California Department of Food and Agriculture

Agricultural Commissioners' Crop Reports

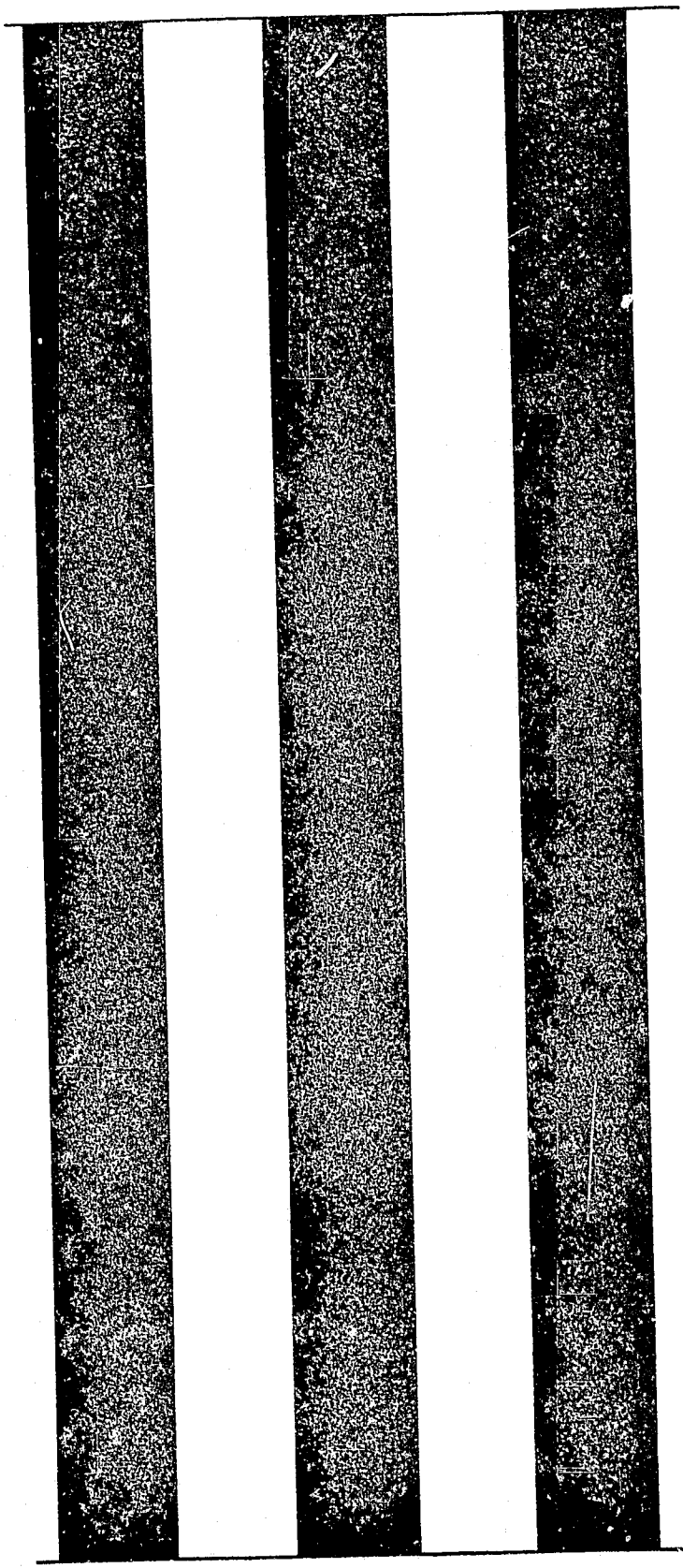
Santa Barbara County

1926-1930

(1928 not available)

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

1926 - 1981
(1928 NOT AVAILABLE)



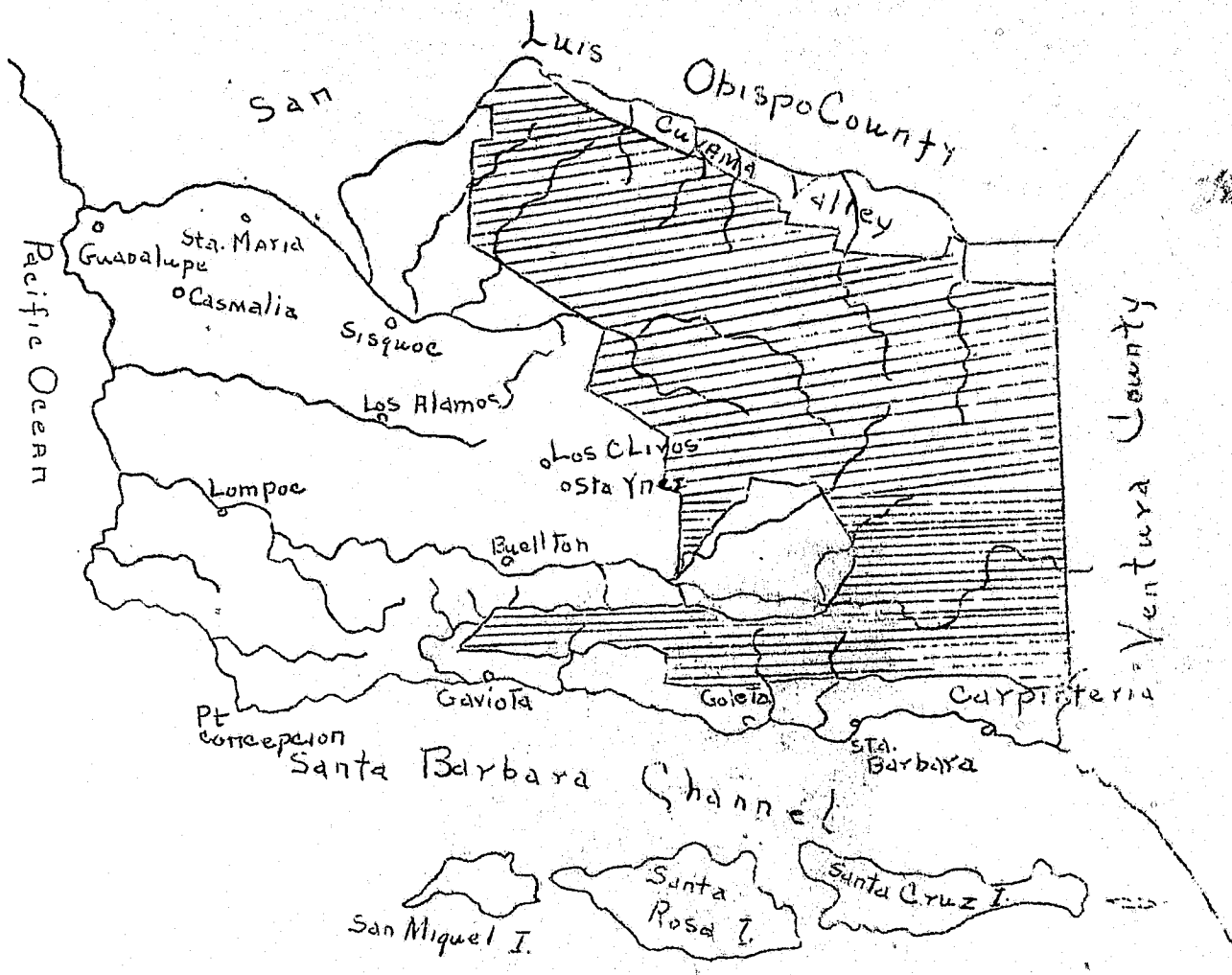
1926

California - Agriculture - Statistics

SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA
Office of
HORTICULTURAL COMMISSIONER
Eugene S. Kellogg
Commissioner.

1926

AGRICULTURAL CROP REPORT of SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

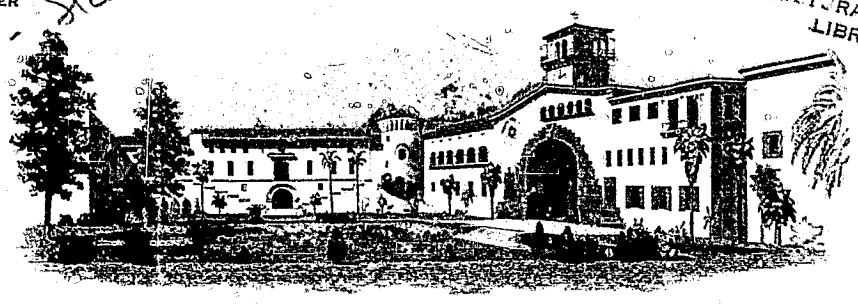


OUTLINE MAP OF SANTA BARBARA COUNTY
SHADED AREA SHOWING SANTA BARBARA
NATIONAL FOREST.

EUGENE S. KELLOGG
AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER

California Agricultural Statistics

P. O. BOX 552
TELEPHONE 3600



SANTA BARBARA COUNTY
SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA

August 17th, 1931

Miss Orpha Cummings, Librarian,
Giannini Foundation Library,
University of California,
Berkeley.

Dear Miss Cummings:-

Under separate cover we are forwarding you copies of Crop Reports of Santa Barbara County for the years, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1930 and 1931. We do not have any extra copies for 1929 and for the years previous to 1926. If we should find it possible to make copies of those missing we will be glad to do so. We shall be glad to put your library on our mailing list for crop reports.

B

Very truly yours,

Eugene S. Kellogg

Eugene S. Kellogg,
Agricultural Commissioner

B.

Santa Barbara County, California
Office of
HORTICULTURAL COMMISSIONER
Eugene S. Kellogg
Commissioner.

Agricultural Service Building,
Santa Barbara, California.

1926

AGRICULTURAL CROP REPORT

Many requests have been received at this office for agricultural crop statistics for Santa Barbara County. The figures shown herewith have been secured from the various warehouses of the county, the cooperative associations, farmers' organizations, the University of California Extension Service, the Federal Agricultural Census for 1925 and other agencies.

It is practically impossible to get accurate data in the case of a few crops such as alfalfa and grain hay, since a large tonnage is kept on farms, disposed of locally, or fed to livestock. Enumeration of the values for hay, except that actually shipped out, is often shown in another form in animal industry products shipped out.

It is very difficult to segregate the various products and allocate each to its proper district. This has been attempted in a very general way by making three divisions of the county, i.e., Santa Barbara, made up of the territory from Carpinteria to Gaviota inclusive; Lompoc-Santa Ynez, comprising the Lompoc and Santa Ynez Valleys; Santa Maria-Los Alamos, comprising the Los Alamos, Sisquoc, Santa Maria, Casmalia and Guadalupe districts.

While the total value for all agricultural crops was less in 1926 than in 1925, due in many cases to lower prices, yet the values given indicate a trend toward a more healthy agricultural condition. There has been an increase in animal industry, particularly dairying, and of course an increased alfalfa acreage accompanies this activity, which, in turn, makes for increased soil fertility and in the larger valleys will increase vegetable and field crop yields.

It is proposed to make this report annually, and devise means of making it more accurate each season.

Eugene S. Kellogg

Eugene S. Kellogg
County Comm'r of Horticulture.

