almonds. Our gross returns of $489,116, however, indicate an increase of 30% over 1947.

Vegetables (6,549 acres): An increase of 849 acres over 1947 is shown but a slight decrease in total gross income of about 3%. Some of our larger income crops are cabbage, carrots, green corn, melons, dry onions, peppers, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes (nearly $2,000,000); squash and tomatoes. Total gross income $3,533,425.

Field Crops (44,469 acres): Field crops show an increase of 6,272 acres during 1948. Alfalfa is our most valuable field crop, showing gross returns of a little better than $2,332,000 on 12,379 acres. Irrigated pastures come next, with gross returns of about $100 per acre, totaling $850,000 for the county. Other important crops are Blackeye beans, barley, oats, wheat, grain hay and dry range pasture. Total gross returns for all field crops amount to $4,874,674 for 1948.

Seed Crops (266 acres): Alfalfa, onion and sugar beets comprise our principal seed crops - 29,000 pounds of alfalfa seed, 200 pounds of onion seed and 386,000 pounds of sugar beet seed - with combined gross returns of better than $60,000, as compared with $18,400 for 1947.

Nursery Stock: Fruit trees and ornamental nursery stock actually grown in the county have an estimated gross return of about $1,425,000 for 1948. This is a drop of approximately $680,000 compared with 1947 figures, principally due to a decrease in acreage of field-grown roses.

Bees: 11,723 colonies were registered in the county during 1948. In addition, other bees were brought into the county during the year. It is estimated there were 48,000 colonies here during the orange bloom. Honey and wax production for 1948 exceeds the 1947 production but less money was received. Honey prices were down about one-half those of the previous year. Gross returns for honey, beeswax and nuclei total $353,443. (The value of bees as crop pollenizers has been estimated to be several times more than all honey and wax produced.)

Livestock: The figures found on our livestock page are, we believe, the best available. It is estimated there were 10,528 beef cattle in the county as of December 31, 1948. There were a few more range cattle than feeders. 14,310 beef cattle were sold during the year, with a gross return of around $4,139,000 - a little better than $1,600,00 increase over the previous year.

Dairy cows increased from 16,152 in 1947 to 17,470 in 1948. Total gross income from dairying, including milk, breeding stock sold, stock sold for beef, and fertilizer sold, amounted to around $12,000,000.

Producing hens increased 24.5% over 1947. Egg production is also up 30.7%. Chickens sold for meat are up 127.5%. Baby chicks sold are up 22.6%. We have a decrease in the number of ducks and turkeys. Gross income from all poultry has jumped from $17,725,625 in 1947, to $24,234,080 in 1948, an increase of 36.7%.

Hogs sold for pork numbered 47,396, which was a few less than the previous year. However, $692,690 more was received for them. Hogs grossed $3,254,356 for 1948.

Rabbits (700,000) grossed $976,810; sheep, sold for mutton and wool, grossed $244,072, with 6,000 of breeding stock remaining on hand as of December 31, 1948.

There seems to be a steady increase in number of livestock in the county, with attendant increase in gross income. Particularly outstanding is the rapid increase in poultry. Total gross income from all livestock amounts to $44,873,362.

Government payments, including conservation earnings or payments for soil building practices, show a decrease of from $159,000 in 1947 to $49,585 in 1948.

In conclusion: The members of our Department, including office personnel and district inspectors, have made an earnest endeavor to make this report as accurate as possible. Whenever we could, we have checked our figures with those of other agencies. We have also tried to present it in a form that will be most helpful. However, in this regard, suggestions from readers are welcomed.

We are particularly indebted to various members and organizations of the Citrus Industry, the Extension Service, the local office of the Agricultural Production and Marketing Administration, the County Livestock Inspector, the County Milk Inspector and numerous others.

My sincere appreciation is extended to all who have assisted in making this report possible.

Respectfully submitted,

H. A. Crane,
Agricultural Commissioner.

HAC:nmc

REPORT OF CROP PRODUCTION, ACREAGE AND VALUATION
County of San Bernardino

FRUIT, NUT AND VINE CROPS

	Acreage Bearing 1948	Acreage Non-Bear. 1948	PRODUCTION 1947		PRODUCTION 1948	VALUATION 1947	VALUATION 1948
CITRUS				Pkd.			
Navels	25,368	35	4,658,020	Bxs.	4,139,930	$15,977,008	$ 12,957,981
Valencia	12,538	269	2,076,333	"	1,497,549	5,398,466	4,867,034
Misc. Oranges	1,079		107,247	"	86,803	367,857	199,647
Lemons	6,245	131	771,320	"	706,656	4,087,996	3,886,608
Grapefruit	4,269	55	671,483	"	493,577	1,725,711	987,154
Limes	11		46	"	155	92	310
LOOSE CITRUS **							
Oranges: Navels			422,019	"	686,410	298,140	248,260
Valencia			604,798	"	403,350	397,135	267,580
Misc.			27,099	"	33,571	16,134	14,829
Lemons			323,155	"	196,702	249,481	87,822
Grapefruit			119,860	"	218,616	6,373	29,726
SUBTROPICAL							
Avocados	61	17	49	Tons	51.25	22,050	20,500
Dates	8	-		"	2	-	750
Figs	-	-	2	"	-	400	-
Olives, Cured	566	6	160	"	145.5	24,000	29,100
Olives, Oil			340	"	10	34,000	1,000
Persimmons	19	-	53	"	30	5,300	3,000
DECIDUOUS							
Apples	663	94	245,866	Bxs.	147,466	368,799	272,812
Apples, Cull			178	Tns.	156	15,090/	12,545/
Apricots, Fresh	209	1	635	"	713	50,800	32,085
Apricots, Dried			-	"	8	-	2,880
Cherries	102	19	41	"	47	13,940	24,910
Peaches, Cling	891	48	6,424	"	5,750	321,200	373,750
Peaches, Free	2,095	451	9,228	"	10,063	922,800	1,006,300
Pears	45	13	100	"	70	8,000	7,000
Plums and Prunes	395	187	1,766	"	1,603	300,220	320,600
Quince	3	-	9.6	"	9	480	540
GRAPES							
Grapes, Table	1,638	42	2,107	"	1,165	63,210	102,520
Juice	32,077	990	50,450	"	79,238	1,513,500	2,773,330
BERRIES							
Berries, Bush	396	25	220,488	Trays	379,482	300,537	349,123
Straw	125	-	136,900	"	136,800	410,700	376,200
" Frozen			60,000	Lbs.	60,000	18,000	15,000
NUTS							
Almonds	100	44	21	Tns.	19	11,760	10,260
Walnuts	5,660	99	1,815	"	2,012	363,000	478,856
						$ 33,292,179	$ 29,760,012

** Production figures are in boxes equal to packed boxes.
/ Includes $9,750 for Cider in 1947; $7,475 in 1948.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLE CROPS

		Acreage 1947	Acreage 1948	PRODUCTION 1947		PRODUCTION 1948	VALUATION 1947	VALUATION 1948
Beans, Green	50# Crt.	14	9⅓	950	Crts.	684	$ 4,750	$ 2,736
Beets	3 Dz. per Crt.	7	7⅓	1,150	"	1,225	1,725	2,144
Broccoli	40# Crt.	1	2¼	150	"	210	540	630
Cabbage	60# Crt.	85	149⅓	20,455	"	34,635	51,138	51,953
Carrots	70# Crt.	30	268	4,220	"	121,780	12,660	365,340
Cauliflower	40# Crt.	6	9⅓	600	"	855	1,800	2,138
Celery	45# Crt.	10	-	3,500	"	-	8,575	-
Corn, Green	5 Dz. Crt.	2,379	1,883	470,854	"	369,520	941,708	739,040
Cucumbers	30# Lug	3	42	1,050	Lugs	2,600	1,575	2,600
Eggplant	20# Lug	3	1	1,200	"	290	3,000	290
Garlic		1	-	1,500	Lbs.	-	375	-
Lettuce	65# Crt.	10	15	1,850	Crts.	2,365	5,550	7,095
Melons, Cant.	65# Crt.	69	55	7,580	"	4,700	24,635	8,695
Water	Tons	31	71	291	Tons	677	8,730	20,310
Other	60# Crt.	-	5	-		1,350	-	2,903
Onions, Green	30# Crt.	5	6	210	Crts.	420	1,260	2,520
Dry	50# Sks.	76	117	75,800	Sks.	103,950	113,700	114,345
Parsley		2	-	700	Crts.	-	1,120	-
Peppers, Chili	15# Lug	1	1	750	Lugs.	553	563	415
Bell	25# Lug	12	18¼	6,108	Lugs	4,407	22,111	18,509
Peas, Green	32# Crt.	3	-	300	Crts.	-	1,200	-
Potatoes, Sweet	32# Lug	594	306	191,695	Lugs	75,000	421,729	150,000
Irish	100# Sks.	1,990	3,361	566,770	Sks.	873,980	1,842,003	1,966,455
Pumpkins	Tons	25	6	50	Tons	11	7,000	440
Spinach	35# Crt.	4	4	760	Crts.	770	2,888	2,695
Squash, Summer	20# Lug	3	2⅔	900	Lugs.	750	1,800	1,125
Winter	Tons	114	93	2,088	Tons	770	104,400	34,650
Tomatoes, Fresh	28# Lug	99	80	29,400	Lugs	19,249	29,400	24,061
Can	Tons	70	10	373	Tons	120	11,749	3,840
Turnips	50# Crt.	6	9¼	580	Crts.	910	1,160	1,820
Misc. Veg.		47	17				19,900	6,676
		5,700	6,549				$ 3,648,744	$ 3,533,425

FIELD CROPS

	Acreage 1947	Acreage 1948	PRODUCTION 1947	PRODUCTION 1948	VALUATION 1947	VALUATION 1948
Beans, Blackeye	5,104	6,990	70,373 Sks.*	96,125	$ 1,126,000	$ 672,875
Pink	20	100	260 "	1,000	3,640	8,250
Corn Ensilage	725	502	14,120 Tons	8,100	141,200	48,600
Shelled	18	-	25 "	-	2,300	-
Maize	240	175	4,800 Sks.	4,391	19,200	13,173
Cotton	-	40	- Lbs.	30,000	-	9,000
Grain, Thrashed:						
Barley	5,171	5,132	74,415 Sks.	84,962	223,245	297,367
Oats	1,005	370	16,150 "	6,900	52,488	28,980
Wheat	235	270	4,760 "	5,940	19,040	22,275
Hay: Alfalfa	11,439	12,379	29,369 Tons	66,645	851,701	2,332,575
Oats	30	-	50 "	-	1,500	-
Grain	7,515	6,249	14,319 "	11,975	458,208	383,200
Mushroom			1,000 Lbs.	4,256	750	2,979
Pasture:						
Permanent Irrigated	5,690	8,500			910,400	850,000
Planted Dry Range	600	3,500			7,200	175,000
Sudan	200	250			13,000	20,000
						4,000
/ Govt.-Owned Range Land						
Peanuts	10	9	32,000 Lbs.	19,000	8,000	4,750
Sugar Beets	192	-	2,688 Tons	-	40,320	-
Tobacco	3	3	1,800 Lbs.	1,650	1,710	1,650
TOTAL	38,197	44,469			$ 3,879,902	$ 4,874,674

* All 100# Sacks.

/ 80,000 acres available range land in S. B. Nat'l. Forest.

SEED CROPS

Alfalfa Seed	350	165	22 Tons	14.5	$ 13,200	$ 9,263
Onion Seed	20	1	700 Lbs.	200	1,050	300
Sugar Beet Seed	10	100	3,400 "	386,000	4,216	50,566
	380	266			$ 18,466	$ 60,129

CONSERVATION EARNINGS AND SOIL BUILDING PRACTICES (A.A.A.)