1926

AGRICULTURAL CROP REPORT

for

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

CROP	ACREAGE		VALUE	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
TOTAL FOR COUNTY	756,143	745,716	$10,797,566	$10,219,861
Field Crops	131,451	116,887	5,881,612	4,984,511
Animal Industry	610,500	610,500	2,083,485	2,366,296
Vegetable Crops	7,142	11,279	909,519	1,276,361
Orchard Crops	7,050	7,050	1,842,950	1,086,453
Apiculture			80,000	6,240
TOTAL FOR COUNTY	756,143	745,716	$10,797,566	$10,219,861

FIELD CROPS

CROP	ACREAGE		YIELD		VALUE	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
Beans	49,191	53,167	Cwt. 350,452	Cwt. 396,147	2,580,252	2,426,011
Alfalfa	9,010	9,913	Ton 64,893	Ton 69,391	778,716	763,301
Flower Seed	1,750	1,682	lbs. 550,000	lbs. 662,500	348,500	420,300
Grain Hay	27,200	26,500	Ton 31,100	Ton 33,500	404,300	390,000
Mustard	4,350	3,000	Cwt. 28,100	Cwt. 47,000	182,650	351,000
Sugar Beets	12,428	6,778	Ton 110,893	Ton 38,784	887,144	329,664
Barley	17,900	11,902	Cwt. 252,300	Cwt. 149,583	378,450	149,583
Oats	7,200	2,406	Cwt. 96,200	Cwt. 48,126	192,400	65,947
Wheat	2,000	1,185	Cwt. 20,000	Cwt. 16,107	50,000	49,776
Onions	422	354	Cwt. 49,500	Cwt. 35,390	79,200	38,929
TOTAL	131,451	116,887			5,881,612	4,984,511

ANIMAL INDUSTRY

	NUMBER		VALUE	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
Beef Cattle	21,207	22,954	$1,166,385	$1,648,010
Calves	7,252	6,200	145,000	124,000
Hogs	4,000	4,000	100,000	100,000
Sheep	3,000	3,000	28,500	25,500
Poultry	20,000	40,000	20,000	24,000
Eggs		350,000	40,000	115,500
Butter Fat	lbs. 1,020,000	lbs. 1,445,976	583,600	795,286
Mules & Horses		260		26,000
Goats		800		8,000
TOTAL			$2,083,485	$2,866,296

VEGETABLE CROP

	ACREAGE		YIELD		VALUE	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
Lettuce	5,865	8,123	2,554	3,356	674,256	859,136
Cauliflower	389	1,096	188	364	89,300	83,865
Peas	343	871	21	37	33,144	15,630
Carrots	272	533	151	528	50,736	152,064
Mixed Veg.		192		175		55,396
Tomatoes	85	172	13	44	5,967	6,630
Celery	36	75	29	80	13,050	44,400
Endive	32	28	22	27	4,224	3,520
Berries	30	22	36		21,600	17,000
Spinach		17		11		1,760
Misc. Veg.	90	150	33	156	17,242	-36,960
TOTAL	7,142	11,279	3,047	4,778	909,519	1,276,361

ORCHARD CROPS

	ACREAGE		YIELD		VALUE	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
Walnuts	5,500	5,500	Ton 2,147	Ton 637	858,800	280,280
Citrus	1,550	1,550	Boxes 218,700	Boxes 248,571	984,150	806,173
TOTAL	7,050	7,050			1,842,950	1,086,453

APICULTURE

Apiculture (honey)	YIELD		VALUE	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
	200 Tons	16 Tons	$80,000.00	$6,240.00

FIELD CROPS

1926

CROP	DISTRICT	KINDS	ACREAGE	YIELD	VALUE
				Cwt.	
	Los Alamos-Sta. Maria	Baby Limas	2,523	18,917	$ 104,043
	do	Small White	7,649	45,892	241,033
	do	Pinks	17,232	86,157	473,863
		Large			
	do	White	31	305	2,135
BEANS	do	Misc.	500	3,003	24,000
	Lompoc-Sta.Ynez	Small White	2,078	31,171	176,116
	do	Pinks	2,219	13,307	66,535
	do	Large White	150	1,200	9,600
	do	Misc.	269	2,684	16,104
	do	Baby Limas	8,553	85,529	470,409
	do	Seed Beans	185	2,540	25,400
	Santa Barbara	Comm. Limas	8,935	71,483	500,381
	do	Baby Limas	793	5,155	28,352
	do	Seed Beans	2,050	28,804	288,040
	TOTAL		53,167	396,147	$2,426,011

TOTAL ACREAGE, YIELD, and VALUE EACH VARIETY OF BEANS.

BEANS	ACREAGE	YIELD	VALUE
Pinks	19,451	99,464	$ 540,398
Small White	9,727	77,063	417,149
Baby Limas	11,869	109,601	602,804
Common Limas	8,935	71,483	500,381
Large White	181	1,505	11,735
Seed Beans	2,235	31,344	313,440
Misc.	769	5,687	40,104
	53,167	396,147	2,426,011

CROP	DISTRICT	ACREAGE	YIELD	VALUE
ALFALFA	Santa Maria	7,720	Tons 54,040	$594,440
ALFALFA	Lompoc-Santa Ynez	2,193	15,351	168,861
...TOTAL...		9,913	69,391	763,301

CROP	DISTRICT	KINDS	ACREAGE	YIELD	VALUE
		(Misc.		87,500#	
F	Santa	(Nast.	1,200	250,000#	$300,000
S L	Maria	(Sw.Peas		175,000#	
E O					
E W	Lompoc	Sw.Peas	362)		
D E		Misc.	120)	150,000#	120,300
R					
T O T A L S			1,682	662,500#	$420,300

CROP	DISTRICT	ACREAGE	YIELD	VALUE
	Lompoc-		Tons	
G	Sta. Ynez	10,000	12,500	$150,000
R				
A	Santa			
I	Barbara	2,500	3,500	30,000
H N				
A	Santa			
Y	Maria	14,000	17,500	210,000
T.O.T.A.L.S		26,500	33,500	$390,000

CROP	DISTRICT	ACREAGE	YIELD	VALUE
			Cwt.	
M	Lompoc	3,000	47,000	$351,000
U				
A S				
R T -	TOTALS	3,000	47,000	$351,000
D				

CROP	DISTRICT	ACREAGE	YIELD	VALUE
S			Ton	
U	Lompoc	2,400	16,506	$140,301
B G				
E A	Sta.Maria	4,387	22,278	189,363
E R				
T				
S	TOTALS	6,787	38,784	$329,664

CROP	DISTRICT	ACREAGE	YIELD	VALUE
Barley	Lompoc	5,790	Cwt, 57,899	$ 57,899
	Santa Maria	6,112	91,684	91,684
TOTALS		11,902	149,583	$149,583

CROP	DISTRICT	ACREAGE	YIELD	VALUE
OATS	Lompoc	264	5,270	$ 5,790
	Santa Maria	2,406	48,126	60,157
TOTALS		2,670	53,396	$65,947

CROP	DISTRICT	ACREAGE	YIELD	VALUE
WHEAT	Lompoc	422	Cwt. 8,440	$17,724
	Santa Maria	763	15,263	32,052
TOTALS		1,185	23,703	$49,776

CROP	DISTRICT	ACREAGE	YIELD	VALUE
ONIONS	Lompoc	250	Cwt, 25,000	$27,500
	Santa Maria	104	10,390	11,429
TOTALS		354	35,390	$38,929

VEGETABLE CROPS

1926

(Price to grower)

DISTRICT	KINDS	ACREAGE	YIELD	VALUE
			Cars	
Lompoc	Lettuce	123	57	$ 14,592
DO	Tomatoes	72	27	25,920
DO	Peas	66		7,850
Santa Maria	Lettuce	8,000	3,299	844,544
DO	Cauliflower	1,096	364	83,865
DO	Peas	805	37	7,770
DO	Carrots	533	528	152,064
DO	Mixed Veg.	192	175	55,396
DO	Tomatoes	100	17	6,630
DO	Celery	75	80	44,400
DO	Endive	28	27	3,520
DO	Berries	22		17,000
DO	Spinach	17	11	1,760
DO	Misc. Veg.	150	156	36,960
T O T A L S		11,279	4,778	$1,302,271

ORCHARD CROPS

1926

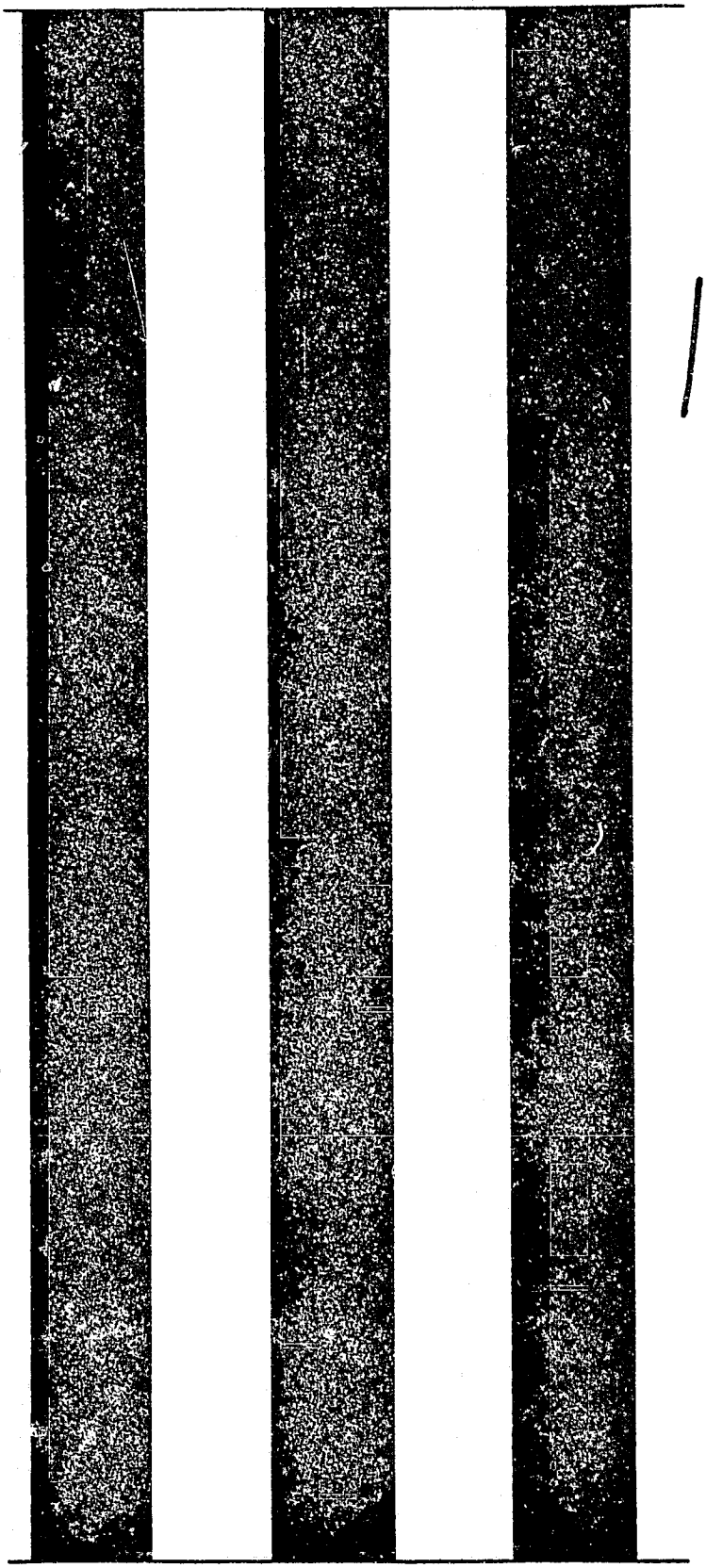
DISTRICT	KINDS	ACREAGE	YIELD	VALUE
Santa Barbara	Walnuts	5,500	Tons 637	$280,280
	TOTALS (Walnuts)	5,500		$280,280
Santa Barbara	Lemons	1,550	Boxes 241,840	$785,980
do	Oranges		6,731	20,193
	TOTALS (Citrus)	1,550		$806,173
TOTALS (All orchard crops)		7,050		$1,086,453

APICULTURE

1926

(Honey)

CROP	ACREAGE	YIELD		VALUE
Honey		12 tons		$ 4,640.00
Wax		4 tons		1,600.00
	TOTALS	16 tons		$ 6,240.00



1927

State Quarantine Guardian

Collaborator Federal Horticultural Board

Santa Barbara County, California
Office of
H O R T I C U L T U R A L C O M M I S S I O N E R
Eugene S. Kellogg
Commissioner.

Agricultural Service Bldg.,
Santa Barbara, California.
March 8, 1928.

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
SANTA BARBARA COUNTY:

Gentlemen:

Herewith follows a report in full covering the activities of the Horticultural Commissioner's office for the calendar year 1927 showing in detailed outline the different projects undertaken by this office and the results obtained therefrom. Your attention is respectfully directed toward the fact that there is a definite program outlined for each of the projects undertaken and this program has been endorsed by representative members from the industries concerned.

Very truly yours,

Eugene S. Kellogg,
County Horticultural Commissioner

ESK-JH

REPORT

of

COUNTY HORTICULTURAL COMMISSIONER

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

January 1, 1928.

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ACTIVITIES:

The activities of the County Horticultural Commissioner's office are defined by Statute and in general cover the fields of Plant Quarantine, Standardization of Fruits and Vegetables, Apiary Inspection, Pest Control, including insect pests, plant disease, rodent and other animal pests, noxious weeds, and various types of co-operative activities with the State Department of Agriculture, such as crop reporting, reports on economic poisons, nursery service and grain standardization.

PERSONNEL:

Paragraph 19, Section 2522 of the Political Code defines the personnel for the Horticultural Commission of Santa Barbara County as: Six inspectors, one deputy and a clerk. Although the activities of the Horticultural Commissioner's office have greatly increased, due to the employment of a full-time inspector to take charge of the standardization of vegetable pack in the Santa Maria Valley, an inspector to cooperate with the walnut growers in the matter of the control of the walnut codlin moth, the establishment of the county insectary, and the inauguration of apiary inspection, yet it has been possible to organize and correlate the activities of the various inspectors and enable them to handle the duties of the office satisfactorily without additional help.

The following is a list of the inspectors:

C. E. Berry.....	Charge Santa Maria Office..	Santa Maria
C. L. Nielson..	Chg. Standardization veg.	"
W. B. McNutt...	Charge Lompoc Office.....	Lompoc
F. B. Thompson..	Charge Solvang Office.....	Solvang
F. C. Greer	Supt. County Insectary...	S. Barbara
Thos. Chalmers..	Supt. Codlin Moth Control.	" " *
Earl Rodgers....	Chg. Apiary Inspection....	" "

* Now Horticultural Commissioner, San Luis Obispo County.

A statement taken from the County Auditor's records shows the disbursements and refunds made during the past fiscal year, as follows:

ANNUAL REPORT FOR SANTA BARBARA COUNTY
FISCAL YEAR JUNE 30, 1927

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Salary of Commissioner	$3,000.00
Deputy Commissioner	2,025.00
Inspectors	7,100.00

Salary of Commissioner	$3,000.00	
Expenses of Commissioner and Inspectors	4,600.97	
Office Help	1,500.00	
Office supplies and furniture	969.64	
Miscellaneous supplies	63.83	
Salary of Deputy Commissioner	2,025.00	
Standardization Inspector	1,800.00	
Orchard Inspection	800.00	
Nursery Inspection	200.00	
Inspection Horticultural Imports	2,000.00	
Rodent Control - Inspection	2,300.00	
Material	34,569.34	
Labor	17,284.69	
Insectary, County Expense	2,499.02	
New Insectary Building	1,023.69	
Salary, Insectary Superintendent	1,225.00	
Maintenance Branch Offices	705.82	
Hauling, freight, express	117.05	
Automobiles purchased	5,713.11	
Weed Control	88.00	
GROSS EXPENSE		$82,485.16

Squirrel poison refund	$25,387.56	
Due on rodent control & squirrel poison	18,285.53	
Material on hand - squirrel poison	3,454.53	
Insect control refund	2,425.28	
Due on Insect Control	1,304.10	
Material on hand - Insect control	- - - -	
GROSS ASSETS	$50,857.00	
Less Amt.due squirrel poison	10,046.09	
" Material on hand	3,464.42	
" Due on Insect Control	3,252.85	
" Material on hand, Insect Cont.	- - - -	
	$16,763.36	
NET ASSETS		34,093.64
NET EXPENSE OF OFFICE		$48,391.52

EQUIPMENT:

Herewith is an inventory of county property held by the Horticultural Commissioner:

SANTA BARBARA (Office):

2 Cabinets (filing)	$42.00	
1 Secretary's desk	35.00	
1 Typewriter desk	1.00	
2 office desks	23.00	
1 cabinet (supply)	8.00	
1 rug	3.50	
1 rocking chair	3.50	
3 swivel chairs	11.00	
2 straight chairs	4.50	
1 Burroughs Adding Machine	70.00	
1 Underwood Typewriter	65.00	
Filing boxes, stationery, maps	18.00	
1 Exhibit cabinet	40.00	
1 Automatic register	25.00	
1 scales (mail)	4.50	
2 brief cases	7.50	
1 A. B. Dick mimeograph	195.00	
Books	35.00	$591.50

SANTA BARBARA (Inspector's Equipment):

2 hoes	1.80	
1 short handled shovel	.10	
1 scoop	.10	
1 kettle	.10	
1 dish pan	.10	
2 spoons	.10	
1 quart measure	.15	
1 platform scales	18.00	
1 Nash automobile	1000.00	$1,020.45

LOS ALAMOS

1 platform scales	$14.60	
4 Hoes	2.00	
1 Mixing Box	3.00	
1 Shovel	1.25	
1 Gas Measure	.50	
1 2 gal. bucket	.50	$21.85

SANTA MARIA (Office)

1 Filing cabinet	$50.00	
2 Office Desks	50.00	
4 Chairs	30.00	
1 Gas Heater	15.00	
2 Brief cases	7.00	
1 autograph register	50.00	
1 paper clamp	1.50	
Building and Equipment	2175.00	$2378.50

SANTA MARIA (Inspectors' Equipment)

1 Shovel	$.75	
1 Broom	.50	
2 Mixing boxes	8.00	
1 Canvas	.4.00	
1 Copper Poison Mixer	40.00	
2 Pruning Shears	5.00	
1 Gas Plate	1.00	
3 Mixing Spoons	.45	
2 Small Pans	.20	
1 Quart Measure	.15	
3 Buckets	1.00	
2 Kettles	.60	
1 Dish pan	.50	
1 Grain Scoop	.50	
1 Platform scale (Condemned)		
1 Oil can	.20	
3 Hoes	1.50	
3 Lanterns	3.00	
1 U.S. Postal Scale	2.00	
1 500-lb. scale	10.00	
1 Rain Gauge	2.00	
1 Thermometer	5.00	
2 sets small shelves	10.00	
1 Oakland Coach	600.00	
1 Buick Coupe	800.00	
1 Federal Knight Truck	1000.00	
35 Saddle bags	210.00	
40 Poison Spoons	12.00	$2,718.35

LOMPOC (Office)

1 Desk	$35.00	
2 Chairs	5.00	
1 Bookcase	10.00	
Misc. office equip.	15.00	
Building and Lot	3250.00,	$3,315.00

LOMPOC (Inspector's Equipment)

1 Gasoline stove	$5.00	
1 Mixing box	2.00	
1 Fairbanks scales	8.00	
1 Balance scales	1.00	
4 shovels	1.75	
2 Hoes	.50	
1 Lawn Mower	5.00	
1 Garden Hose	3.00	
1 Hand Sprayer	1.00	
2 Mixers	5.00	
1 Scythe	.50	
1 pr. shears	.25	
mixing pans	.65	
3 kettles	.75	
2 Buckets, 4 measures	1.00	
10 canvas saddle bags	5.00	
1 canvas 10x12	3.00	
1 Dodge coupe	400.00	$443.40

SOLVANG:

1 Fairbanks scales	$15.00	
1 Racine mill	45.00	
1 Engine	30.00	
1 Shovel	1.00	
1 Mixing box	3.00	
Mixing dishes	2.50	
1 Oil lamp	3.00	$99.50

SANTA BARBARA (General)

1 Walnut tray dipping outfit	$375.00	
7 100-gal. drums	20.00	$395.00

SANTA BARBARA (Insectary)

1855 redwood trays @ 34¢	$630.70	
8 Max. & Min. Thermometers	37.88	
1 portable shed with floor	91.13	
Racks for temporary room used in Hort. Bldg.	14.58	
1 Compound microscope	65.61	
1 Binocular microscope	83.75	
3 gross shell vials	3.60	
5000 capsules (used)	12.50	
10 Riker mounts	2.60	
1 hose and nozzle	3.40	
1 trough & dipping tank for painting trays	3.00	
2 collecting nets	3.00	
Insectary Bldg. 4 rooms equipped with racks, 2 with hot water heating apparatus and two with gas heaters	1993.00	
1 Insectary Bldg., 3 rooms equipped with heaters	1399.16	$4343.91

TOTAL VALUE OF COUNTY PROPERTY $15,327.46

Squirrel Poison Material on Hand Mar. 1, 1928:

SANTA BARBARA:
150 lbs. Cyanide
100 lbs. barley
295 lbs. poisoned grain
122½ gallons carbon bisulphide
13,400 waste balls
10 ounces strychnine
20 ounces saccharine
6 lbs. starch
30 lbs. syrup
99 lbs. glycerine
16 1/8-oz. gopher poison
17 ½-oz. gopher poison
776 lbs. thallium

SANTA MARIA:
162.28 lbs. thallium
56,575 lbs. barley
3563 lbs. poisoned barley
260 gallons carbon bisulphide
48,515 waste balls
80 ounces strychnine
574 ounces saccharine
54 pounds starch
34½ pounds soda
132 pounds syrup
300 pounds glycerine
41 pounds borax
24 pounds gellatine

LOMPOC:
7 pounds thallium
25 pounds cyanide
1309 pounds poisoned barley
78 gallons carbon bisulphide
2541 waste balls
15 ounces strychnine
352 ounces saccharine
23 pounds starch
11½ pounds soda
40 pounds syrup
152 pounds glycerine

SOLVANG:
62 pounds cyanide
2235 pounds barley
1568 pounds poisoned barley
60 gallons carbon bisulphide
9517 waste balls
15 ounces strychnine
344 ounces saccharine
64 pounds starch
64 pounds soda
5 pounds syrup
48 pounds glycerine

The Horticultural Commissioner's office has a complete system of accounting and record keeping. Detailed reports, kept in duplicate, are submitted each month by each inspector. These reports set forth a record showing the official inspection of property, the plant quarantine records of the district, the sales and money collections for various materials sold and a monthly inventory of materials used in making rodent poisons. A check on outstanding accounts is secured monthly through a ledger kept at Santa Barbara. The records of the County Horticultural Commissioner's office are checked periodically by the Expert of the County Grand Jury.

QUARANTINE:

One of the most important economic factors in the future development of California is the protection of the fruit, vegetable and lumber industries from dangerous insect pests and plant diseases now found in other countries which have not yet been introduced into this state. The introduction of such pests as the Mediterranean Fruit Fly into California from the Hawaiian Islands, through passenger lines established between that place and Los Angeles, would not only inflict irreparable losses upon the fruit industry but would be the object of the placing of quarantines against this state by other states which would absolutely prevent the shipment of fruits and many vegetables from this state to Eastern points. The introduction of the Alfalfa Weevil would seriously curtail the production of alfalfa which is the basis of the great animal industry of the state, upon which the fertility of the soil depends.

This county has cooperated with the Federal Horticultural Board and the State Quarantine Service in inspecting oil tankers from the Hawaiian Islands at the port of Alcatraz, and in the inspection of all interstate shipments of nursery stock and other material likely to carry plant pests and diseases into this county. Inspection service is given in Santa Barbara, Lompoc and Santa Maria daily on post-office, express and railway shipments coming into the county. During the fiscal year ending July 1, 1927, the number and kinds of stock inspected by this office were as follows:

Almond	320	Persimmon	45
Apples	332	Plums	45
Apricot	190	Prunes	50
Avocado	2971	Walnuts	1581
Berries	20914	Assorted	1104
Cherries	88	Ornamental	28415
Figs	132	Seed Bed	11012
Grapes	5324	Cuttings	1000
Lemons	4802	Pkgs. fruit	368
Oranges	5386	Pkgs seeds	32
Peaches	901	Pears	115

STANDARDIZATION:

The purpose of the Fruit and Vegetable Standardization Act is primarily to promote the development of the California fresh fruit, nut and vegetable industries and to prevent deception in the packing, shipping or sale of fruits, nuts and vegetables. Certain standards and standard packages for certain fruits and vegetables are set forth in the Act and it is necessary that these standards be upheld to realize the purpose for which the Act was enacted. Practically all of the fruits grown in commercial quantities in this county, coming under the terms of the Act, are handled by cooperative associations and the trade standards of these organizations are sufficiently high so that practically no inspection is necessary. In the case of the vegetable industry it is necessary that inspection be made practically throughout the year. In this county, very fortunately, the full cooperation of the shippers of these commodities has been obtained and very little difficulty has been experienced in enforcing the Act. The total number of cars, and kinds of vegetables shipped, for which inspection is provided, is shown in the Crop Report issued herein.

The following violations were found from inspections made during the fiscal year ending July 1st, 1927:

Kind	No. Pkg. Condemned	Cause of Condemnation	Disposal
Cantaloupes	20	Overripe	Destroyed
Potatoes	14	Defective	Reconditioned
Strawberries	250	Deceptive	"
Tomatoes	14	"	" (6 mos. jail)
Celery	290	Mismarked	Reconditioned
Cauliflower	400	"	"
Lettuce	5815		Reconditioned & destroyed.

Inasmuch as there are a number of problems facing the vegetable industry in this county which require united effort in their solution, the vegetable growers and packers have formed an organization, such organization to work for the benefit of the entire industry. The proposed outline of program of work has been submitted by this office and should greatly assist in creating a spirit of cooperation among the growers and packers.