	1947	1948
Farms, Earning	972	312
Payments	$ 159,000	$ 49,585

NURSERY STOCK

	1947	1948
Grown and Sold	$2,104,700	$1,424,571

APIARY

	1947	1948	1947	1948
Honey Production	2,071,065 Lbs.	2,868,068	$ 456,877	$ 314,375
Beeswax	29,730 "	43,020	12,784	18,068
Nuclei with Queens	5,759	4,200	29,295	21,000
			$ 498,956	$ 353,443

ESTIMATED LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

	On Hand 1948	Sold 1947		Sold 1948	VALUATION 1947	VALUATION 1948
BEEF CATTLE						
Feeders	5,054	7,810		11,588	$ 1,562,000	$ 2,109,016
Range	5,474	6,500		13,530	975,000	2,029,500
Fertilizer		15,750	Tons	32,400	47,250	90,720
DAIRY-COWS	17,470					
Milk: Wholesale		12,597,589	Gal.	13,345,717	5,290,987	7,073,230
Retail		6,249,673	"	5,437,288	4,374,771	3,806,102
Products		151,500	Lbs.	22,800	33,330	5,700
Breeding Stock	2,307	100		289	21,000	28,900
Slaughter		3,592		3,831	754,320	758,538
Fertilizer		75,274	Tons	87,890	225,822	241,698
POULTRY						
Producing Hens	2,130,000					
Eggs		22,806,867	Dz.	29,820,000	13,227,982	16,102,800
Hens Culled & Sold for Meat		627,029		1,278,000	689,732	1,405,800
Other Chickens Sold for Meat		1,365,947		3,255,262	1,844,028	4,394,604
Baby Chicks		3,345,342		4,103,560	635,615	779,676
Fertilizer		49,978	Tons	28,120	224,901	112,480
DUCKS	6,000					
Ducks Sold for Meat		75,150		83,325	93,938	104,156
TURKEYS	76,670					
Turkeys Sold for Meat		117,490		105,174	851,802	1,051,740
Poults		162,750		275,000	105,787	247,500
Eggs		14,400	Dz.	7,550	51,840	28,992
Fertilizer		-	Tons	1,583	-	6,332
HOGS - Breeding Stock	10,169	8,500		400	850,000	36,000
Slaughter		47,761		47,396	2,388,050	3,080,740
Fertilizer		30,020	Tons	26,112	210,140	143,616
RABBITS						
Fryers Sold		85,458		700,000	106,856	875,000
Pelts Sold		41,362		300,000	6,204	75,000
Fertilizer Sold		400	Tons	5,362	2,000	26,810
CHINCHILLA	900					
Pelts Sold		100		-	5,000	-
SHEEP - Breeding Stock	6,000	80		30	2,400	960
Slaughter		4,728		8,810	94,560	220,250
Wool		44,575		55,400	20,058	23,822
FOX	355					
Pelts	500	None		1,300	36,000	19,500
GAME BIRDS	137					
Sold		3,187		97	7,967	180
					$ 34,739,340	$ 44,873,362

* Value of Pelts on Hand.

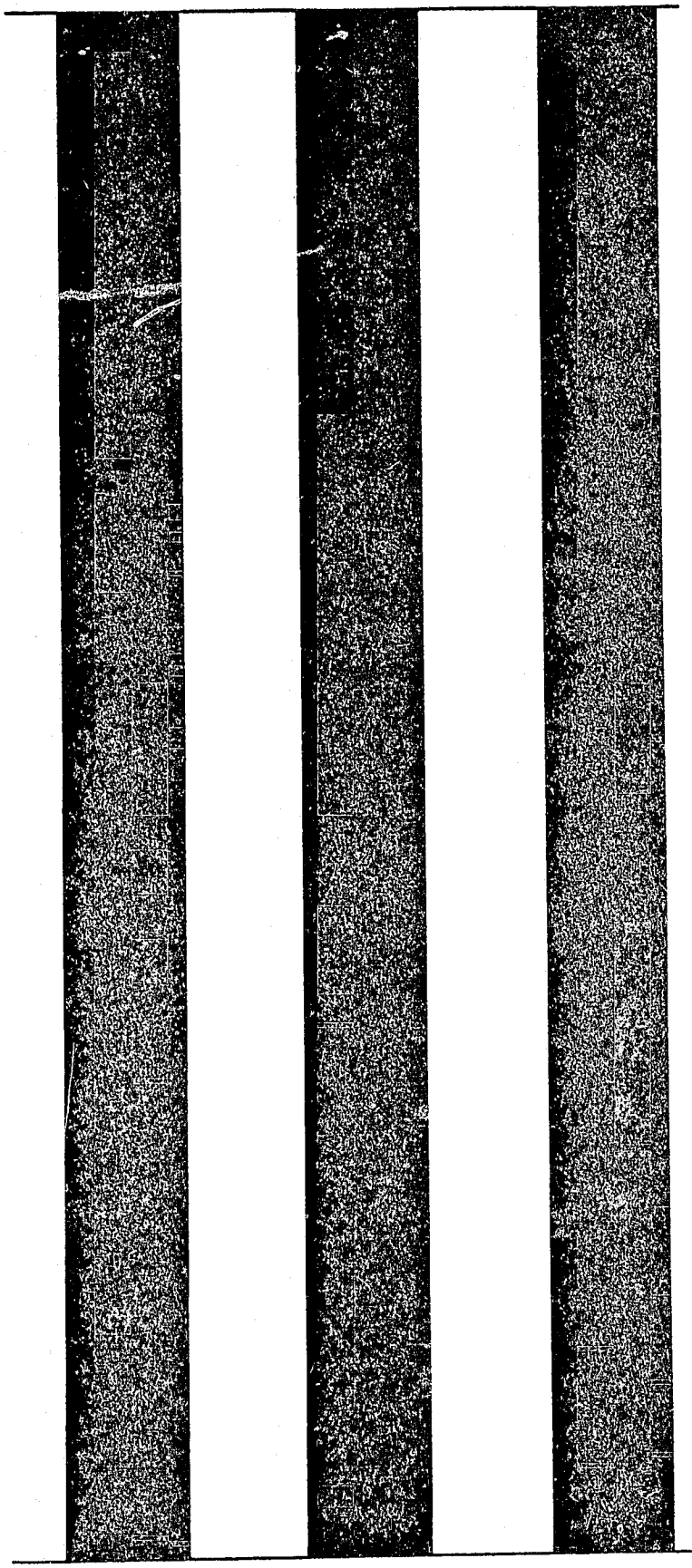
RECAPITULATION

Note: The following valuation figures represent gross receipts not net returns to the growers.

	Acreage *		Valuation	
	1947	1948	1947	1948
Citrus	50,470	50,000	$ 28,524,393	$ 23,546,951
Subtropical	659	677	85,750	54,350
Deciduous	5,739	5,216	2,001,329	2,053,422
Grapes	29,735	34,747	1,576,710	2,875,850
Berries	510	546	729,237	740,323
Nuts	7,736	5,903	374,760	489,116
Vegetables	5,700	6,549	3,648,744	3,533,425
Field Crops	38,197	44,469	3,879,902	4,874,674
Seeds	380	266	18,466	60,129
Nursery Stock			2,104,700	1,424,571
Apiary			498,956	353,443
Livestock			34,739,340	44,873,362
≠ Government Payments			159,000	49,585
Total			$ 78,341,287	$ 84,929,201

* Includes bearing and non-bearing.

≠ Includes Conservation Earnings or Payments for Soil Building Practices.



1949

Calif. - San Bernardino Co.

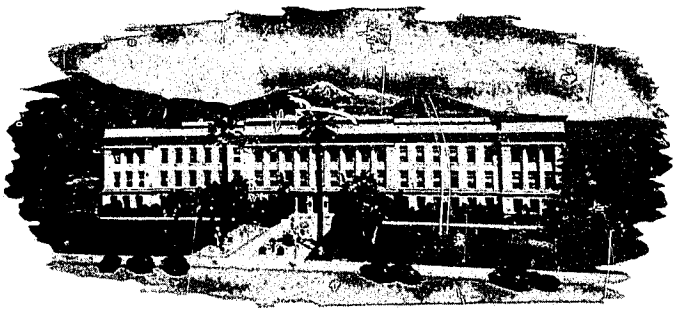
AGRICULTURAL CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT

1949

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
575 SIERRA WAY PHONE 6811



COUNTY OF
SAN BERNARDINO
SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA

ANNUAL CROP REPORT 1949

TO: Honorable A. A. Brock, Director of Agriculture, and
The Honorable Board of Supervisors, San Bernardino County

It is required by Section 65.5 of the Agricultural Code that the Agricultural Commissioner compile a report covering the conditions, acreage, production and value of the agricultural products of the County. Herewith is submitted such a report for the County of San Bernardino.

It should be explained that the valuation figures herein given are gross receipts, and not net returns to the grower. High production costs have, in many instances, left very little in the grower's pocket for himself and family. On the basis of gross returns to the grower, the total income from the agricultural industries of the County herein listed totals $76,711,627 for 1949 as compared with $84,929,201 for 1948. In other words, our annual agricultural income for the County dropped $8,217,574 or about 9 1/2 per cent from the 1948 figure. Loss of a large part of our citrus crop, due to freezing damage, accounts for most of the difference.

Citrus (44,854 acres): In 1948, our citrus acreage was reported as 50,000 acres. The 5,146 acre reduction was due mostly to a correction of previous figures as the result of a tree count conducted jointly by the State Department of Agriculture and our local Department. Removals during 1949 amounted to 500 acres and new planting to 69 acres.

Production of Navels dropped 53 per cent and gross returns dropped 47 per cent during 1949, as compared with 1948. Valencia production dropped 25 per cent below the 1948 figure and gross returns dropped 37 per cent. Lemons also show a decrease in production of 22 per cent and in gross returns, 14 per cent. The prices for lemons were up a little but not enough to make up for the shortage of marketable fruit. Grapefruit production dropped 36 per cent but more favorable prices for both packed and loose fruit held the gross returns up to a figure slightly higher than the previous year. All citrus dropped 42 per cent in production and 38 per cent in gross returns during 1949, as compared with 1948. It can be stated that the 1948 crop was afflicted by frost and much scarred, low-grade fruit as well as small sizes. The year 1949 will go down in history as one of our worst freeze years.

For information regarding acreage, production, and gross income of all citrus for the years 1938 to 1948 inclusive, reference is made to supplemental page in this report.

Subtropical fruits (747 acres) includes 649 acres of olives with a few avocados, persimmons, figs and dates. The gross income jumped 17 per cent as compared with 1948, mostly because of a larger crop of olives.

Deciduous fruits (4,506 acres): Acreage has declined about 14 per cent during the year. Apple, cherry and plum production show a considerable increase. Other fruits such as peaches and apricots show less production due mostly to decreased acreage. Gross returns for all deciduous fruits ($1,611,878) was slightly less than for 1948.

Grapes (28,664 acres): Grapes show a decrease of 6,000 acres from 1948 figures. Most of this decrease is due to correction of our acreage records as a result of actual survey. Production for all grapes shows a slight increase in 1949 over the year 1948. Gross returns amounted to approximately $2,116,842, representing a 27 per cent decrease from the year before. This is due to lower prices on both table and juice grapes.

Berries (460 acres) show a 16 per cent decrease in acreage and a 29 per cent decrease in total returns. Gross income for 1949 was $523,740.

Nuts, mostly walnuts (4,931 acres) Walnuts show a continued decline in acreage due to actual removals. We reported 7,541 in 1947, 5,759 in 1948 and now 4,881 acres for 1949. We also have a decrease of approximately 100 acres in almonds due mainly to the tree county survey and removals. Our gross returns of $1,075,665, however, reflect the fact that production on walnuts was more than double over 1949 in spite of the decreased acreage.

Vegetables (8,515 acres): An increase of 1,966 acres over 1948 is shown plus an increase in total gross income of about 120 per cent. This is mainly due to increased acreage and production of dry onions, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes ($2,947,338) and canning tomatoes. Total gross income, $4,496,995.

Field Crops (42,017 acres): Field crops show a decrease of 2,482 acres during 1949. Alfalfa is our most valuable field crop showing gross returns of $1,648,625 on 13,189 acres. This is a decrease in valuation due mainly to a lower price per ton. Irrigated pastures come next, with gross returns estimated at $100 per acre totaling $1,000,000 for the County. Other important crops are Blackeye beans, barley, grain hay, and dry range pasture. Total gross returns for all field crops amount to $3,946,807 for 1949.

Seed Crops (185 acres): Alfalfa, onion, and sugar beets comprise our principal seed crops (40,000 pounds of alfalfa seed, 409,500 pounds of sugar beet seed) with combined gross returns of better than $64,500.

Nursery Stock: Fruit trees and ornamental nursery stock actually grown in the County have an estimated gross return of about $1,522,000 for 1949. This represents an increase of about $100,000 over the previous year. It is interesting to know that 100 acres of field-grown roses were produced in the County during 1949.

Bees: 14,735 colonies were registered in the County during 1949. In addition, other bees were brought into the County during the year. It is estimated there were 37,357 colonies here during the orange bloom. Honey and beeswax production are down a little as compared with the previous year. Orange bloom was short and some of our beekeepers were obliged to take their bees elsewhere. Gross returns for honey and other products amounted to $251,250, a 29 per cent decrease from the previous year.

Livestock: The figures found on our livestock page are, we believe, the best available.

It is estimated there were 8,641 beef cattle in the County as of December 31, 1949. 16,398 beef cattle were sold during the year, with a gross return of about $2,944,370, representing a reduction of about $1,194,000 as compared to the previous year.

Dairy cows remain about the same in number, at 17,500. Total gross income from dairying, including milk, breeding stock sold, stock sold for beef, and fertilizer, amounted to around $11,100,000 or approximately 8 per cent under last year's gross figure.

Producing hens increased 24 per cent in number during 1948 and 33 per cent during 1949. We now have around 2,850,000 producing hens in the County as of the date of this report. Egg production went up 37 per cent. Chickens and hens sold for meat, baby chicks, and fertilizer also increased. Gross income from hens and their products amounted to about $27,482,000; turkeys and ducks, $1,725,000, or a total gross income from all poultry of around $29,207,000. This represents an increase of 20 per cent in gross dollars over 1948.

Hogs: Breeding stock on hand, 6,895, a few less than a year ago. 71,303 were sold for pork. 24,100 Tons of hog manure was sold for fertilizer. The gross income from hogs amounted to $1,912,000.

Rabbits (840,000) grossed $808,674. Chinchillas, $82,500. Sheep, sold for mutton and wool, grossed $173,681 with 1,580 breeding stock remaining on hand as of December 31, 1949.

There seems to be a steady increase in number of livestock in the County, with attendant increase in gross income. Particularly outstanding is the rapid increase in poultry. Total gross income from all livestock amounts to $46,270,541.

Government Payments, including conservation earnings or payments for soil building practices, show an increase from $49,585 in 1948 to $114,000 in 1949 due mainly to increased payments over the previous year.

In conclusion: The members of our Department, including office personnel and district inspectors, have made an earnest endeavor to make this report as accurate as possible. Whenever we could, we have checked our figures with those of other agencies. We have also tried to present it in a form that will be most helpful. However, in this regard, suggestions from readers are welcomed.

We are particularly indebted to various members and organizations of the Citrus Industry, the Extension Service, the local office of the Agricultural Production and Marketing Administration, the County Livestock Inspector, the County Milk Inspector, The Dairymens Service Association, and numerous others.

My sincere appreciation is extended to all who have assisted in making this report possible.

Respectfully submitted,

H A Crane

Harold A. Crane
Agricultural Commissioner

HAC:jc

2-23-50

Supplemental Page

CITRUS - SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

Year	*Acreage	Production (Pkd. Boxes)	Valuation (Gross Receipts)
1938	50,445	7,024,281	$ 11,767,447
1939	49,663	7,296,182	14,109,169
1940	48,078	8,120,227	17,170,447
1941	51,689	9,588,997	20,071,630
1942	51,320	8,998,780	21,195,403
1943	51,728	7,485,209	23,970,155
1944	50,794	10,980,405	40,075,086
1945	50,615	10,820,769	50,364,665
1946	49,167	10,660,414	39,140,244
1947	50,470	9,781,380	28,524,393
1948	50,000	8,463,319	23,546,951
TOTAL		99,219,963	$289,935,590
11 Years' Average		9,019,996	$ 26,357,780
9 Years' Average (Less Years 1944-45)		8,602,087	$ 22,166,204
8 Years' Average (Less Years 1944-45-46)		8,344,796	$ 20,044,449

* Includes Bearing and Non-Bearing Acreage.

REPORT OF CROP PRODUCTION, ACREAGE AND VALUATION

County of San Bernardino

FRUIT, NUT AND VINE CROPS

	ACREAGE		PRODUCTION		VALUATION	
	Bearing 1949	Non-Bear. 1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
CITRUS						
Navels	22,343	108	4,139,930 Bxs.	1,564,262	$12,957,981	$ 6,601,186
Valencia	11,665	222	1,497,549 Bxs.	758,464	4,867,034	2,357,123
Misc. Oranges	971	4	86,803 Bxs.	29,090	199,647	83,982
Lemons	5,732	173	706,656 Bxs.	455,691	3,886,608	3,227,787
Grapefruit	3,591	35	493,577 Bxs.	286,726	987,154	928,374
Limes	10	---	155 Bxs.	420	310	2,940
LOOSE CITRUS*						
Oranges: Navels			686,410 Bxs.	678,135	248,260	291,818
Valencia			403,350 Bxs.	664,363	267,580	863,415
Misc.			33,571 Bxs.	16,192	14,829	15,353
Lemons			196,702 Bxs.	245,482	87,822	184,962
Grapefruit			218,616 Bxs.	168,077	29,726	96,330
SUBTROPICAL						
Avocados	38	28	51 Tons	56	20,500	14,560
Dates	8	---	2 Tons	3	750	1,000
Olives: Cured	513	136	146 Tons	196	29,100	43,120
Oil			10 Tons	38	1,000	760
Persimmons	24	---	30 Tons	54	3,000	4,815
DECIDUOUS						
Apples	632	125	147,466 Bxs.	195,557	272,812	283,558
Apples: Cull			156 Tons	484	5,070	12,100
Cider			11,500 Gals.	26,500	7,475	14,575
Apricots: Fresh	144	1	713 Tons	583	32,085	40,810
Dried			8 Tons	8	2,880	3,795
Cherries	58	22	47 Tons	97	24,910	29,100
Peaches: Cling	794	28	5,750 Tons	5,383	373,750	215,320
Free	1,763	293	10,063 Tons	8,749	1,006,300	804,908
Pears	29	13	70 Tons	86	7,000	6,622
Plums and Prunes	418	175	1,603 Tons	2,226	320,600	200,340
Quince	6	5	9 Tons	10	540	750
GRAPES						
Grapes: Table	1,531	27	1,165 Tons	2,383	102,520	71,490
Juice	26,470	536	79,238 Tons	85,223**	2,773,330	2,045,352
BERRIES						
Berries: Bush	363	---	379,482 Trays	320,280	349,123	272,238
Straw	97	---	136,800 Trays	99,408	376,200	251,502
Straw	Frozen		60,000 Lbs.	---	15,000	---
NUTS						
Nuts: Almonds	42	8	19 Tons	14	10,260	7,980
Walnuts	4,804	77	2,012 Tons	4,187	478,856	1,067,685
TOTAL					$29,760,012	$20,045,650

* Production figures are in boxes equal to packed boxes.

** Includes table grapes sold for juice.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLE CROPS

			ACREAGE 1948	ACREAGE 1949	PRODUCTION 1948	PRODUCTION 1949	VALUATION 1948	VALUATION 1949
Beans:	Green	50# Crt.	9½	13	684 Crts.	975 $	2,736 $	3,900
Beets		3 Dz. Crt.	7½	11	1,225 Crts.	2,075	2,144	4,150
Broccoli		40# Crt.	2¼	-1/8	210 Crts.	30	630	60
Cabbage		60# Crt.	149½	154	34,635 Crts.	35,932	51,953	44,915
Carrots		70# Crt.	268	124	121,780 Crts.	37,050	365,340	148,200
Cauliflower		40# Crt.	9½	35	855 Crts.	13,320	2,138	14,652
Corn:	Green	5 Dz. Crt.	1,883	2,487	369,520 Crts.	496,830	739,040	621,038
Cucumbers		30# Lug	42	27	2,600 Lugs	10,590	2,600	9,531
Eggplant		20# Lug	1	-½	290 Lugs	160	290	128
Lettuce		65# Crt.	15	8¼	2,365 Crts.	1,100	7,095	3,850
Melons:	Cant.	65# Crt.	55	75	4,700 Crts	8,740	8,695	10,925
	Water	Tons	71	26½	677 Tons	235	20,310	2,703
	Other	60# Crt.	5	6	1,350 Crts.	1,500	2,903	3,750
Onions:	Green	30# Crt.	6	4½	420 Crts.	400	2,520	840
	Dry	50# Sks.	117	149	103,950 Sks.	138,200	114,345	174,132
Peppers:	Chili	15# Lug	1	1	553 Lugs	900	415	540
	Bell	25# Lug	18¼	63/4	4,407 Lugs	2,449	18,509	2,204
Potatoes:	Sweet	32# Lug	306	504	75,000 Lugs	157,220	150,000	319,313
	Irish	100# Sks.	3,361	4,400	873,980 Sks.	1,308,700	1,966,455	2,947,338
Pumpkins:		Tons	6	5	11 Tons	15	440	75
Spinach		35# Crt.	4	2	770 Crts.	400	2,695	1,120
Squash:	Summer	20# Lug	2½	4	750 Lugs	900	1,125	1,550
	Winter	Tons	93	161	770 Tons	1,661	34,650	61,685
Tomatillo			---	20	--- Lugs	7,000	---	14,000
Tomatoes:	Fresh	28# Lug	80	15	19,249 Lugs	7,720	24,061	8,106
	Can	Tons	10	242	120 Tons	3,087	3,840	87,240
Turnips		50# Crt.	9¼	5	910 Crts.	500	1,820	750
Misc. Veg.		---	17	27	--- ---	---	6,676	10,300
TOTAL			6,549	8,514			$3,533,425	$4,496,995

FIELD CROPS

	ACREAGE 1948	ACREAGE 1949	PRODUCTION 1948	PRODUCTION 1949	VALUATION 1948	VALUATION 1949
Beans: Blackeye	6,990	2,420	96,125 Sks.*	37,187	$ 672,875	$ 446,244
Pink	100	---	1,000 Sks.	---	8,250	---
Pinto	---	35	--- Sks.	1,050	---	8,925
Baby Lima	---	67	--- Lbs.	109,709	---	8,228
Corn: Ensilage	502	870	8,100 Tons	16,400	48,600	98,400
Flax	---	40	--- Sks.	600	---	3,600
Maize	175	235	4,391 Sks.	2,100	13,173	5,250
Cotton	40	30	30,000 Lbs.	4,500	9,000	1,350
Grain, Thrashed:						
Barley	5,132	3,677	84,962 Sks.	40,700	297,367	99,883
Oats	370	300	6,900 Sks.	4,750	28,980	15,162
Wheat	270	200	5,940 Sks.	3,400	22,275	11,760
Hay: Alfalfa	12,379	13,189	66,645 Tons	65,945	2,332,575	1,648,625
Grain	6,249	6,802	11,975 Tons	12,521	383,200	370,597
Mushroom			4,256 Lbs.	3,200	2,979	2,240
Pasture:						
Permanent Irrigated	8,500	10,000			850,000	1,000,000
Planted Dry Range	3,500	3,800			175,000	190,000
Sudan	250	350			20,000	28,000
≠Govt.-Owned Range Land & Forests					4,000	**7,643
Peanuts	9	---	19,000 Lbs.	---	4,750	---
Tobacco	3	2	1,650 Lbs.	1,800	1,650	900
TOTAL	44,409	42,017			$4,874,674	$3,946,807

* All 100# Sacks.
≠ 80,000 acres available range land in San Bernardino National Forest.
** Includes $2,643 for timber and other forest products sold.