PROPOSED OUTLINE OF PROGRAM

In Co-operation with Vegetable Growers and Packers

I. Calling of mass meeting of interested growers and packers to outline a program of work for 1928.

II. General discussion of problems confronting industry and suggestions as to methods of procedure.

III. Outline of program as follows:

1. Selection of chairman and appointment of committee to which matters affecting the vegetable industry may be referred, such committee to act in advisory capacity.

2. Strict enforcement of standardization laws by County Horticultural Commissioner to uphold the reputation of the district in all markets to which produce is shipped.

3. Active support of all growers and packers in the matter of research by the University of California and United States Department of Agriculture in matters pertaining to:

   a. Improved cultural practices.
   b. Fertilizer tests.
   c. Pest control.

4. Co-operation with existing authorities, transportation agencies and others in prevention of spread and inspection for vegetable weevil from Bay district.

5. Co-operation with County Horticultural Commissioner in supplying information relative to presence of nematode or eelworm in the soil of certain properties as a basis of writing certificates to accompany shipments of certain vegetables.

PEST CONTROL:

Pest control activity demands a large percentage of the time of the Horticultural Commissioner's office. Ground squirrels are indigenous to the entire acreage of the county and, with the elimination of practically all of the natural enemies of this pest and the increasing, through agricultural activities, of their natural food, this pest has increased enormously since the county has been settled.

The following table gives the amount of poison used for eradicating since 1919:

1919 -	5,000	gal. gas -	50,143	lbs	grain
1920 -	3,000	" " -	70,000	"	"
1921 -	6,946	" " -	79,995	"	"
1922 -	6,079	" " -	67,209	"	"
1923 -	4,824	" " -	99,942	"	"
1924 -	1,551	" " -	72,384	"	"
1925 -	1,496	" "	132,021	"	"
			11,892	"	cyanide
1926 -	3,727	" "	216,766	"	grain
			2,425	"	cyanide
1927 -	3,016	" "	324,007	"	grain
			567	"	cyanide

During the past season the use of thallium sulfate as an effective poison was demonstrated, 325 pounds of this material being used. Based on the results of this work, a cooperative plan was devised whereby this office furnished the poison at a reduced price and the labor at cost to landholders. Practically all landholders signed an agreement authorizing the Horticultural Commissioner to proceed with the eradication of squirrels and the landholder agreed to pay the costs. This plan was so successful in eliminating squirrels that the County Board of Supervisors provided for squirrel eradication by ordinance and now furnish poison and supervision of its placement free of charge. Last season 1500 pounds of thallium sulfate was used in this work.

It is proposed to divide the county into ten or more districts and place a competent man in charge in each area to supervise this work throughout the year.

Active support of this work has been given by the U. S. Biological Survey. S. E. Piper, J. E. Garlough and Jos. Keyes have carried on extensive research in the life history and in the matter of the development of rodent poisons in this county. Evidence from their work seems to indicate that there is need for further study; the number in the litters seems greater than formerly supposed and the efficiency of the standard strychnine

formula varies widely under varying conditions. A record of embryos and feeding habits as shown by shooting throughout the year is very necessary to guide intelligent control measures.

This office has worked very closely with the members of the Santa Barbara County Branch of the Western Cattle Marketing Association in outlining the rodent campaign in this county, as indicated by the following resolution adopted:

> "Whereas, ground squirrels have long been a menace to agricultural interests in Santa Barbara County, and
>
> Whereas, the County Board of Supervisors, acting through the County Horticultural Commissioner, now has under way a campaign of eradication, which campaign has already shown satisfactory results, and
>
> Whereas, it is to the benefit of every rancher and stockman that this work be continued,
>
> Now, Therefore, be it Resolved that this meeting go on record as being thoroughly in accord with the program and that it be recommended that each rancher and stockman cooperate with the Horticultural Commissioner's office to accomplish this end."

INSECT PEST CONTROL.

Two major projects are now in operation in insect control, namely, work on the walnut codlin moth and the citrophilus mealy bug. A complete report upon the activities of the codlin moth campaign is attached hereto and serves as a basis for extensive work to be carried on in the future.

Report of
Santa Barbara County Commissioner of Horticulture
Co-operating with
Santa Barbara County Walnut Growers' Association
and
Carpinteria Walnut Growers' Association
on progress made

IN
WALNUT CODLIN MOTH CONTROL
IN THE
GOLETA AND CARPINTERIA
VALLEYS

Prepared by:

THOS. CHALMERS, Supt.
Codlin Moth Control

I N T R O D U C T I O N

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The following is a report in full covering the co-operative operations against the Walnut Codlin Moth carried on between the Santa Barbara County Horticultural Commissioner's Office, the Santa Barbara County Walnut Growers' Association, and the Carpinteria Walnut Growers' Association.

The serious losses suffered by walnut growers and lack of co-operative handling in the Carpinteria District has demanded such a community-wide program, while the appearance of the moth in the Goleta area in commercial proportions has aroused walnut growers to a realization of the gravity of the situation in that district.

The value of the various methods devised for the control of this pest have generally been established by the University of California and the purpose of this work has not been to test out these methods, but to see to it that the methods already proven have been properly applied. In addition to this, perhaps the most valued portion of the work has been the discovery by scouting, egg counts, nut cracking tests and loading, of the actual degree of infestation in various orchards or portions of orchards throughout the walnut acreage.

Eugene S. Kellogg
County Horticultural Commissioner

F O R E W O R D

The Horticultural Commissioner's office is grateful for the co-operation received in this work from the walnut growers in the Carpinteria and Goleta Valleys and also desires to show its appreciation of the assistance given by the Codlin Moth Committees of the two valleys in carrying out the program of operations.

Thos serving on these committees were:

Carpinteria Valley:

B. D. Moore
L. N. Bailard
C. B. Franklin
C. P. Reynolds

Goleta Valley:

Dexter Lane
Russell Doty
H. L. James
Frank Lane
Russell Rowe
Peter Irvine

I. INTRODUCTION.

a.- Development of Codlin Moth and necessity for control measures.
The earliest report of the appearance of Codlin Moth in walnuts in Santa Barbara County was made in 1913. Since then there has been a slight increase each year.

b.- Action taken by walnut growing sections.
Thus, two years ago the two walnut producing sections of the county appointed committees with full power to draw up programs and expend money for the protection of each valley against further inroads of the moth.

1. Programs outlined by Walnut Codlin Moth Committees:
Following are the two programs in detail:

(a)- Outline of program for control of walnut codlin moth in the Carpinteria District

(1) Appointment, through mass meeting of walnut growers, of committee representing the walnut growers associations, to outline a campaign against the walnut codlin moth.

(2) Outlining the campaign as follows:

(a) Sterilization, insofar as practical, of all harvesting equipment, including drying trays, sacks, bins, etc.

(b) Spraying or dusting of entire walnut acreage at the right time, as determined by inspection by the County Horticultural Commissioner.

(c) Banding with burlap of all trees, by men hired by committee, the cost thereof to be charged to the grower by the respective walnut growers association.

(d) Regular inspection of bands and killing of larvae found therein by men hired as in (c).

(e) Inspection for presence of second brood by County Horticultural Commissioner to determine necessity of spraying a second time.

(f) All materials and equipment to be purchased co-operatively on the order of the committee through the association.

(g) Request Horticultural Commissioner to enforce Horticultural Statutes in all cases where walnut growers refuse or fail to comply with this program.

(h) Determination of percentage of loss by walnut codlin moth for each grower for permanent record or progress of this project.

(i) Such additional procedure as, in the opinion of the committee, scientific investigation and practical experience is necessary to best handle the situation.

(b) Outline of program for control of walnut codlin moth for the Goleta District.

(1) Sterilization with steam or hot water, insofar as practical, of all harvesting equipment, including drying trays, sacks, bins, etc., such sterilization to be completed before the emergence of adult moths.

(2) Spraying or dusting that portion of acreage showing considerable infestation of codlin moth, as shown by records kept at the association warehouse, the cost thereof being borne by the whole association. This acreage which shows considerable infestation, according to the records, lies in the Modoc and Cathedral Oak Districts. The amount of acreage to be treated, to be decided upon at a later date.

(3) Banding with burlap of all trees in the sprayed area, and such additional acreage as will serve as a check to determine the effectiveness of the method in helping to control the pest in slightly infested areas. The cost thereof to be borne as in (2).

(4) Regular inspection of burlap bands and killing of larvae found therein by men hired as in (c).

(5) Co-operative purchase of all necessary materials and equipment through the Santa Barbara County Walnut Growers Association.

(6) Request the Horticultural Commissioner to enforce Horticultural Statutes in all cases where walnut growers refuse or fail to comply with this program, and to seek additional assistance from the Horticultural Commissioner by the appointment of an additional inspector to supervise walnut codlin moth control work in the Goleta and Carpinteria areas during that period of the year when such service is necessary.

(7) Determination of the percentage of loss by walnut codlin moth for each grower, for a permanent record of the progress of this project; inspection to be carried on by the County Horticultural Commissioner's office in orchards and drying yards at time of harvesting, in addition to the records kept from tests made of walnuts delivered at the warehouse in Santa Barbara County Walnut Growers Association.

(8) Such additional procedure as in the opinion of the Committee, scientific investigation and practical experience show necessary to best handle this situation.

The three major steps undertaken in the operation of the program for 1927 were:

(a) Sterilization, insofar as is practicable, of harvest equipment, including drying trays, sacks, bins, etc.

(b) Spraying or dusting of the infested area at the right time as determined by inspection.

(c) Banding with burlap of all trees.

The Committee of the Goleta Valley considered the advisability of sterilizing or treating picking sacks of all members of the Association at the Walnut House. This was thought to be necessary because of the improbability that the sacks would be thoroughly sterilized when placed on the walnut trays.

II. FACTORS AFFECTING CONTROL MEASURES:

(a) Climatic Factors:

The year 1927 had certain definite climatic features which influenced the program's operation.

The winter of 1926-1927 may be contrasted with that of 1925-26, the former being a year of heavy rains, with a relatively cool spring, while the winter of 1925-26 was a warm winter with light rainfall. Every indication showed that the latter year was an ideal one for the hibernation and the safe carrying-through of the larvae.

Another important point was the fact that this year was noticeably cool compared to other years and there was an absence of any decided warm spells to speed up the development of the worms. The lower temperature influenced the period of egg-laying so that there was an absence of any definite peak. Thus there was a marked prolongation of egg-laying.

(b) Another factor that may influence, to a degree, control measures is the abnormally heavy crop of nuts this year, which may reduce the possibility of obtaining as thorough a covering with spray material as desired.

(c) Life history during 1927:

Peak of Pupation - 1927

Grove	Date	No. Bands	Total No. Worms	No. Pupae	No. Hatched	% Pupate	% Hatched
#1	5/11	No change					
#2	5/18	"	"				
#3	5/26	10	35	5	0	14.3	
#4	5/26	2	23	1	0	4.3	
#5	6/2	20	60	32	0	53.3	
#6	6/6	9	17	4	0	23.5	
#7	6/29	15	11	3	0	27.3	
#8	6/30	12	17	8	4	47.0	23.5
#9	7/19	40	52	13	29	25.0	55.5

The above chart shows what influence the temperature had on the development of over-wintering worms. It may be noted that by June 2 only 53 percent of the larvae had pupated in some orchards while by June 30, 23.5 percent of the worms had hatched in these orchards. By July 19 55.5 percent of the worms had hatched. It is probable that a certain percentage of the wintering worms did not have an opportunity to transform into moths. Just when to make an application of spray material under such conditions was most difficult to determine. It would be impossible to make but one

application and yet obtain the desired results.

1. First Brood.
   (a) Egg stage.

Peak of Egg-Laying - 1927

Orchard	Maximum %	Date
#1	10	6/21
#2	14	6/21
#3	3.5	6/21
#4	6.2	7/9

Balance of orchards: 6 ran as high as 2%
11 " " " " 1%
others " " " " 1% to 0.

The first egg was found on May 31st. No time after that date was there ever an abundance of eggs. Outside of the above orchards none, as indicated, showed a count any higher than 2%. The percentages as obtained above are not percentages of peaks but were produced after a spell of warm weather. This year was without any definite peaks. All orchards showed a percentage of fresh eggs averaging between one and two percent throughout at least two months. The bulk of the eggs were laid between June 5 and August 15. A large percentage of the moths probably perished without even laying eggs, due to the cool temperature during the period of deposition. The absence of any peak suggested delaying or even omitting dusting and spraying for this year.