SEED CROPS

Alfalfa Seed	165	185	15 Tons	20	$ 9,263	$ 11,295
Onion Seed	1	---	200 Lbs.	---	300	---
Sugar Beet Seed	100	117	386,000 Lbs.	409,500	50,566	53,235
TOTAL	266	302			$ 60,129	$ 64,530

CONSERVATION EARNINGS AND SOIL BUILDING PRACTICES (A.A.A.)

	1948	1949
Farms, Earning $	312	$ 507
Payments	49,585	114,000

NURSERY STOCK

	1948	1949
Grown and Sold	$1,424,571	$1,521,885

APIARY

	1948	1949	1948	1949
Honey Production	2,868,068 Lbs.	2,113,000	$ 314,375	$ 206,404
Beeswax	43,020 Lbs.	31,695	18,068	10,776
Nuclei with Queens	4,200	6,770	21,000	33,850
Pkg. Bees with Queens	---			219
TOTAL			$ 353,443	$ 251,249

ESTIMATED LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

	On Hand 1949	Sold 1948		Sold 1949	VALUATION 1948	VALUATION 1949
BEEF CATTLE						
Feeders	2,100	11,588		9,617	$ 2,109,016	$ 2,030,630
Range	6,541	13,530		6,781	2,029,500	913,740
Fertilizer		32,400	Tons	13,150	90,720	27,615
DAIRY-COWS	17,500					
Milk: Wholesale		13,345,717	Gal.	12,067,224	7,073,230	5,309,579
Retail		5,437,288	Gal.	7,307,000	3,806,102	4,964,000
Products		22,800	Lbs.	26,400	5,700	6.600
Breeding Stock	1,856	289		124	28,900	27,700
Slaughter		3,831		3,885	758,538	641,025
Fertilizer		87,890	Tons	72,214	241,698	151,650
POULTRY						
Producing Hens	2,850,000					
Eggs		29,820,000	Dz.	40,850,000	16,102,800	20,833,500
Hens Culled & Sold for Meat		1,278,000		1,995,000	1,405,800	1,795,500
Other Chickens Sold for Meat		3,255,262		3,589,650	4,394,604	3,770,974
Baby Chicks		4,103,560		4,875,515	779,676	926,348
Fertilizer		28,120	Tons	38,865	112,480	155,460
DUCKS	15,000					
Ducks Sold for Meat		83,325		94,497	104,156	141,746
TURKEYS	15,155					
Turkeys Sold for Meat		105,174		214,340	1,051,740	1,371,012
Poults		275,000		162,333	247,500	146,100
Eggs		7,550	Dz.	15,692	28,992	56,491
Fertilizer		1,583	Tons	2,500	6,332	9,625
HOGS - Breeding Stock	6,895	400		110	30,000	14,980
Slaughter		47,396		47,092	3,080,740	1,787,571
Fertilizer		26,112	Tons	24,101	143,616	109,515
RABBITS						
Fryers Sold		700,000		840,000	875,000	756,000
Others Sold				28,860	---	33,380
Pelts		300,000		---*	75,000	---
Fertilizer		5,362	Tons	3,508	26,810	19,294
CHINCHILLA	325 Pr.					
Breeders		---		50 Pr.	---	80,000
Pelts		---		100 Pr.	---	2,500
SHEEP - Breeding Stock	1,580	30		---	960	---
Slaughter		8,810		7,412	220,250	161,200
Wool		55,400	Lbs.	34,670	23,822	12,481
FOX	365					
Pelts		1,300		740	19,500	9,250
GAME BIRDS	60					
Sold		97		2,900	180	5,075
TOTAL					$44,873,362	$46,270,541

*Pelts included in Fryers Sold 1949.

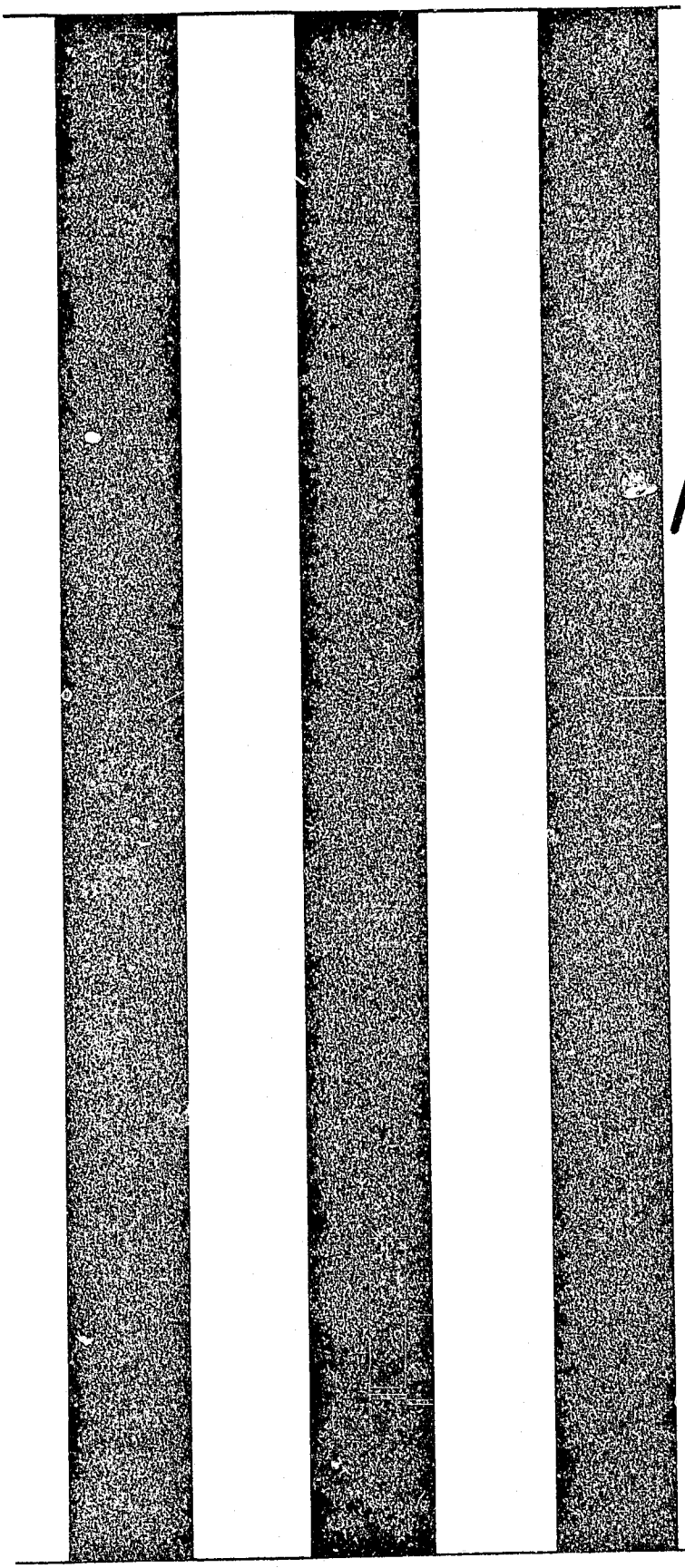
RECAPITULATION

NOTE: The following valuation figures represent gross receipts not net returns to the growers.

	Acreage*		Valuation	
	1948	1949	1948	1949
Citrus	50,000	44,854	$23,546,951	$14,653,270
Subtropical	677	747	54,350	64,225
Deciduous	5,216	4,506	2,053,422	1,611,878
Grapes	34,747	28,664	2,875,850	2,116,842
Berries	546	460	740,323	523,740
Nuts	5,903	4,931	489,116	1,075,665
Vegetables	6,549	8,515	3,533,425	4,496,995
Field Crops	44,469	41,987	4,874,674	3,946,807
Seeds	266	302	60,129	64,530
Nursery Stock			1,424,571	1,521,885
Apiary			353,443	251,249
Livestock			44,873,362	46,270,541
Government Payments**			49,585	114,000
TOTAL			$84,929,201	$76,711,627

* Includes bearing and non-bearing.

** Includes Conservation Earnings or Payments for Soil Building Practices.



1950

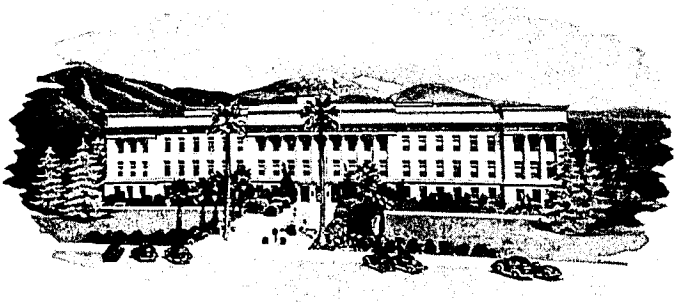
AGRICULTURAL CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT

1950

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
566 LUGO AVENUE PHONE 6811



COUNTY OF
SAN BERNARDINO
SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA

ANNUAL CROP REPORT 1950

TO: Honorable A. A. Brock, Director of Agriculture, and
The Honorable Board of Supervisors, San Bernardino County

It is required by Section 65.5 of the Agricultural Code that the Agricultural Commissioner compile a report covering the conditions, acreage, production and value of the agricultural products of the County. Herewith is submitted such a report for the County of San Bernardino.

It should be explained that the valuation figures herein given are gross receipts, and not net returns to the grower. High production costs and short crops in some instances have kept grower net-returns at a low level. On the basis of gross returns to the grower, the total income from the agricultural industries of the County herein listed amounts to $91,307,043 for 1950, as compared with $76,711,627 for 1949. In other words, our annual agricultural income for the County shows an increase of about 16 per cent during 1950 over the previous year. This increase is due largely to expansion of some of our industries, particularly livestock, including poultry, and better production and higher prices in other instances. On Page 4, will be found interesting data giving total crop and livestock valuations for the years 1941 to 1950, inclusive.

Citrus (43,239 acres): In 1949 our citrus acreage was reported as 44,854 acres. The 1,615-acre reduction was due mostly to actual removals of trees, plus the fact that there were a few corrections made on previous figures. Removals during 1950 amounted to 936 acres and new plantings of citrus to 102 acres.

Production of Navels increased 57 per cent and gross returns increased 47 per cent during 1950 as compared with 1949. Valencia production increased 48 per cent above the 1949 figure, and gross returns increased 49 per cent. Lemons also show an increase in production of 16 per cent, and a slight decrease in gross returns of 5 per cent due to lower prices. However, this decrease was not enough to make any appreciable difference. Grapefruit production increased 29 per cent, but gross returns dropped about 6 per cent due to less favorable prices for both packed and loose fruit over the previous year. All citrus increased 43 per cent in production and 39 per cent in gross returns during 1950, as compared with 1949.

In spite of adverse weather conditions during January of 1950, the citrus season just ended is quite comparable in gross returns to the average over the past seven or eight years. This is shown on the supplemental page in this report covering acreage, production, and gross income of all citrus for the years 1938 to 1950, inclusive.

Subtropical fruits (708 acres) includes 471 acres of bearing olives with a few avocados, persimmons, and dates. The gross income jumped 22 per cent, as compared with 1949, mostly because of a larger crop and a better price for avocados.