The average temperature at 6 P. M. for the month of July was 66 degrees.

(b) Larva Stage:

Larvae were found entering nuts as early as June 15. A majority of the indicated percentages of eggs had hatched by June 29 in the orchards listed in the above chart.

(c) Remaining Stages:

No record of the remaining stages was obtained because of the fact that there were no definite peaks from which to make determinations. A very small percentage of worms completed their life cycle during the year.

(d) Parasites and Predators:

No parasitized eggs were found in any orchard this year. This is in contrast with the year 1926, when a very high percentage of parasitized eggs could be found in most orchards.

III. OPERATION OF THE PROGRAM:

A. Spraying and Dusting.

The delayed egg-laying caused some speculation as to the final damage that might be done to the crop. It was found that at least 75 percent of the walnuts had hardened by the end of June, and yet only part of the total number of eggs had been laid. These two factors - delayed egg-laying and hardening of nuts - caused most of the growers to omit treating their acreage this year. In the Goleta Valley, since the treatment was largely a precautionary measure for the purpose of keeping down the worms in the worst infested orchards and thus lessening the danger of spread to other groves, the committee decided to cut down the acreage treated as much as possible and yet treat a sufficient acreage to safeguard the entire valley.

In the Carpinteria Valley, although a majority of the eggs were probably laid after the nuts had hardened, only 21% of the worms feeding on the outside surface did not get into the nuts.

This emphasizes the fact that hardening of the nuts should not be used as a reason for not spraying or dusting.

A summary of the number of trees treated in the Goleta Valley for the two years, follows:

	1926	1927
Ground dusting	6,539	3,511
Spraying	- ---	2,835
Total	17,473	7,326

Both years' experience points to the fact that two applications of spray or dust should be used in any one year because of this prolongation of egg-laying. It is unquestionably true that this condition will be found in most years.

The following data gives an idea of the amount of material used and cost per tree as carried on in the Goleta Valley this year:

Dusting	1926	1927
Average amt. dust used per tree	4.11	4.44
Average cost of labor per tree	.134	.145
Average cost of material per tree	.130	.119
Average cost of labor and material per tree	.264	.264

Spraying

Average No. gallons spray used per tree	17.77
Average cost spray material used per tree	11.91¢
Average labor costs per tree	29.68¢
Average total cost (Labor and Material) per tree	41.59¢
Average cost of labor per gallon of spray	1.67¢

B. Banding:

The burlap bands which were used and removed the previous year were replaced during the spring months of 1927. The total number of trees banded during the two years is as follows:

	1926	1927
Carpinteria	13,878	12,421
Goleta	7,353	11,745
	21,140	24,166

Following is the cost of banding work done in the two valleys:

Carpinteria	1926	1927
Average cost of labor to band per tree	$.0122	
Average cost of labor to replace bands, per tree		$.0106
Average No. yards burlap used per tree	1.41	
Average cost of burlap per tree	8.51¢	
Average cost to remove per band	$.0110	

Goleta	1926	1927
Average cost of labor to band per tree	$.0162	$.0101
Average cost labor to replace per band		.0109
Average No. yards burlap used per tree	1.36	1.53
Average cost of burlap per tree	.0844	.0877
Average cost to remove per tree	.0107	

C. Sterilization of Equipment:

(1) Investigation of results.

The following information gives the possible results that may be obtained by sterilization of walnut trays. This report should not be regarded as conclusive as the information was obtained only this one year.

Total No. nuts damaged by worms (inspected in packing house)....	1,067
Total No. worms actually found in above nuts	43
Percentage of worms found	4.03

The above information was obtained in the walnut house at Carpinteria from the crack counts made.

Total No. nuts damaged by worms (inspected in the field).....	874
Total No. worms actually found in above nuts.....	81
Percentage of worms found.....	9.26

The latter record was made in the field by cracking the wormy nuts. The field counts were made immediately after the nuts were dumped into the walnut trays. The difference between the above two counts, or 5.23%, gives the gross number of worms that left the walnuts from the time the nuts were dumped into the trays and the time the crack counts were made at the Walnut House. This percentage is higher than the percentage that would be killed by sterilization of trays this year, due to the fact that a large number of these worms may have left the trays or may have left the walnuts after the nuts were removed from the trays.

IV. DETERMINATION OF PERCENTAGE OF LOSS:

Individual records of damaged nuts, as made in the field by the inspector and likewise from samples secured at the packing house, will not be included in this report but they may be obtained from the Horticultural Commissioner's Office by any member interested in the figures for his own grove.

V. OUTSTANDING FEATURES OF 1927:

Some of the outstanding features in this year's work are as follows:

(1) The year 1926 was a year showing high percentages of eggs and high percentages of crop damages, while the year 1927 was a year of low percentages of eggs, with low percentages of crop damages. But the percentage of damage of the crop of 1927 ran higher than the egg count percentages, while in 1926 the crop damage percentages ran lower than the egg percentages.

(2) Not too much dependence should be placed on egg-counts to determine the best time for spraying or dusting operations.

(3) It is becoming more and more apparent that a single dusting or spraying application cannot adequately control the walnut codlin moth. The Goleta and Carpinteria Valleys are areas of cool summers where a prolongation of the first brood will probably occur. Thus in giving one application to cover a period of two or three months, maximum results cannot be obtained. Just when two applications should be applied would be a question of proper checking.

(4) The question arises as to just what value supplementary measures of control are in cutting down the infestation the following year. Some of the preliminary checks made last year and this year indicate that the percentage of good obtained by these supplementary methods may be less than originally anticipated. Whether it would not be better to apply the cost of these operations on a second application of spray or dust is a problem to be considered, but where worms are as numerous as in some of the heaviest infested groves, two applications of arsenate of lead and all supplimentary measures will undoubtedly be required to cut down damages to a reasonable percentage. Furthermore, supplementary measures represent a cheap method of control, particularly where the infestation is very light.

Respectfully submitted,

Thos. E. Rumsey

Supt. Codlin Moth Control.

SUMMARY OF BIOLOGICAL CONTROL WORK
in
SANTA BARBARA COUNTY FOR 1927

Four and one-half years have passed since the Citrophilus Mealy bug, a very serious pest of citrus trees, was discovered in Santa Barbara County. Although the pest has spread over several hundred acres since it was first discovered, at the present time no commercial damage is being suffered by the citrus growers of the county. This is due to the fact that the insect has been brought under commercial control through the rearing and distributing by the County Insectary of a number of beneficial insects, chiefly the lady bird beetle, Cryptolaemus Montrouzieri. The efficiency of the work has been greatly increased by the cooperation of various growers who have greatly aided the work by banding the trees with burlap to determine when the infestation first appeared so that maximum results could be obtained through the early liberation of the beetles. To August 16, 1926, beetles were sold to citrus growers at two cents each and, up to that time, the entire insectary was self-sustaining but the County Board of Supervisors by resolution decided to rear and distribute these beetles free of charge to the citrus growers and owners of property where the infestation of Citrophilus mealy bug was known to exist.

The following is a report of the business of the Santa Barbara County Insectary for the calendar year, 1927;

E X P E N D I T U R E S

Cost of Operation	$5,282.06
Cost of New Building	1,399.16
	$6,681.22

COST PER BEETLE

1925	1926	1927
$0.0163	$0.0128	$.0076

There were produced in the insectary and liberated, the following insects:

	1926	1927
Cryptolaemus Montrouzieri	367,740	873,856
Scymnus Binevatus	440	19,860
Scymnus Sordidus.....	3,510	
Exochomus Flavipes.....	150	
Total	371,840	893,716

All the moneys owed to the county from the sale of beetles under the previous plan of operation have been collected and the books have been closed.

During the past year the insectary has operated under an appropriation from the County Board of Supervisors. This method has proven much better from the standpoint of getting satisfactory control. During the past year some loss has been suffered by some growers from dirty fruit caused by sooty mold fungus growing in the honey dew excreted from the mealy bug. During the spring we had weather somewhat cooler than normal, that is, the maximum temperatures were lower. This condition delayed the hatching of cryptolaemus eggs in the field but it did not stop the mealy bug from hatching. Therefore quite a lot of the first generation of mealy bug was able to get back up the trees and caused the damage mentioned above.

During the year we increased our insectary capacity about 60% by the erection of a new 3-room building on the property of the Johnston Fruit Company. Our production, however, increased 162% over 1926. Thus about 100% of this increase was due to improvement of methods used in the insectary. Due to this we were able to decrease our cost of production about ½¢ per beetle.

Last January we had 82,600 trees infested with citrophilus mealy bug. This year at this time there are 106,385 infested trees.

The spread of the citrophilus mealy bug during the past year has continued in the Carpinteria Valley and also west of the city limits of the city of Santa Barbara in the Hope District. One infestation appeared in a canyon back of Goleta Valley and one on some ornamentals around a ranch house at Goleta.

CITRUS INSECTS

While citrophilus mealy bug is the major citrus pest of the county, much more control work was done this year on scale insects. Due to improved materials and methods, much better results were obtained. Approximately 700 acres were sprayed with oils and 25 acres fumigated. Red spider, red scale and purple scale have been abundant, while very little black scale has shown up.

Due to the fact that it is necessary to make applications only at the right season to secure a satisfactory kill, and to use proper materials in proper proportions in a workmanlike manner to avoid injury, the Citrus Pest Control Committee has recommended that those operating spray rigs and fumigating outfits have a license.

Cooperating with the Citrus Pest Control Committee, a complete program of work for the year has been outlined. This outline shows very definitely the activities of this office as refers to citrus.

During the year, the University of California Citrus Experiment Station liberated two new beneficial insects, chilocorus bipudolatus and exochomus quadripustulatus, which feed on red and purple scale. Explorers from the University are at work in Australia and elsewhere searching for other parasites and predators, to help control mealy bug and scale insects.

There is need for much more control work on Argentine ants. These pests drive away the natural enemies of scale insects and mealy bug and reduce the efficiency of biological control. Results of the work done this past season are very satisfactory and show that it is possible to control the Argentine ant if directions are carefully carried out.

There is need for more fumigation to replace spraying. Careful inspection shows no injury following last season's work, but shows much better results than spraying.

APIARY INSPECTION.

The beekeepers of California secured the passage of an act at the last session of the legislature requiring the inspection by the County Horticultural Commissioner of all bees in the state prior to their movement from one locality to another to determine the presence or absence of a number of bee diseases. If free from these diseases a permit to move such bees is to be issued by the Commissioner and no bees may move without a permit. If infected with disease, the owner of the bees must eradicate the disease as provided by the statute.

Honey production has fallen off quite heavily in this county. To what extent disease is a factor cannot be stated. There are now around 4000 colonies, many of which are diseased. Beekeepers have been called together and soon a plan of procedure will be outlined, looking toward the eradication of disease in the apiaries of this county.

A part-time apiary inspector has been employed to take care of this work. While not engaged in bee work his time will be taken up with plant quarantine and pest control duties.

WEED CONTROL:

Weed control has resolved itself into two lines of work, one in the control of weeds already established in the county and the other the eradication of new and dangerous weeds recently introduced and not spread over any great area in the county. The efforts of this office have been largely confined to the latter class of weeds in the past year. Two infestations of Puncture Vine, a very dangerous and new species, have been discovered near Santa Barbara and they will be closely watched during the coming season and kept from maturing seed. Several patches of Yellow Star Thistle were discovered several years ago. These have been kept under control and, in a few instances, did not re-appear this year. These will be kept under observation during the coming season.

A considerable portion of the inspectors' time during the fall of the year was consumed in searching for infestations of new weeds and if these can be discovered before they have attained any foothold, it will be the means of saving a great many thousands of dollars a year to the farmers of the county.