Deciduous fruits (4,318 acres): Acreage figures show a reduction of 188 acres from 1949. Apple production dropped 64 per cent from 1949, with a corresponding drop in valuation. Apricots, cherries and pears show a slight decrease in production. Peaches, on the other hand, make up for these losses with practically the same production as 1949, but with much better prices, showing an increase of 34 per cent in valuation. Gross returns for all deciduous fruit ($2,123,255) was one-third greater than for 1949.

Grapes (31,794 acres): Grapes show an increase of 3,130 acres. This increase is due to a correction of our acreage records as a result of actual survey. Production of all grapes shows a decrease of some 18,000 tons, as compared with 1949. Gross returns amounted to approximately $4,535,120, representing an increase of 53 per cent from the previous year. This seemed to be due to higher prices for juice grapes caused by a short crop and a light inventory hold-over.

Berries (463 acres) with no change in acreage from 1949, show a 5 per cent increase in production and a 3 per cent increase in valuation. Gross income for 1950 was $537,827.

Nuts, mostly walnuts (4,887): Walnuts continue to show a decline in acreage due to actual removals, with 113 acres pulled during 1950. This leaves 4,758 acres remaining in the County, with 129 acres of almonds. Our gross returns of $586,400, however, reflect the fact that production dropped 65 per cent, in spite of the small removals, with a corresponding reduction in valuation of some 45 per cent.

Vegetables (8,637 acres): An increase of 123 acres is shown, plus an increase in total gross income of about 9 per cent. In spite of a reduction in green corn acreage, increases are noted in cabbage, dry onions, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, and tomatoes. Total gross income was $4,916,333.

Field Crops (42,679 acres): Field crops show an increase of 662 acres during 1950. Alfalfa is again our most valuable field crop, showing gross returns of $1,719,225 on 14,650 acres, an increase of some 1,400 acres over 1949. Permanent irrigated pastures rank second, with gross returns estimated at $125 per acre or a total of $1,437,500. Other important crops are blackeye beans, barley, grain hay and dry range pasture. Total gross returns for all field crops amount to $4,347,171 for 1950.

Seed Crops (613 acres): Alfalfa, corn and safflower comprise our seed crops, with alfalfa leading with a total of 600 acres. Combined gross returns amount to $41,343.

Nursery Stock (211 acres - field grown): Of this total, there were 128 acres of roses produced in the County during 1950. The balance of the acreage was devoted to fruit trees and ornamental nursery stock. The estimated gross return for all nursery stock was $1,669,336, which represents an increase of about $150,000 over the previous year.

Bees: 14,273 colonies were registered in the County during 1950. In addition, other bees were brought into the County during the year. It is estimated there were 49,093 colonies here during the orange bloom. The orange bloom was fairly heavy, but of short duration, producing very little nectar. Wild sage and buckwheat offered less than normal honey flow because of lack of rain fall and soil moisture. Apiaries were moved to alfalfa fields for winter stores of honey. Honey, beeswax and nuclei production are down a little as compared with the previous year. Gross returns for honey and other products amounted to $223,153, an 11 per cent decrease from the previous year.

Livestock: The figures found on our livestock page are, we believe, the best available.

It is estimated there were 7,389 beef cattle in the County as of December 31, 1950. 16,367 beef cattle were sold during the year, with a gross return of about $2,973,825 representing a slight increase as compared to the previous year.

Dairy cows show a slight reduction in number, at 16,440. Total gross income from dairying, including milk, breeding stock sold, stock sold for beef, and fertilizer, amounted to around $12,000,000. This is approximately an 8 per cent increase over last year's gross figure.

Producing hens increased 33 per cent during 1949 and 9 per cent during 1950. We now have around 3,135,000 producing hens in the County as of the date of this report. Egg production went up 13 per cent. Chickens and hens sold for meat, baby chicks, and fertilizer also increased. Gross income from hens and their products amounted to about $27,238,000; turkeys and ducks, $2,475,900 or a total gross income from all poultry of around $29,713,900. This represents a slight increase in gross returns over 1949.

Hogs: Breeding stock on hand, 8,800, an increase of 1,900 over a year ago. 4,150 were sold as feeders and breeding stock and 38,532 were sold for pork. 22,000 tons of hog manure were sold for fertilizer. The gross income from hogs amounted to $1,890,644.

Rabbits (927,210) grossed $973,708; chinchillas, $180,000, or an increase of 54 per cent over the previous year. Sheep, sold for mutton and wool, grossed $183,022, with 1,635 breeding stock remaining on hand as of December 31, 1950.

There seems to be a steady increase in number of livestock in the County, with attendant increase in gross income. Poultry is continuing to increase as more people are moving to the rural areas from the ever expanding urban districts. Total gross income from all livestock amounts to $47,963,381.

Government Payments, including conservation earnings or payments for soil building practices, show an increase from $114,000 in 1949 to $213,791 in 1950, due mainly to increased payments over the previous year.

In conclusion: The members of our Department, including office personnel and district inspectors, have made an earnest endeavor to make this report as accurate as possible. Whenever we could, we have checked our figures with those of other agencies. We have also tried to present it in a form that will be most helpful. However, in this regard, suggestions from readers are welcomed.

We are particularly indebted to various members and organizations of the citrus industry, the Extension Service, the local office of the Agricultural Production and Marketing Administration, the County Livestock Inspector, the County Milk Inspector, and numerous others.

Our sincere appreciation is extended to all who have assisted in making this report possible.

Respectfully submitted

H A Crane

Harold A. Crane
Agricultural Commissioner

AND Warren A. Burr
Warren A. Burr
Agricultural Inspector

TOTAL CROP AND LIVESTOCK VALUATIONS FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS
AS OF RECORD
FOR SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

Year	Valuation	Year	Valuation
1941	$38,870,803	1946	$89,462,112
1942	47,222,689	1947	78,341,287
1943	61,260,934	1948	84,929,201
1944	82,574,066	1949	76,711,627
1945	94,462,841	1950	91,307,043

2-16-51
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Supplemental Page

CITRUS - SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

Year	*Acreage	Production (Pkd. Boxes)	Valuation (Gross Receipts)
1938	50,445	7,024,281	$ 11,767,447
1939	49,663	7,296,182	14,109,169
1940	48,078	8,120,227	17,170,447
1941	51,689	9,588,997	20,071,630
1942	51,320	8,998,780	21,195,403
1943	51,728	7,485,209	23,970,155
1944	50,794	10,980,405	40,075,086
1945	50,615	10,820,769	50,364,665
1946	49,167	10,660,414	39,140,244
1947	50,470	9,781,380	28,524,393
1948	50,000	8,463,319	23,546,951
1949	44,854	4,866,902	14,653,270
1950	43,239	8,523,115	24,056,853
TOTALS		112,609,980	$328,645,713
13 Years' Average		8,662,306	$ 25,280,439

* Includes Bearing and Non-Bearing Acreage.

REPORT OF CROP PRODUCTION, ACREAGE AND VALUATION

County of San Bernardino

FRUIT, NUT AND VINE CROPS

	ACREAGE		PRODUCTION		VALUATION	
	Bearing 1950	Non-Bear. 1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
CITRUS						
Navels	21,594	91	1,564,262 Bxs.	3,631,185	$ 6,601,186	$12,526,486
Valencias	11,278	159	758,464 Bxs.	1,444,614	2,357,123	4,642,338
Misc. Oranges	856	2	29,090 Bxs.	80,908	83,982	245,140
Lemons	5,636	240	455,691 Bxs.	541,589	3,227,787	3,211,098
Grapefruit	3,359	20	286,726 Bxs.	405,364	928,374	873,105
Limes	4		420 Bxs.	508	2,940	2,010
LOOSE CITRUS						
Oranges: Navels			678,135 Bxs.	780,269	291,818	584,430
Valencias			664,363 Bxs.	1,123,035	863,415	1,563,935
Misc.			16,192 Bxs.	36,583	15,353	26,406
Lemons			245,482 Bxs.	188,024	184,962	242,975
Grapefruit			168,077 Bxs.	291,036	96,330	138,930
SUBTROPICAL						
Avocados	47	24	56 Tons	117	14,560	46,800
Dates	8		3 Tons	2 1/2	1,000	1,000
Olives: Cured	471*	136	196 Tons	106	43,120	26,500
Oil			38 Tons	15	760	1,500
Persimmons	22		54 Tons	59	4,815	7,080
DECIDUOUS						
Apples	607	142	195,557 Bxs.	69,479	283,558	132,010
Apples: Cull			484 Tons	5	12,100	75
Cider			26,500 Gals.	10,000	14,575	6,500
Apricots: Fresh	131		583 Tons	302	40,810	24,160
Dried			8 Tons	6	3,795	3,120
Cherries	32	28	97 Tons	18	29,100	5,040
Peaches: Cling	812	17	5,383 Tons	4,998	215,320	299,880
Free	1,759	175	8,749 Tons	8,346	804,908	1,251,900
Pears	29	13	86 Tons	10	6,622	1,500
Plums and Prunes	431	131	2,226 Tons	2,843	200,340	398,020
Quince	6	5	10 Tons	14	750	1,050
GRAPES						
Grapes: Table	1,579	14	2,383 Tons	525	71,490	55,125
Juice	29,924	277	85,223 Tons	68,923**	2,045,352	4,479,995
BERRIES						
Berries: Bush	355		320,280 Trays	339,145	272,238	305,231
Straw	108		99,408 Trays	103,376	251,502	232,596
NUTS						
Nuts: Almonds	113	16	14 Tons	17	7,980	10,200
Walnuts	4,691	67	4,187 Tons	1,466	1,067,685	586,400
TOTALS					$20,045,650	$31,932,535

* 56 acres of olives not harvested.
**Includes table grapes sold for juice.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLE CROPS

			ACREAGE 1949	ACREAGE 1950	PRODUCTION 1949		PRODUCTION 1950	VALUATION 1949	VALUATION 1950
Beans:	Green	50# Crt.	13	8 1/2	975	Crts.	595	$ 3,900	$ 2,231
Beets		3 Dz. Crt.	11	6	2,075	Crts.	1,300	4,150	1,625
Broccoli		40# Crt.	- 1/8	10	30	Crts.	1,500	60	4,500
Cabbage		60# Crt.	154	190	35,932	Crts.	45,500	44,915	56,875
Carrots		70# Crt.	124	137	37,050	Crts.	51,150	148,200	76,725
Cauliflower		40# Crt.	35	13	13,320	Crts.	3,690	14,652	3,137
Corn:	Green	5 Dz. Crt.	2,487	1,552	496,830	Crts.	474,640	621,038	830,620
Cucumbers		30# Lug	27	14	10,590	Lugs	3,025	9,531	1,966
Eggplant		20# Lug	- 1/2	1 1/2	160	Lugs	360	128	342
Garlic		Lbs.		- 3/4		Lbs.	2,400		720
Lettuce		65# Crt.	8 1/4	11	1,100	Crts.	1,595	3,850	5,184
Melons:	Cant.	65# Crt.	75	88	8,740	Crts.	13,510	10,925	16,888
	Water	Tons	26 1/2	83	235	Tons	650	2,703	16,250
	Other	60# Crt.	6	10	1,500	Crts.	1,156	3,750	1,980
Onions:	Green	30# Crt.	4 1/2	9	400	Crts	990	840	2,030
	Dry	50# Sks.	149	257	138,200	Sks.	230,340	174,132	207,306
Peppers:	Chili	15# Lug	1		900	Lugs		540	
	Bell	25# Lug	6 3/4	1	2,449	Lugs	400	2,204	600
Potatoes:	Sweet	32# Lug	504	897	157,220	Lugs	333,000	319,313	532,800
	Irish	100# Sks.	4,400	4,898	1,308,700	Sks.	1,497,060	2,947,338	3,000,023
Pumpkins		Tons	5		15	Tons		75	
Spinach		35# Crt.	2	19	400	Crts.	5,250	1,120	6,825
Squash:	Summer	20# Lug	4	3 1/2	900	Lugs	690	1,550	966
	Winter	Tons	161	43	1,661	Tons	339	61,685	13,560
Tomatillo		32# Lug	20	3	7,000	Lugs	900	14,000	1,800
Tomatoes:	Fresh	28# Lug	15	27	7,720	Lugs	16,050	8,106	16,050
	Can	Tons	242	294	3,087	Tons	3,319	87,240	92,932
Turnips		50# Crt.	5	26	500	Crts.	7,060	750	5,648
Misc. Veg.			27	35				10,300	16,750
TOTALS			8,514	8,637				$4,496,995	$4,916,333