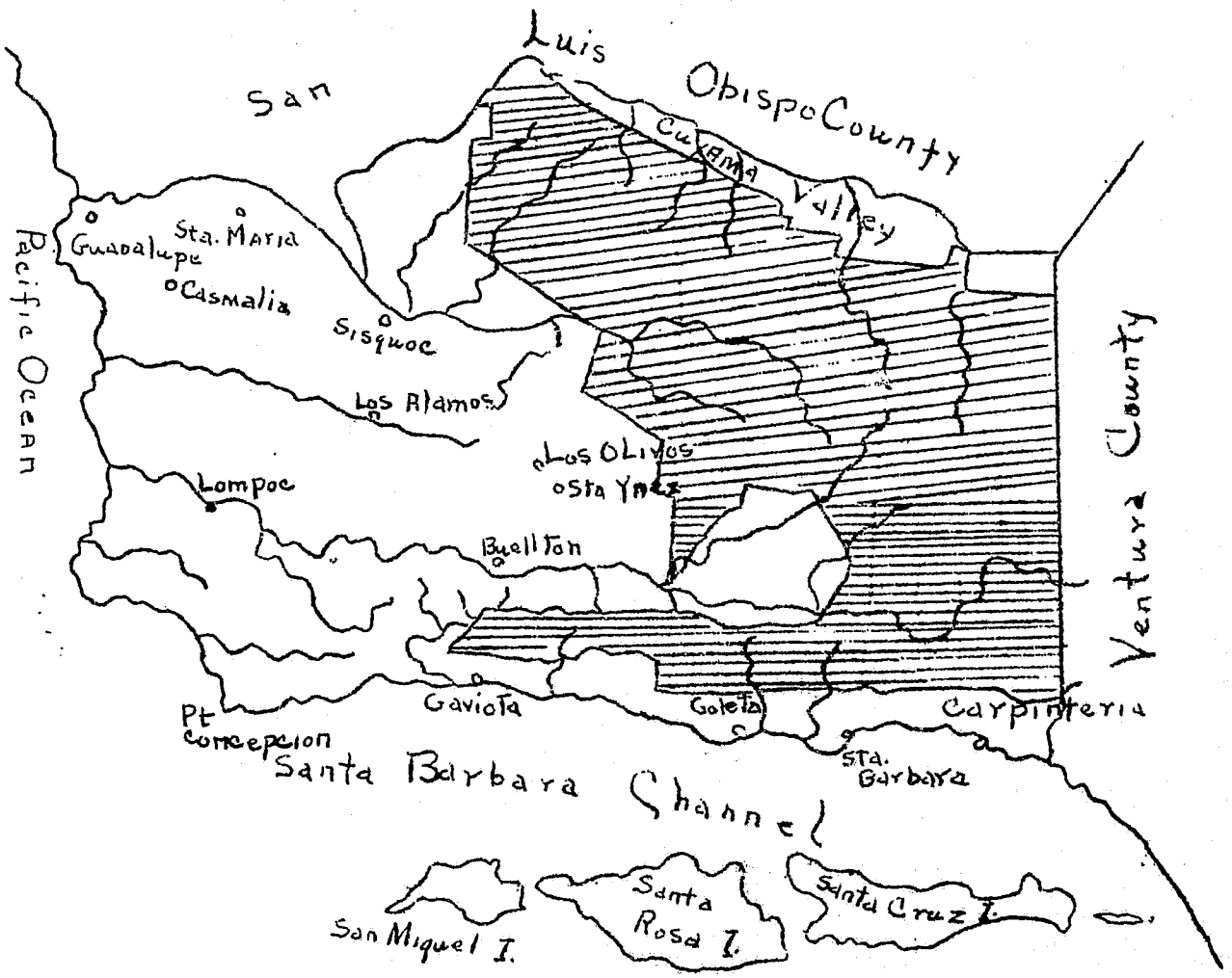
Russion Thistle has obtained a considerable foothold in several places in the county and numbers of "Notice to Abate Nuisance", were served upon persons having such infested lands and in all cases these were kept from maturing seed. A record of these infestations is being kept and they will be closely watched during the coming season.

It is also planned to run a series of experiments in the control of Morning Glory which is now found in practically every district in the county. Recent investigations have shown that it may be possible to control this serious pest.

CROP REPORT:

A complete crop report is submitted herewith covering the major agricultural crops of the county. It is thought that this report is quite accurate inasmuch as the figures have been taken from authentic sources and have been checked up very carefully.

AGRICULTURAL CROP REPORT
of
SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.



OUTLINE MAP OF SANTA BARBARA COUNTY
SHADED AREA SHOWING SANTA BARBARA
NATIONAL FOREST.

AGRICULTURAL CROP REPORT

1 9 2 7

Santa Barbara County, California.

Many requests are received at the County Horticultural Commissioner's office for figures dealing with the agricultural output of Santa Barbara County. These requests come from government agencies, Chambers of Commerce, transportation companies, banking institutions, farmers cooperative organizations, marketing agencies and investigators from various institutions throughout the country. The figures found in the report for the year ending December 31st, 1927, have been secured from various sources. These agencies include the several large warehouses of the county, the railroads and other common carriers, the various agricultural cooperative marketing associations, the University of California Extension Service, the Federal agricultural Census, various farmers' organizations, packers, shippers and many individuals in close touch with the movement of agricultural commodities.

It is somewhat difficult to arrive at the production figures on many commodities, such as grain and alfalfa hay since a large tonnage remains on farms, but much of this appears in the form of animal industry products shipped later.

While this is a commodity production report, there is a very strong demand for valuation figures. Those shown here are on the basis of what the farmer received, not f.o.b. values. F.o.b. values for such products as vegetable shipments would double that which the grower receives, as shown in these figures.

The acreage of the county has been divided very roughly into three main districts: The Santa Maria, including Guadalupe, Casmalia, Orcutt, Los Alamos and Sisquoc; The Lompoc, including all of the Santa Ynez and Lompoc Vallies and the Coast north of Gaviota; the Santa Barbara, including Carpinteria, Montecito, Goleta and the Coast south of Gaviota.

The figures for 1927 show an increase in valuation of 20% over 1926, although there has been a loss in some classes. The value of field crops fell off some $200,000, but animal industry products, vegetables and orchard crops gained, showing that there has been a transition from world market crops to fresh produce, yielding a source of weekly and monthly income, which has reflected to the advantage of the communities concerned. Increased vegetable acreage has demanded the planting of alfalfa as a means of securing replenished soil fertility and alfalfa acreage has greatly increased the number of dairy cows.

Eugene S. Kellogg,
County Horticultural Commissioner.

CROP REPORT

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

1927

CROP	ACREAGE			VALUE		
	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927
Field Crops	131,451	116,887	114,094	5,881,612	4,984,511	4,764,821
Animal Industry	610,500	610,500	610,500	2,083,485	2,866,296	3,514,750
Vegetable Crops	7,052	11,129	11,600	892,277	1,239,401	1,468,698
Orchard Crops	7,050	7,050	7,246	1,842,950	1,086,453	2,256,321
Apiculture				80,000	6,240	7,215
TOTAL FOR COUNTY	756,053	745,556	743,440	$10,780,324.	$10,182,901.	$12,011,805.

LOS ALAMOS-GUADALUPE-SANTA MARIA DISTRICT

CROP	ACREAGE	YIELD	VALUE
Animal Industry	215,000	- - -	$1,172,025.
Apiculture	- - -	45,099 lbs.	3,607.
Field Crops	59,698	- - -	2,605,547.
Vegetables	10,761	5,200 cars	1,342,262.
T O T A L S	285,459	- - -	$5,123,441.

CARPINTERIA-GOLETA-SANTA BARBARA DISTRICT

CROP	ACREAGE	YIELD	VALUE
Animal Industry	157,500	- - -	$616,475.
Avocados	48	100,000 lbs	25,000.
Citrus	1,698	287,058 boxes	1,096,401.
Field Crops	12,756		701,048.
Vegetables	123	39 cars	21,400.
Walnuts	5,500	3338 tons	1,134,920.
T O T A LS	177,625	- - -	$3,595,244.

SANTA YNEZ-LOMPOC DISTRICT

CROP	ACREAGE	YIELD	VALUE
Animal Industry	238,000	- - -	$1,726,250.
Apiculture	- - -	45,099 lbs	3,608.
Field Crops	41,640	- - -	1,458,226.
Vegetables	716	259 cars	105,036.
T O T A L S	280,356	- - -	$3,293,120.

FIELD CROPS

1927

CROP	ACREAGE			YIELD			VALUE		
	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927
Alfalfa	9,010	9,913	10,904	Ton 64,893	Ton 69,391	Ton 65,424	$778,716	$753,301	$850,512
Barley	17,900	11,902	8,844	Cwt 252,300	Cwt 149,583	Cwt 157,633	378,450	149,583	315,266.
Beans	49,191	53,167	46,314	Cwt 350,452	Cwt 396,147	Cwt 380,252	2,580,252	2,426,011	2,192,792
Flax			62			Cwt 408			1,685
Flower Seed	1,750	1,682	2,030	Lbs 550,000	Lbs 662,500	Lbs 805,000	348,500	420,300	427,500
Grain Hay	27,200	26,500	28,500	Ton 31,100	Ton 33,500	Ton 36,000	404,300	390,000	288,000
Mustard	4,350	3,000	4,739	Cwt 28,100	Cwt 47,000	Cwt 34,528	182,650	351,000	138,104
Oats	7,200	2,406	3,328	Cwt 96,200	Cwt 48,126	Cwt 33,288	192,400	65,947	83,219
Onions	422	354	700	Cwt 49,500	Cwt 35,390	Cwt 28,844	79,200	38,929	72,110
Potatoes			16			Cwt 1,300			3,958
Sugar Beets	12,428	6,778	5,659	Ton 110,893	Ton 38,784	Ton 32,398	887,144	329,664	275,311
Wheat	2,000	1,185	2,998	Cwt 20,000	Cwt 16,107	Cwt 75,814	50,000	49,776	116,364
T O T A L S	131,451	116,887	114,094				5,881,612	4,984,511	4,764,821

VEGETABLE CROP

	ACREAGE		✓	YIELD		✓	VALUE		
	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927
						CARS.			
Beets			80			18			$3,237.
Berries	30	22	35	36		30	$21,600	$17,000	31,500.
Cabbage			40			8			1,440.
Carrots	272	533	2714	151	528	1266	50,736	152,064	249,974.
Cauliflower	389	1,096	1690	188	364	913	89,300	83,865	347,328.
Celery	36	75	80	29	80	63	13,050	44,400	25,492.
Chicory	32	28	66	22	27	33	4,224	3,520	4,118.
Cucumbers			30			9			2,341.
Lettuce	5,865	8,123	5,096	2554	3,356	1980	674,256	859,136.	462,365.
Limas (green)			123			39			21,400.
Mixed Veg.		192	285		175	280		55,396	60,212.
Parsley			10			11			1,639.
Peas	343	871	760	21	37	121	33,144	15,630	211,892.
Spinach	8	17	66		11	60		1,760	1,715.
Tomatoes	85	172	525	13	44	147	5,967	6,630	44,045
TOTALS	7,052	11,129	11,600	3014	4,622	5498	892,277	1,239,401	1,468,698

ORCHARD CROPS

	ACREAGE			YIELD			VALUE		
	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927
Walnuts	5,500	5,500	5,500	Tons 2,147	Tons 637	Tons 3,338	858,800	280,280	1,134,920
Citrus	1,550	1,550	1,698	Boxes 218,700	Boxes 228,571	Boxes 287,058	984,150	806,173	1,096,401
Avocados			48	Lbs	Lbs	Lbs 100,000			25,000
TOTAL	7,050	7,050	7,246				1,842,950	1,086,453	2,256,321

APICULTURE

Apiculture (Honey)	YIELD			VALUE		
	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927
	Tons 200	Tons 16	Tons 45	80,000.	6,240.	7,215.

F I E L D C R O P S

BEANS

1 9 2 7 .

CROP	DISTRICT	KINDS	ACREAGE	YIELD	VALUE
				cwt.	
BEANS	Los Alamos-Santa Maria	Limas	225	1,885	$9,427.
		Baby Limas	130	981	4,913.
		Small White	11,800	96,042	504,223.
		Pinks	8,038	66,216	347,635.
		Misc.	235	1,866	9,330.
	Lompoc-Santa Ynez	Small White	8,280	65,349	343,217.
		Pinks	2,290	18,206	91,030.
		Misc.	825	6,041	29,982.
		Baby Limas	4,200	34,031	178,662.
		Limas	35	267	1,325.
	Santa Barbara	Common Limas	8,200	63,842	446,894.
		Baby Limas	256	1,790	12,530.
		Seed Beans	1,800	23,736	213,624.
	T O T A L S		46,314	330,253	2,192,792.

TOTAL ACREAGE, YIELD, and Value of Each Variety of BEANS

BEANS	ACREAGE		YIELD		VALUE	
	1926	1927	1926 Cwt	1927 Cwt	1926	1927
Pinks	19,451	10,328	99,464	84,422	$540,398.	$438,665.
Small White	9,727	20,080	77,063	161,391	417,149	847,440.
Baby Limas	11,869	4,586	109,601	36,802	602,804.	192,105.
Common Limas	8,935	8,460	71,483	65,994	500,381.	457,646.
Seed Beans	2,235	1,800	31,344	23,736	313,440	213,624.
Misc.	769	1,060	5,687	7,907	40,104.	39,312.
T O T A L	53,167	46,314	396,147	380,252	$2,426,011	$2,188,79?