FIELD CROPS

		ACREAGE 1949	ACREAGE 1950	PRODUCTION 1949		PRODUCTION 1950	VALUATION 1949	VALUATION 1950
Beans:	Blackeye	2,420	2,927	37,187 Sks.*		49,661	$ 446,244	$ 571,102
	Pinto	35	34	1,050 Sks.		340	8,925	3,060
	Baby Lima	67		109,709 Lbs.			8,228	
Corn:	Ensilage	870	560	16,400 Tons		7,340	98,400	73,400
	Hominy		80		Sks.	2,000		12,000
	Flax	40		600 Sks.			3,600	
	Maize	235	510	2,100 Sks.		10,120	5,250	30,360
Cotton		30		4,500 Lbs.			1,350	
Grain, Thrashed:								
	Barley	3,677	3,526	40,700 Sks.		58,535	99,883	146,338
	Oats	300	618	4,750 Sks.		12,290	15,162	39,328
	Wheat	200	740	3,400 Sks.		18,405	11,760	64,418
Hay:	Alfalfa	13,189	14,650	65,945 Tons		76,410	1,648,625	1,719,225
	Grain	6,802	4,562	12,521 Tons		9,179	370,597	127,736
Mushroom				3,200 Lbs.		5,000	2,240	3,250
Pasture:								
Permanent Irrigated		10,000	11,500				1,000,000	1,437,500
Planted Dry Range		3,800	2,500				190,000	62,500
Sudan		350	400				28,000	28,000
/Govt.-Owned Range Land & Forests							7,643	**8,480
Sugar Beets			70		Tons	1,610		19,529
Tobacco		2	1 2/3	1,800 Lbs.		1,750	900	945
TOTALS		42,017	42,678 2/3				$3,946,807	$4,347,171

* All 100# Sacks

/ 75,700 Acres available range land in San Bernardino National Forest.

**Includes $4,480 for timber and other forest products sold.

SEED CROPS

Alfalfa Seed	185	600	20 Tons	42	$ 11,295	$ 35,850
Corn (Field) Seed		10	Sks.	1,200		5,400
Safflower Seed		3	Lbs.	2,940		93
Sugar Beet Seed	117		409,500 Lbs.		53,235	
TOTALS	302	613			$ 64,530	$ 41,343

CONSERVATION EARNINGS AND SOIL BUILDING PRACTICES (P.M.A.)

	1949	1950
Farms, Earning	$ 507	$ 666
Payments	114,000	213,791

NURSERY STOCK

	1949	1950
Grown and Sold	$1,521,885	$1,669,336

APIARY

	1949	1950			
Honey Production	2,113,000 Lbs.	1,696,212 Lbs.	$ 206,404	$ 186,403
Beeswax	31,695 Lbs.	25,440 Lbs.	10,776	11,194
Nuclei with Queens	6,770	5,074	33,850	25,370
Pkg. Bees with Queens			219	186
TOTALS			$ 251,249	$ 223,153

ESTIMATED LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

	On Hand 1950	Sold 1949		Sold 1950	VALUATION 1949	VALUATION 1950
BEEF CATTLE						
Feeders	3,375	9,617		9,933	$ 2,030,630	$ 2,123,085
Range	4,014	6,781		6,434	913,740	850,740
Fertilizer		13,150	Tons	33,240	27,615	66,480
DAIRY-COWS	16,440					
Milk: Wholesale		12,067,224	Gals.	13,266,146	5,309,579	6,633,073
Retail		7,307,000	Gals.	5,776,798	4,964,000	3,928,223
Products		26,400	Lbs.	435,960	6,600	108,990
Breeding Stock	1,726	124		316	27,700	63,200
Slaughter		3,885		4,409	641,025	984,945
Fertilizer		72,214	Tons	100,668	151,650	211,403
POULTRY						
Producing Hens	3,135,000					
Eggs		40,850,000	Dz.	47,025,000	20,833,500	19,280,250
Hens Sold for Meat		1,995,000		2,351,250	1,795,500	2,351,250
Fryers Sold for Meat		3,589,650		3,587,127	3,770,974	4,483,909
Baby Chicks		4,875,515		5,463,452	926,348	983,421
Fertilizer		38,865	Tons	42,846	155,460	139,250
DUCKS	6,615					
Ducks Sold for Meat		94,497		100,320	141,746	150,480
TURKEYS	16,500					
Turkeys Sold for Meat		214,340		282,445	1,371,012	2,160,704
Poults		162,333		163,400	146,100	106,210
Eggs		15,692	Dz.	15,050	56,491	46,956
Fertilizer		2,500	Tons	3,000	9,625	11,550
HOGS - Breeding Stock	8,800	110		4,150	14,980	184,300
Slaughter		47,092		38,532	1,787,571	1,618,344
Fertilizer		24,101	Tons	22,000	109,515	88,000
RABBITS						
Fryers Sold		840,000		926,650	756,000	926,650
Others Sold		28,860		560	33,380	672
Fertilizer		3,508	Tons	15,462	19,294	46,386
CHINCHILLA	590	Pr.				
Breeders		50	Pr.	110	80,000	176,000
Pelts		100	Pr.	100	2,500	4,000
SHEEP - Breeding Stock	1,635			16		368
Slaughter		7,412		7,291	161,200	174,984
Wool		34,670	Lbs.	15,340	12,481	7,670
FOX	293					
Pelts		740			9,250	
GAME BIRDS	518					
Sold		2,900		333	5,075	865
MISCELLANEOUS						51,023
TOTALS					$46,270,541	$47,963,381

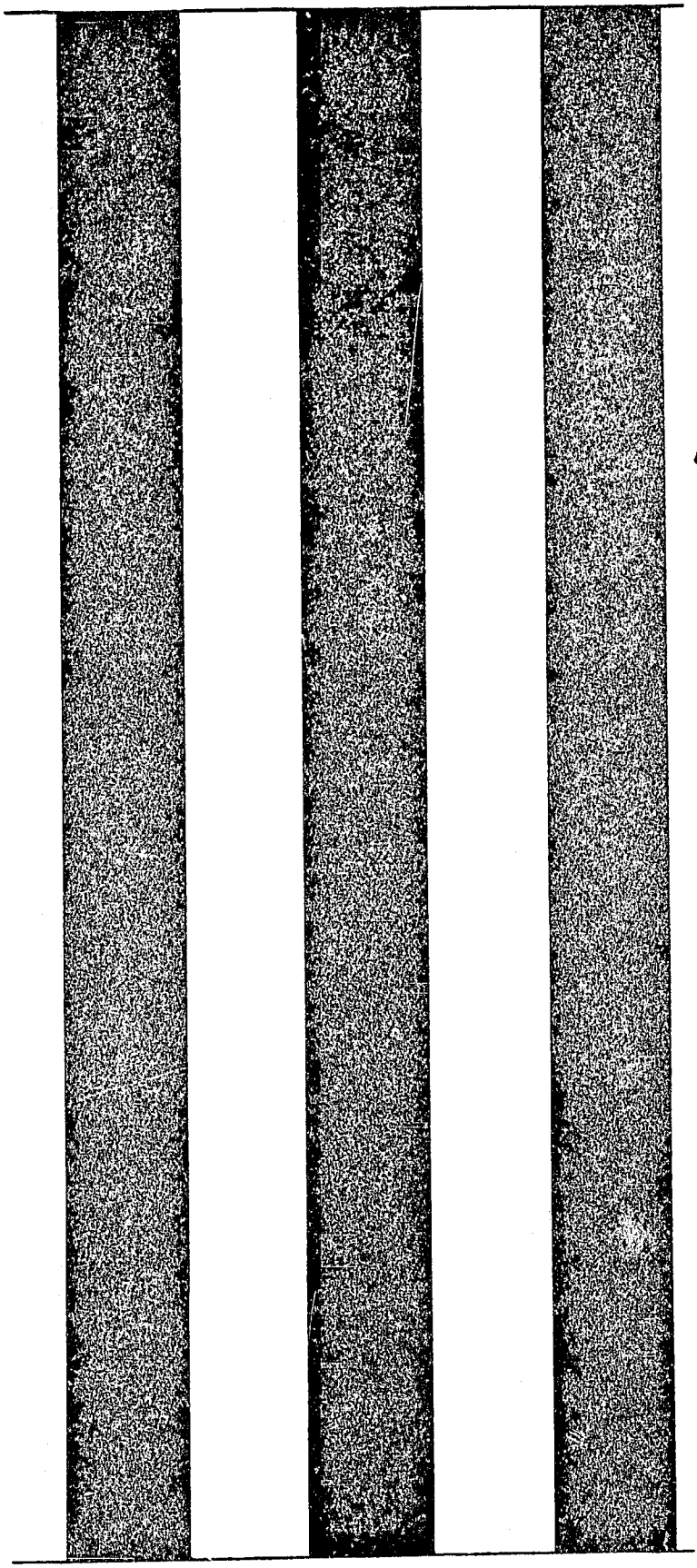
RECAPITULATION

NOTE: The following valuation figures represent gross receipts not net returns to the growers.

	Acreage*		Valuation	
	1949	1950	1949	1950
Citrus	44,854	43,239	$14,653,270	$24,056,853
Subtropical	747	708	64,225	82,880
Deciduous	4,506	4,318	1,611,878	2,123,255
Grapes	28,664	31,794	2,116,842	4,535,120
Berries	460	463	523,740	537,827
Nuts	4,931	4,887	1,075,665	596,600
Vegetables	8,515	8,637	4,496,995	4,916,333
Field Crops	42,017	42,679	3,946,807	4,347,171
Seeds	302	613	64,530	41,343
Nursery Stock	240	211	1,521,885	1,669,336
Apiary			251,249	223,153
Livestock			46,270,541	47,963,381
Government Payments**			114,000	213,791
TOTALS			$76,711,627	$91,307,043

* Includes bearing and non-bearing

** Includes Conservation Earnings or Payments for Soil Building Practices



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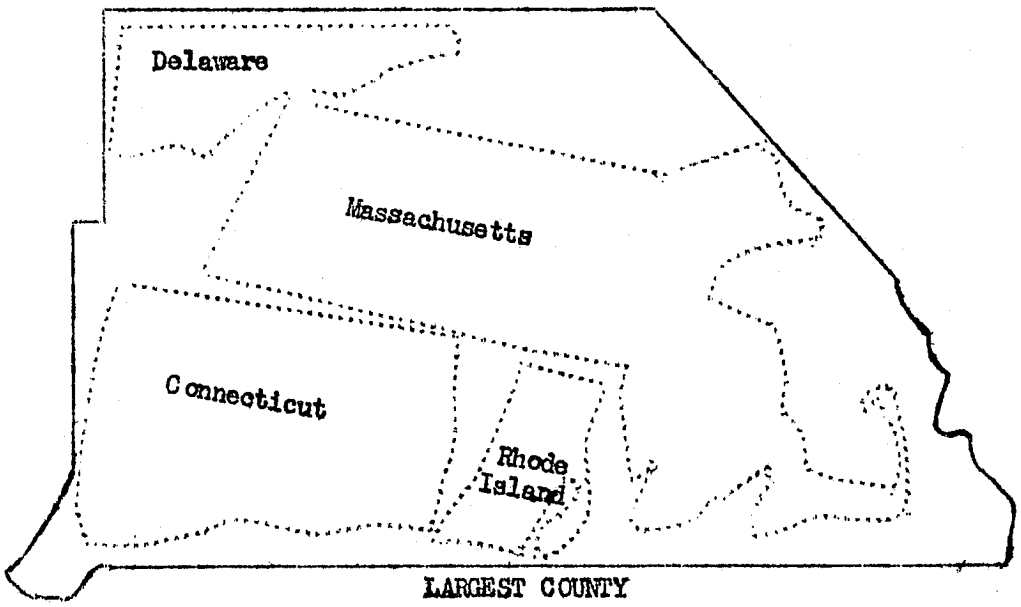
AGRICULTURAL