TOTAL ACREAGE, YIELD, and VALUE of ALFALFA.

CROP	DISTRICT	ACREAGE	YIELD	VALUE
			Tons	
A L F A L F A	Santa Maria	8,492	50,952	$662,376.
	Lompoc-Santa Ynez	2,412	14,472	188,136
T O T A L		10,904	65,424	$850,512.

CROP	DISTRICT	KINDS	ACREAGE	YIELD	VALUE
F				Lbs.	
L S		(Misc.)		100,000	
O E	Santa Maria	(Nast.)	1400	300,000	$325,000.
W E		(Sw.Peas)		175,000	
E D	Lompoc	(Sw.Peas)	630	150,000	52,500.
R S		(Misc.)		80,000	50,000.
	T O T A L S		2030	805,000	$427,500.

CROPT	DISTRICT	ACREAGE	YIELD	VALUE
G	Lompoc-		Tons	
R H	Santa Ynez	12,000	15,000	$120,000.
A A				
I Y	Santa Barbara	2,500	3,500	280,000.
N				
	Santa Maria	14,000	17,500	140,000.
	T O T A L S	28,500	36,000	$540,000.

CROP	DISTRICT	ACREAGE	YIELD	VALUE
M			Cwt.	
U	Lompoc	4,539	31,491	$125,964.
S				
T	Santa Maria	200	3,037	12,140.
A				
R				
D	T O T A L S	4,739	34,528	$138,104.

CROP	DISTRICT	ACREAGE	YIELD	VALUE
S B			Tons	
U E	Lompoc	1,483	13,615	$114,727.
G E				
A T	Santa Maria	4,176	18,783	160,584.
R S				
	T O T A L S	5,659	32,398	$275,311.

CROP	DISTRICT	ACREAGE	YIELD	VALUE
BARLEY	Lompoc	3,522	Cwt 35,228	$70,456.
	Santa Maria	5,322	122,405	244,810.
	TOTALS	8,844	157,633	$315,266.

CROP	DISTRICT	ACREAGE	YIELD	VALUE
OATS	Lompoc	974	Cwt. 9747	$24,367.
	Santa Maria	2,354	23,541	58,852.
	TOTALS	3,328	33,288	83,219

CROP	DISTRICT	ACREAGE	YIELD	VALUE
WHEAT	Lompoc	174	Cwt. 1,743	$3,486.
	Santa Maria	2,824	74,071	112,878.
	TOTALS	2,998	75,[illegible]	116,364.

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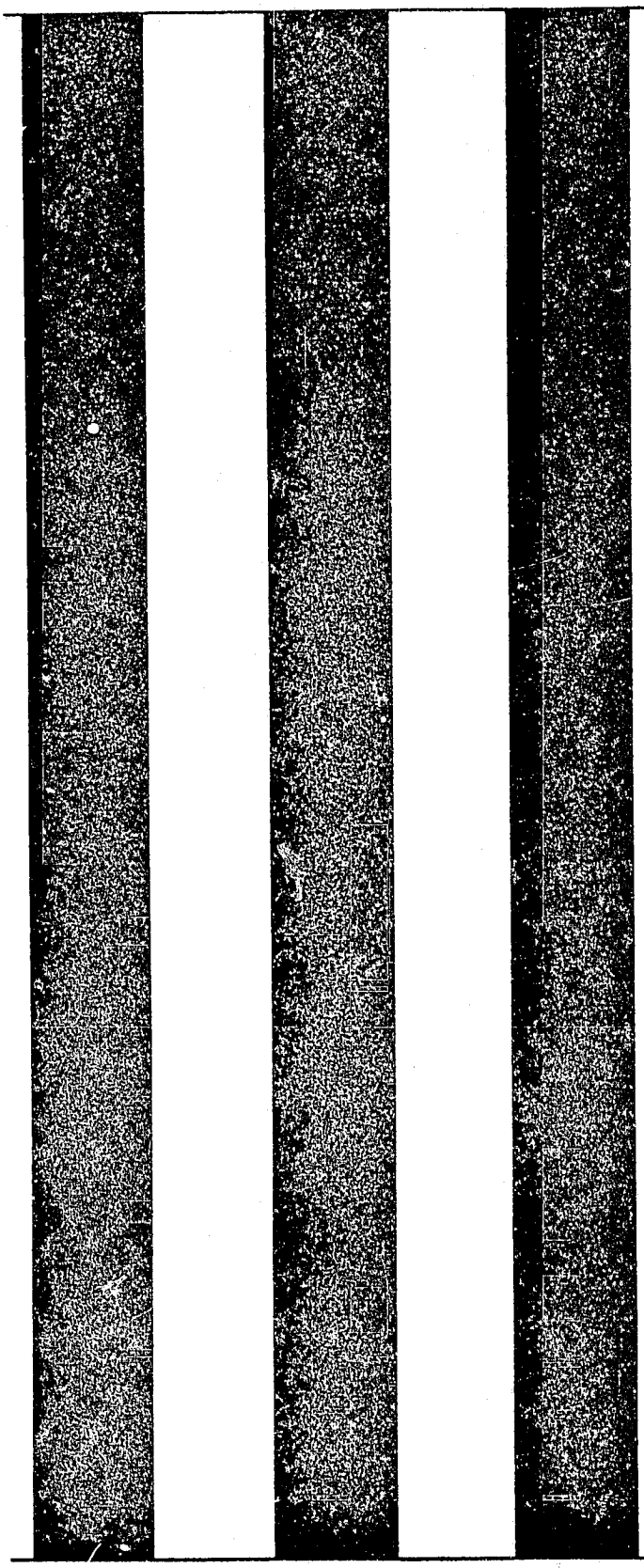
WHEAT	Lompoc	174	Cwt. 1,743	$3,486.
	Santa Maria	2,824	74,071	112,878.
	TOTALS	2,998	75,814	116,364.

VEGETABLE CROPS

1927

DISTRICT	KINDS	ACREAGE	YIELD cars	VALUE (Growers' Ret.)
Santa Maria	Beets	80	18	$3,237.
	Berries	35	30	31,500.
	Cabbage	30	6	1,080.
	Carrots	2690	1767	247,310.
	Cauliflower	1690	913	347,328.
	Celery	80	63	25,492.
	Chicory	66	33	4,118.
	Cucumber	20	6	1,560.
	Lettuce	4820	1842	430,053.
	Mixed Veg.	275	275	59,207.
	Parsley	10	11	1,639.
	Peas	560	86	160,483.
	Spinach	60	55	960.
	Tomatoes	345	95	28,295.
Lompoc	Cabbage	10	2	360.
	Carrots	24	19	2,664.
	Cucumbers	10	3	781.
	Lettuce	276	138	32,312.
	Mixed Veg.	10	5	1,005.
	Peas	200	35	51,409.
	Spinach	6	5	755.
	Tomatoes	180	52	15,750.
Santa Barbara	Green limas	125	39	21,400.
	TOTALS	11,600	5,498	*$1,468,698.

* f.o.b. value $2,937,396.



1929

Cal. Forest - Agriculture - Statistics

AGRICULTURAL CROP REPORT

of

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

COMPILED BY

Eugene S. Kellogg,

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER

January 1, 1930

AGRICULTURAL CROP REPORT

1 9 2 9

Santa Barbara County, California

Many requests are received at the County Agricultural Commissioner's office for figures dealing with the agricultural output of Santa Barbara County. These requests come from government agencies, Chambers of Commerce, transportation companies, banking institutions, farmers' cooperative organizations, marketing agencies and investigators from various institutions throughout the country. The figures found in this report have been secured from various agencies, including the several large warehouses of the county, the railroads and other common carriers, the various agricultural cooperative marketing associations, the University of California Extension Service, the Federal Agricultural Census, various farmers' organizations, packers, shippers and many individuals in close touch with the movement of agricultural commodities.

It is somewhat difficult to arrive at the production figures on many commodities, such as grain and alfalfa hay since a large tonnage remains on farms, but much of this appears in the form of animal industry products shipped later.

While this is a commodity production report, there is a very strong demand for valuation figures. Those shown here are on the basis of what the farmer received, not f.o.b. values. F.o.b. values for many products representing packing charges added to price to grower, would nearly double that which the grower receives. The figures given represent products sold, and in the case of animal industry should not be taken to mean a census of animals in the county.

The acreage of the county has been divided very roughly into three main districts: the Santa Maria, including Guadalupe, Casmalia, Orcutt, Los Alamos and Sisquoc; the Lompoc, including all of the Santa Ynez and Lompoc Valleys and the coast north of Gaviota; the Santa Barbara, including Carpinteria, Montecito, Goleta and the coast south of Gaviota. Allocation of production figures to each district in the case of Animal Industry is estimated. Acreage figures for field crops and vegetables are also estimated.

Eugene S. Kellogg,
County Agricultural Commissioner

AGRICULTURAL CROP REPORT

1929

Santa Barbara County, California

Total Number Farms	1,325
Total Value Agricultural Products	$13,018,578.
Total Acreage	1,683,200
Total Acreage Agricultural Area	775,191
Total Acreage U.S.Forest Reserve Area	754,380
Estimated Total Population	75,000
Estimated Total Population Outside Incorporated Cities	31,500
Assessed Valuation	$126,374,938.

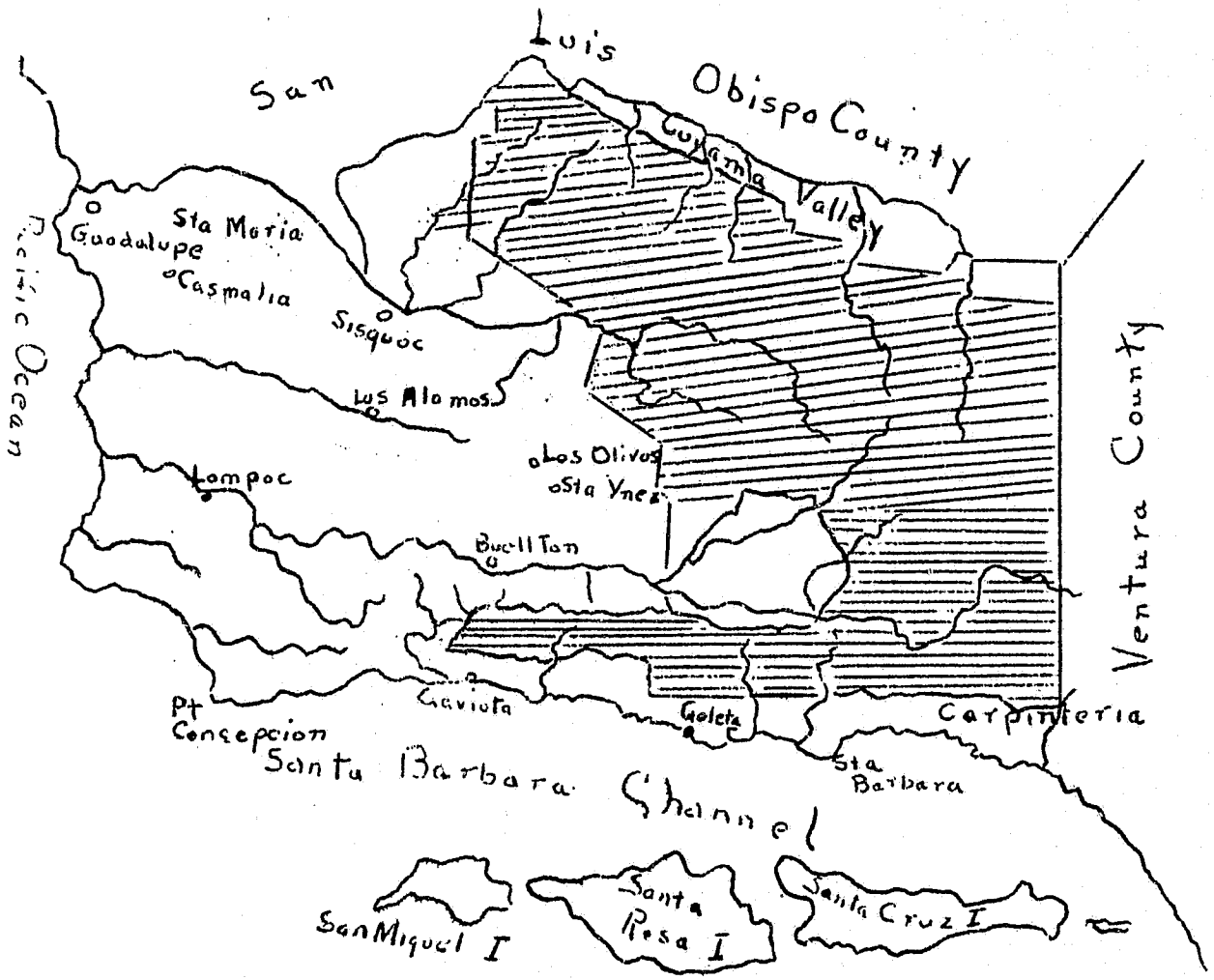
Due to its geographic position Santa Barbara County represents a variety of climatic and soil types. From Point Concepcion, the great continental headland, the coast line runs north in one instance and south in the other, exposing approximately 100 miles of coast line.