CROP AND LIVESTOCK

REPORT

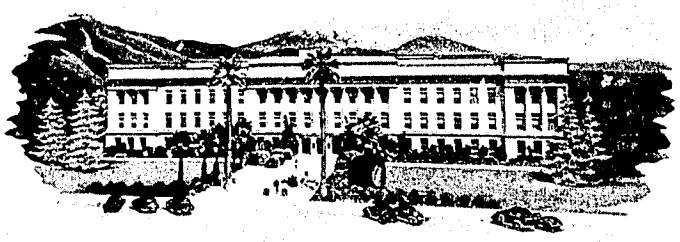


LARGEST COUNTY

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
566 LUGO AVENUE PHONE 6811



COUNTY OF
SAN BERNARDINO
SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA

ANNUAL CROP REPORT 1951

TO: Honorable A. A. Brock, Director of Agriculture, and
The Honorable Board of Supervisors, San Bernardino County

It is required by Section 65.5 of the Agricultural Code that the Agricultural Commissioner compile a report covering the conditions, acreage, production and value of the agricultural products of the County. Herewith is submitted such a report for the County of San Bernardino.

It should be explained that the valuation figures herein given are gross receipts, and not net returns to the grower. High production costs and short crops in some instances have kept the grower net-returns at a low level. On the basis of gross returns to the grower, the total income from the agricultural industries of the County herein listed amounts to $105,974,750 for 1951, as compared with $91,307,043 for 1950. In other words, our annual agricultural income for the County shows an increase of about 16 percent during 1951 over the previous year. This increase is due largely to expansion of some of our industries, particularly livestock, including poultry, and better production and higher prices in other instances.

Citrus 42,036 acres with a 1951 gross return of $22,203,826. Our total citrus acreage includes: Navel oranges 21,101 acres; Valencia oranges 11,209 acres; Miscellaneous oranges 828 acres; lemons 5,763 acres; grapefruit 3,130 acres; limes 5 acres. Loss of citrus acreage by removal amounted to 1,203 acres. 79 acres of young citrus were planted.

Production and gross returns for both Navel and Valencia oranges show a marked reduction as compared with previous years. Production of Navels decreased 12% and gross returns decreased 5% during 1951 as compared with 1950. Valencia production decreased 33% as compared with 1950 and gross returns decreased 28%.

Lemons show an increase of 35% in both production and gross returns for 1951 as compared with 1950. Grapefruit also shows an increase of 30% in production and 60% in gross F.O.B. shipping point receipts for the 1951 season, as compared with that of 1950.

All citrus together shows a falling off of 22% in production and 8% in gross returns during 1951 as compared with 1950. It should be stated again that 1951 was a low production year. Our 1951 production of all citrus was 23% lower and gross return 12% lower than the previous 14 year average.

Subtropical fruits (637 acres) includes 400 acres of bearing olives, with a few avocados, dates and persimmons. 71 acres of olives have been removed from the records as being abandoned. The gross income dropped 8%, due to reduced production of avocados from the previous year.

Deciduous fruits (4,051 acres): Acreage figures show a reduction of 267 acres from 1950, which can be mainly attributed to removal of peaches and apricots. Apple production increased some 150 percent over 1950, which was a very poor year, and the fact that the apple growers had one of the best years in history for production. Cling peaches remained about the same as 1950, but freestone varieties increased some 1,000 tons, with a corresponding increase in valuation. Gross returns amounted to $2,560,113, an increase of 20 percent over 1950.

Grapes (31,656 acres): Grapes show a reduction of 138 acres from 1950. This reduction was due to removals necessitated by encroaching industries in our vineyard area. Production of all grapes increased 20 percent over 1950 with an increased tonnage of 14,450 tons. Gross returns amounted to $3,201,660, which was a 30 percent reduction from the previous year, due to decreased prices.

Berries (468 acres): No appreciable change in acreage from 1950. Yields were generally good and growers received favorable prices. Gross income for 1951 was $691,705.

Nuts, Mostly Walnuts (4,330 acres). Walnuts continue to show a decline in acreage, due to removals. 385 acres of walnuts and 47 acres almonds were pulled during 1951. In spite of the removals, production increased 33% over 1950 and valuation increased 8%. Total valuation for all nuts was $645,516.

Vegetables (7,363 acres). A decrease of 1,274 acres is shown, but total gross income has increased some 21 percent. This increase is reflected in higher prices paid for cabbage, carrots, onions, sweet potatoes, and Irish potatoes. Total gross income was $5,959,652.

Field Crops (44,625 acres). Field crops show an increase of some 2,000 acres during 1951, due mainly to increases in blackeye beans and alfalfa hay. Alfalfa is again our leading field crop, showing a gross return of $2,941,510, on 16,526 acres, an increase of 1,876 acres over 1950. Permanent irrigated pastures rank second with gross returns estimated at $125 per acre, totaling $1,500,000. Other important crops are cotton, a comparatively new crop to the county, barley, grain hay and corn ensilage. Total gross returns for all field crops amounts to $5,842,102 for 1951.

Seed Crops (750 acres). Alfalfa and sudan comprise our seed crops with alfalfa leading with 500 acres and sudan 250 acres. Combined gross returns amount to $80,000.

Nursery Stock (200 acres - field grown). Of this total acreage, 147 were devoted to rose production during 1951. The balance of the acreage was devoted to fruit trees and ornamental nursery stock. The estimated gross re-

turn for all nursery stock was $1,943,146, which represents an increase of about 16 percent over the previous year.

Bees: Honey, beeswax and nuclei production show an increase over 1950. Honey production amounted to 3,075,212 pounds and beeswax 45,960 pounds. Total gross income from honey and other products amounted to $398,598, a 78% increase over the previous year.

Livestock: The figures submitted for livestock are, we believe, the best available.

It is estimated there were 13,998 beef cattle in the county as of December 31, 1951. 26,861 beef cattle were sold during the year, with a gross return of about $4,372,748, representing a 47 percent increase as compared to the previous year.

Dairy cows show a slight increase of 222 in number with a total number of 16,662. Total gross income from dairying, including milk, breeding stock sold, stock sold for beef, and fertilizer, amounted to around $13,672,000. This is approximately a 14 percent increase over last year's gross figure.

Producing hens increased 9 percent during 1950 and 10 percent during 1951. We now have around 3,460,000 producing hens in the county as of the date of this report. Egg production went up 13 percent. Chickens sold for meat, baby chicks and fertilizer also increased. Gross income from hens and their products amounted to about $37,403,000; turkeys and ducks, $3,152,233, or a total gross income from all poultry of around $40,555,572. This represents a 36 percent increase in gross returns over 1950.

Hog breeding stock on hand dropped from 8,800 in 1950 to 3,880 in 1951. This is attributed to the closing of the large hog farm in the Fontana district during the year. 5,070 were sold as feeders and breeding stock and 42,321 were sold for pork. 26,140 tons of hog manure were sold for fertilizer. The gross income from hogs amounted to $1,630,105.

Rabbits (1,049,209) grossed $1,345,260; Chinchillas, $123,850. Sheep, sold for mutton and wool, grossed $173,565, with 2,115 breeding stock remaining on hand at the end of the year 1951.

There seems to be a steady increase in number of livestock in the county, with attendant increase in gross income. Poultry is continuing to increase as more people are moving to the rural areas from the ever-expanding urban districts. Total gross income from all livestock amounts to $62,227,582 or a 30 percent increase over 1950.

Government payments, including conservation earnings or payments for soil building practices, show a decrease from $213,791 in 1950 to $145,000 in 1951, due to a decrease in the number of farms earning.

In conclusion: The members of our Department, including office personnel and district inspectors, have made an earnest endeavor to make this report as accurate as possible. Whenever we could, we have checked our figures with those of other agencies. We have also tried to present it in a form that will be most helpful. However, in this regard, suggestions from readers are welcomed.

We are particularly indebted to the Deputies and Inspectors of our own

Department who secured basic information for this report and to various members and organizations of the citrus industry, the Extension Service, the local office of the Agricultural Production and Marketing Administration, the County Livestock Inspector, the County Milk Inspector, and numerous others.

Our sincere appreciation is extended to all who have assisted in making this report possible.

Respectfully submitted

Harold A. Crane
Agricultural Commissioner

AND

Warren A. Burr
Agricultural Inspector

CITRUS - SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

Year	*Acreage	Production (Pkd. Boxes)	Valuation (Gross Receipts)
1938	50,445	7,024,281	$ 11,767,447
1939	49,663	7,296,182	14,109,169
1940	48,078	8,120,227	17,170,447
1941	51,689	9,588,997	20,071,630
1942	51,320	8,998,780	21,195,403
1943	51,728	7,485,209	23,970,155
1944	50,794	10,980,405	40,075,086
1945	50,615	10,820,769	50,364,665
1946	49,167	10,660,414	39,140,244
1947	50,470	9,781,380	28,524,393
1948	50,000	8,463,319	23,546,951
1949	44,854	4,866,902	14,653,270
1950	43,239	8,523,115	24,056,853
1951	42,036	6,601,573	22,203,826
TOTALS		119,211,553	$ 350,849,539
14 Years' Average		8,515,110	$ 25,060,680

* Includes Bearing and Non-Bearing Acreage.

TOTAL CROP, POULTRY, OTHER LIVESTOCK, AND TOTAL VALUATION FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS AS OF RECORD FOR SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

YEAR	ALL CROPS	ALL POULTRY	OTHER LIVESTOCK	TOTAL
1942	$ 31,220,572	$ *	$ 16,002,117	$ 47,222,689
1943	42,123,408	9,894,927	9,242,599	61,260,934
1944	60,563,406	10,621,257	11,389,403	82,574,066
1945	67,114,424	15,469,053	11,879,364	94,462,841
1946	64,167,052	12,746,496	12,548,564	89,462,112
1947	44,524,547	17,725,625	17,013,715	79,263,887
1948	40,055,839	24,234,080	20,639,282	84,929,201
1949	30,441,086	29,206,756	17,063,785	76,711,627
1950	43,343,662	29,713,980	18,249,401	91,307,043
1951	43,747,168	40,555,572	21,672,010	105,974,750

* Figures not available - all included in Livestock

TOTAL POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS AS OF RECORD FOR SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

YEAR	PRODUCING HENS	EGG PRODUCTION	EGG VALUATION
1947	1,710,515	22,806,867 Dozen	$ 13,227,982
1948	2,130,000	29,820,000 Dozen	16,102,800
1949	2,850,000	40,850,000 Dozen	20,833,500
1950	3,135,000	47,025,000 Dozen	19,280,250
1951	3,460,000	53,341,666 Dozen	29,337,916

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY
FRUIT AND NUT CROP ACREAGE 1951
KIND AND VARIETY

CROP	NON-BEARING ACRES	BEARING ACRES
Almonds		
Drake		3
Ne Plus Ultra		7
Nonpareil	16	49
Other		7
TOTAL ALMONDS	16	66
Apples		
Delicious	49	108
Golden Delicious	1	
Gravenstein		4
Jonathan	5	16
Newton		1
Rome Beauty	59	250
White Pearmain		26
Winesap		23
Other	28	182
TOTAL APPLES	142	610
Apricots		
Blenheim-Royal		122
Tilton		3
Other		5
TOTAL APRICOTS		130
Avocados		
Fuerte	5	27
Puebla		7
Other	15	17
TOTAL AVOCADOS	20	51
Cherries		
Bing	1	5
Black Republican		1
Lambert	16	11
Royal Ann	1	2
Tartarian	1	
Other	3	8
TOTAL CHERRIES	22	27
Dates		
Other		8
TOTAL DATES		8
Grapes, Raisin		
Muscat		2,428
Sultana		765
Thompson Seedless		49
TOTAL RAISIN GRAPES		3,242

CROP	NON-BEARING ACRES	BEARING ACRES
Grapes, Table		
Concord		33
Malaga		292
Red Malaga		287
Ribier		74
Tokay		149
Other		528
TOTAL TABLE GRAPES		1,363
Grapes, Juice		
Alicante		1,968
Burger		1,222
Carignane	30	1,005
Golden Chasselas	19	1,995
Grenache	56	2,999
Mataro		2,925
Mission		4,574
Zinfandel	157	6,911
Other White		1,123
Other Dark	45	2,022
TOTAL JUICE GRAPES	307	26,744
TOTAL ALL GRAPES	307	31,349
Grapefruit		
Marsh	15	3,115
TOTAL GRAPEFRUIT	15	3,115
Lemons		
Eureka	151	4,887
Lisbon	22	165
Villa Franca	98	440
TOTAL LEMONS	271	5,492
Limes - (All)		5
Olives		
Ascolano		8
Manzanillo	31	101
Mission	105	322
Other		38
TOTAL OLIVES	136	469
Oranges		
Navel	87	21,014
Tangerines		56
Valencia	110	11,099
Other	2	682
Seedlings		88
TOTAL ORANGES	199	32,939
Peaches - Clingstone		
Halford		97
Paloro		14
Peak		8
Phillips		1

CROP	NON-BEARING ACRES	BEARING ACRES
Peaches - Clingstone (Cont'd.)		
Sims	6	530
Other	1	94
TOTAL CLINGSTONE PEACHES	7	744
Peaches - Freestones		
Babcock		166
Early Elberta	1	47
Elberta	3	276
Hale	21	423
Lovell		23
Rio Cso Gem	42	378
Salway		6
Other	35	398
TOTAL FREESTONE PEACHES	102	1,717
Pears		
Bartlett	7	31
Other	2	3
TOTAL PEARS	9	34
Pecans - (All)		4
Persimmons		
Hachiya		20
Other		2
TOTAL PERSIMMONS		22
Plums		
Duarte		7
Kelsey		31
President	7	10
Santa Rosa	57	211
Wickson		1
Other	50	169
TOTAL PLUMS	114	429
Walnuts		
Eureka	14	693
Franquette	1	8
Payne	24	101
Placentia	13	3,257
Other	1	281
TOTAL WALNUTS	53	4,340
TOTAL ALL FRUITS AND NUTS	1,413	81,551

REPORT OF CROP ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUATION
1951

County of San Bernardino

FRUIT, NUT AND VINE CROPS

	ACREAGE		PRODUCTION	VALUATION
	Bearing	Non-Bearing		
CITRUS				
Oranges: Navels	21,014	87	3,198,393 Pkd. Bxs.	$ 11,892,517
Valencias	11,099	110	967,587 Pkd. Bxs.	3,307,403
Misc.	826	2	74,476 Pkd. Bxs.	221,068
Lemons	5,492	271	733,418 Pkd. Bxs.	4,340,077
Grapefruit	3,115	15	525,789 Pkd. Bxs.	1,401,896
Limes	5		1,100 Pkd. Bxs.	4,000
LOOSE CITRUS				
Oranges: Navels			195,746 Bxs.	202,323
Valencias			350,656 Bxs.	349,071
Misc.			20,517 Bxs.	19,656
Lemons			348,416 Bxs.	393,313
Grapefruit			185,475 Bxs.	72,502
SUBTROPICAL				
Avocados	51	20	91 Tons	41,860
Dates	8		3 Tons	1,000
Olives: Cured	400		126 Tons	25,850
Oil			1 Ton	180
Persimmons	22		58 Tons	6,960
DECIDUOUS				
Apples	610	142	183,005 Bxs.	228,756
Apples: Cull			10 Tons	150
Cider			15,600 Gals.	10,140
Apricots: Fresh	110		185 Tons	19,215
Dried			6 Tons	3,600
Cherries	23	22	21 Tons	8,400
Peaches: Cling	731	7	4,634 Tons	358,280
Free	1,717	102	9,385 Tons	1,578,392
Pears	24	9	73 Tons	7,880
Plums	429	114	2,460 Tons	344,400
Quince	6	5	12 Tons	900
GRAPES				
Table	1,363		34 Tons	2,890
Juice	29,986	307	83,865 Tons*	3,198,770
BERRIES				
Bush	352		321,223 Trays	400,080
Straw	116		119,500 Trays	291,625
NUTS				
Almonds	66	16	8 Tons	5,120
Walnuts	4,195	53	1,971 Tons	640,396
TOTALS	81,760	1,282		$ 29,378,670

*Includes Table Grapes Sold for Juice.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLE CROPS

		ACREAGE		PRODUCTION		VALUATION
Beans:	Green	50# Crt.	5	390	Crts.	$ 1,755
Beets		3 Dz. Crt.	11	2,100	Crts.	3,150
Cabbage		60# Crt.	130	40,833	Crts.	136,745
Carrots		70# Crt.	269	98,360	Crts.	340,379
Cauliflower		40# Crt.	49	26,918	Crts.	34,428
Corn:	Green	5 Dz. Crt.	975	285,000	Crts.	705,500
Cucumbers		30# Lug	2	560	Lugs	560
Eggplant		20# Lug	1	360	Lugs	396
Garlic		Lbs.	43	52,300	Lbs.	7,736
Lettuce		65# Crt.	5	750	Crts.	2,925
Melons:	Cant.	65# Crt.	178	20,170	Crts.	56,269
	Water	Tons	137	442	Tons	6,440
	Other	60# Crt.	20	5,183	Crts.	5,213
Onions:	Green	30# Crt.	3	360	Crts.	936
	Dry	50# Sks.	163	220,220	Sks.	282,750
Peppers:	Bell	25# Lug	1	390	Lugs	468
Potatoes:	Sweet	32# Lug	583	309,040	Lugs	883,955
	Irish	100# Sks.	4,607	1,375,600	Sks.	3,418,700
Pumpkins		Tons	8	160	Tons	3,200
Spinach		35# Crt.	6	1,688	Crts.	2,176
Squash:	Summer	20# Lug	2	410	Lugs	697
	Winter	Tons	18	22	Tons	1,500
Tomatillo		32# Lug	4	1,250	Lugs	2,375
Tomatoes:	Fresh	28# Lug	31	18,300	Lugs	22,875
	Can	Tons	61	514	Tons	16,962
Turnips		50# Crt.	6	966	Crt.	1,062
Misc. Veg.			45			20,500
TOTALS			7,363			$ 5,959,652

FIELD CROPS

		ACREAGE	PRODUCTION	VALUATION
Beans:	Blackeye	4,862	70,077 Sks.*	$ 630,693
Corn	Ensilage	520	3,330 Tons	75,410
	Maize	165	4,725 Sks.	16,537
Cotton		740	740 Bls.	148,000
Flax		40	1,280 Sks.	3,993
Grain, Thrashed:				
	Barley	2,340	30,000 Sks.	101,277
	Oats	440	8,280 Sks.	26,769
	Wheat	300	3,680 Sks.	13,945
Hay:	Alfalfa	16,526	86,515 Tons	2,941,510
	Grain	4,749	7,153 Tons	286,120
Mushrooms			20,000 Lbs.	9,000
Pasture:				
Perm. Irrigated		12,000		1,500,000
Planted Dry Range		1,500		37,500
Sudan Grass		400		32,000
Sugar Beets		40	800 Tons	10,000
Tobacco		2	1,700 Lbs.	969
/Govt.-Owned Range Land, Forests & Timber				8,279
TOTALS		44,625		$5,842,102

*All 100# Sacks

/130,700 Acres Available Range in San Bernardino National Forest

SEED CROPS

	ACREAGE	PRODUCTION	VALUATION
Alfalfa	500	63 Tons	$ 37,500
Sudan	250	250,000 Lbs.	42,500
TOTALS	750		$ 80,000

CONSERVATION EARNINGS AND SOIL BUILDING PRACTICES (P.M.A.)

	1950	1951
Farms, Earning	666	340
Payments	$ 213,791	$ 145,000

NURSERY STOCK

	ACREAGE	VALUATION
Grown and Sold	200	$1,943,146

APIARY

	PRODUCTION	VALUATION
Honey Production	3,075,212 Lbs.	$ 344,730
Beeswax	45,960 Lbs.	23,900
Nuclei with Queens	5,972	29,900
Pkg. Bees with Queens		108
TOTAL		$ 398,598

ESTIMATED LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

	ON HAND	SOLD	VALUATION
BEEF CATTLE			
Feeders	9,398	19,774	$ 2,897,543
Range	4,600	7,087	1,475,205
Fertilizer		79,096 Tons	174,011
DAIRY - COWS	16,662		
Milk: Wholesale		15,123,895 Gal.	7,864,425
Retail		5,475,473 Gal.	4,106,605
Products		27,000 Lbs.	8,100
Young Stock & Bulls	3,090	1,362	272,708
Slaughter		5,089	1,140,350
Fertilizer		133,269 Tons	279,922
POULTRY			
Producing Hens	3,460,000		
Eggs (Doz)		53,341,666 Doz.	29,337,916
Hens Sold for Meat		2,249,000	2,249,000
Fryers Sold for Meat		3,888,787	4,663,461
Baby Chicks		5,597,228	1,007,501
Fertilizer		47,287 Tons	145,461
DUCKS	2,850		
Ducks Sold for Meat		179,230	239,095
TURKEYS	18,125		
Turkeys Sold for Meat		311,851	2,682,271
Poults		245,363	184,022
Eggs (Doz)		13,942 Doz.	46,845
HOGS			
Breeding Stock	3,880	5,070	184,300
Slaughter		42,321	1,374,970
Fertilizer		26,140 Tons	70,385
RABBITS			
Fryers Sold		1,018,650	1,273,312
Others Sold		30,559	38,198
Fertilizer		9,000 Tons	33,750
CHINCHILLA	1,295		
Breeders Sold		69 Pr.	113,850
Pelts Sold		200	10,000
SHEEP			
Breeding Stock	2,115		
Slaughter		5,984	158,910
Wool		16,500 Lbs.	14,655
FOX			
Pelts Sold		50	1,000
MISCELLANEOUS			179,361
TOTAL			$62,227,582

RECAPITULATION

NOTE: The following valuation figures represent gross receipts not net returns to the growers.

	Acreage*		Valuation	
	1950	1951	1950	1951
Citrus	43,239	42,036	$ 24,056,853	$ 22,203,826
Subtropical	708	637	82,880	75,850
Deciduous	4,318	4,051	2,123,255	2,560,113
Grapes	31,794	31,656	4,535,120	3,201,660
Berries	463	468	537,827	691,705
Nuts	4,887	4,330	596,600	645,516
Vegetables	8,637	7,363	4,916,333	5,959,652
Field Crops	42,679	44,625	4,347,171	5,842,102
Seeds	613	750	41,343	80,000
Nursery Stock	211	220	1,669,336	1,943,146
Apiary			223,153	398,598
Livestock Including Poultry			47,963,381	62,227,582
Government Payments (P.M.A.)			213,791	145,000
TOTALS	137,549	136,000	$ 91,307,043	$105,974,750

*Includes Bearing and Non-Bearing.