Two main streams traverse the county from east to west: the Santa Maria River on the county's north boundary, and the Santa Ynez River to the south of the Santa Maria. These streams have laid down large deltas where vegetable growing and other intensive crops are grown. On the rolling lands general farming and livestock are the chief industries.

On the south is a long, narrow coastal plain with a southern exposure where orchard crops and general farms are found. Citrus and semi-tropic fruits are grown in this area.

The islands off the coast are devoted to the production of livestock.

AGRICULTURAL CROP REPORT
of
SANTA BARBARA COUNTY



OUTLINE MAP OF SANTA BARBARA COUNTY
SHADED AREA SHOWING SANTA BARBARA
NATIONAL FOREST

CROP REPORT

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

1929

CROP	ACREAGE			VALUE		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
Field Crops	114,094	149,061	134,369	$ 4,764,821.	$ 6,442,058.	$ 5,415,598.
Animal Industry	610,500	610,500	610,500	3,514,750.	3,493,925.	3,500,865.
Vegetable Crops	11,600	16,294	22,115	1,468,698.	2,581,325.	1,994,466.
Orchard Crops	7,246	7,419	8,127	2,256,321.	1,690,495.	2,023,149.
Bulbs	- - -	30	80	- - -	42,000.	80,000.
Apiculture	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,215.	6,394.	4,500.
T O T A L S	743,440	783,304	775,191	$12,011,805.	$14,256,197.	$13,018,578.

LOS ALAMOS-GUADALUPE-SANTA MARIA DISTRICT

1929

CROP	ACREAGE	YIELD	VALUE
Animal Industry (Estimate)	215,000	- - -	$1,225,303.
Bulbs	50	6,500,000	50,000.
Field Crops	78,546	- - -	2,717,162.
Vegetables	20,020	10,582 cars	1,730,365.
T O T A L S	313,616	- - -	5,722,830.

CARPINTERIA-GOLETA-SANTA BARBARA DISTRICT

CROP	ACREAGE	YIELD	VALUE
Animal Industry (Estimate)	157,500	- - -	$ 875,216.
Avocados	65	140,000 lbs.	30,800.
Citrus	2,562	267,026 boxes	1,218,149.
Field Crops	11,050	- - -	854,308.
Vegetables	390	42 cars	81,480.
Walnuts	5,500	2212 tons	774,200.
Bulbs	30	4,000,000	30,000.
T O T A L S	177,097	- - -	$3,864,153.

SANTA YNEZ-LOMPOC DISTRICT

CROP	ACREAGE	YIELD	VALUE
Animal Industry (Estimate)	238,000	- - -	$1,400,346.
Apiculture	- - -	18 tons	4,500.
Field Crops	44,773	- - -	1,844,128
Vegetables	1,705	716 cars	182,621.
T O T A L S	284,478	- - -	$3,431,595.

FIELD CROPS

1929

CROP	ACREAGE			YIELD			VALUE		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
Alfalfa	10,904	13,419	9,202	Ton 65,424	Ton 74,514	Ton 55,212	$850,512	$968,681	$990,976.
Barley	8,844	20,763	15,966	Cwt 157,633	Cwt 255,629	Cwt 319,354	315,266	383,443	432,314.
Beans	46,314	69,169	67,774	Cwt 380,252	Cwt 444,924	Cwt 268,655	2,192,792	3,591,565	2,449,734.
Flower Seed	2,030	1,910	2,450	Lbs. 805,000	Lbs 794,500	Lbs 883,800	427,500	453,122	486,500.
Grain Hay	28,500	28,500	27,500	Ton 36,000	Ton 32,400	Ton 35,272	288,000	453,600	445,000.
Mustard	4,739	2,583	3,311	Cwt 34,528	Cwt 18,082	Cwt 23,176	138,104	126,575	173,820.
Oats	3,328	3,293	2,978	Cwt 33,288	Cwt 31,206	Cwt 25,739	83,219	54,710	45,043.
Onions	700	284	297	Cwt 28,844	Cwt 22,238	Cwt 51,369	72,110	66,714	154,107.
Sugar Beets	5,659	4,845	3,047	Ton 32,398	Ton 27,875	Ton 18,284	275,311	236,937	182,840.
Wheat	2,998	4,295	1,844	Cwt 75,814	Cwt 53,357	Cwt 27,632	116,364	106,711	55,264.
TOTALS	114,016	149,061	134,369	- -	- -	- -	4,759,178	6,442,058	5,415,598.

ANIMAL INDUSTRY

1929

	NUMBER			VALUE		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
Beef Cattle	32,750	23,250	23,089	$2,128,750.	$2,034,375.	$1,962,565.
Calves	4,000	3,862	4,740	80,000.	96,550.	97,800.
Hogs	5,000	5,500	5,000	120,000.	121,000.	100,000.
Sheep	6,000	9,000	10,000	48,000.	72,000.	80,000.
Poultry	50,000	50,000	50,000	20,000.	20,000.	20,000.
Eggs	Doz. 500,000	Doz. 500,000	Doz. 500,000	150,000.	150,000.	175,000.
Butter Fat	Lbs. 1,560,000	Lbs. 1,610,000	Lbs. 1,722,500	936,000.	966,000.	1,033,500.
Mules & Horses	200	300	300	16,000.	24,000.	27,000.
Goats	600	1,000	1,000	6,000.	10,000.	5,000.
TOTALS	- -	- -	- -	$3,514,750.	$3,493,925.	$3,500,865.

V E G E T A B L E C R O P

1 9 2 9

K I N D S	ACREAGE			YIELD			VALUE		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
				Cars	Cars	Cars			
Cabbage	40	40	80	8	28	41	$ 1,440.	$ 5,292.	$ 5,622.
Carrots	2,714	4,160	6,960	1,736	2,676	4,319	249,974.	719,488.	210,572.
Cauliflower	1,690	4,535	6,320	913	2,177	2,799	347,328.	710,164.	663,633.
Celery	80	135	380	63	123	202	25,492.	50,445.	62,894.
Chicory	66	70	10	33	37	3	4,118	7,710.	450.
Lettuce	5,096	5,550	5,800	1,980	2,299	2,707	462,365.	727,800.	611,960.
Limas (green)	123	50	120	39	10	25	21,400.	12,000.	37,800.
Mixed Veg. *	285	650	1,340	280	612	959	60,212.	137,271.	197,900.
Mustard Greens	- -	10	5	- -	10	2	- - -	2,280.	150.
Parsley	10	50	20	11	55	12	1,639.	13,450.	1,845.
Peas	760	500	470	121	68	59	211,892.	87,630.	117,820.
Spinach	66	10	40	60	12	20	1,715.	3,345.	2,880.
Tomatoes	525	525	540	147	162	182	44,045.	103,040.	79,440.
Turnips	- -	9	30	- -	9	10	- - -	1,410.	1,500.
T O T A L S	11,455	16,294	22,115	5,391	8,295	11,340	$1,431,620.	$2,581,325.	$1,994,466.

NOTE: Vegetable acreage surveys are made quarterly but total yearly acreage is estimated. Shipments and value are computed weekly - prices figured being those received by the owner.

ORCHARD CROPS

1929

	ACREAGE			YIELD			VALUE		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
Walnuts	5,500	5,500	5,500	Tons 3,338	Tons 1,708	Tons 2,212	$1,134,920.	$683,200.	$774,200.
Citrus	1,698	1,864	2,562	Boxes 287,058	Boxes 368,982	Boxes 267,026	1,096,401.	989,495.	1,218,149.
Avocados	48	55	65	Lbs. 100,000	Lbs. 60,000	Lbs. 140,000	25,000.	22,800	30,800.
TOTAL	7,246	7,419	8,127	- -	- -	- -	$2,256,321	$1,695,495	$2,023,149.

NOTE: Acreage, yield and value are actual.

APICULTURE

	YIELD			VALUE		
APICULTURE (Honey)	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	Tons 40	Tons 36	Tons 18	$7,215.	$6,394.	$4,500.

FIELD CROPS

BEANS

1929

CROP	DISTRICT	KINDS	ACREAGE	YIELD	VALUE
				Cwt.	
	Los Alamos-Santa Maria	Baby Limas	1,754	8,769	$ 83,305.
		Small White	25,850	64,625	500,844.
B		Pinks	8,080	20,200	121,200.
E		Misc.	192	4,777	23,885.
A					
N	Lompoc-Santa Ynez	Small White	10,652	46,718	361,140.
S		Pinks	1,332	3,330	19,980.
		Misc.	547	1,366	6,830.
		Baby Limas	10,739	53,696	510,122.
		Limas	78	390	3,120.
	Santa Barbara	Common Limas	6,500	39,292	471,504.
		Baby Limas	400	2,271	22,710.
		Seed Beans	1,650	23,221	325,094.
TOTALS			67,774	268,655	$2,449,734.

NOTE: Acreage is estimated. Yield and value are actual.

TOTAL ACREAGE, YIELD and VALUE

of Each Variety of Beans.

BEANS	ACREAGE		YIELD		VALUE	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
			Cwt	Cwt		
Pinks	16,608	9,412	85,262	23,530	$ 511,572	$ 141,180
Small White	33,181	36,502	206,196	111,343	1,649,568	861,984
Baby Limas	8,684	12,893	67,822	64,736	542,576	616,137
Common Limas	7,965	6,578	55,702	39,682	557,020	474,624
Seed Beans	1,825	1,650	24,247	23,221	290,964	325,094
Misc.	906	739	5,695	6,143	39,865	30,715
TOTAL	69,169	67,774	444,924	268,655	$3,591,565	$2,449,734

NOTE: Acreage is estimated. Yield and value are actual.

CROP	DISTRICT	ACREAGE	YIELD	VALUE
			Cwt	
ONIONS	Lompoc	239	39,867	$119,601.
	Santa Maria	58	11,502	34,506.
TOTALS		297	51,369	$154,107.

CROP	DISTRICT	KINDS	ACREAGE	YIELD	VALUE
				lbs.	
F L S O E W E E D R S	Santa Maria	(Misc.)	1900	213,800	$387,500.
		(Fast.)		250,000	
		(Sw.Peas)		200,000	
	Lompoc	(Sw.Peas)	550	140,000	99,000.
		(Misc.)		80,000	
	T O T A L S		2450	883,800	$486,500.

CROP	DISTRICT	ACREAGE	YIELD	VALUE
			Tons	
G R H A A I Y N	Lompoc-Santa Ynez	10,000.	10,000	$140,000.
	Santa Barbara	2,500.	2,500	35,000.
	Santa Maria	15,000.	22,772	270,000.
	T O T A L S	27,500	35,272	$445,000.

CROP	DISTRICT	ACREAGE	YIELD	VALUE
			Cwt.	
M U S T A R D	Lompoc	3,311	23,176	$173,820.
	T O T A L S	3,311	23,176	$173,820.

CROP	DISTRICT	ACREAGE	YIELD	VALUE
			Tons	
S U B G E A E R T S	Lompoc	2,231	13,387	$133,870.
	Santa Maria	816	4,897	48,970.
	T O T A L S	3,047	18,284	$182,840.

CROP	DISTRICT	ACREAGE	YIELD	VALUE
			Cwt.	
BARLEY	Lompoc-Santa Ynez	2,052	41,056	$ 42,698.
	Santa Maria	13,914	278,298	389,616.
	TOTALS	15,966	319,354	$ 432,314.

CROP	DISTRICT	ACREAGE	YIELD	VALUE
			Cwt.	
OATS	Lompoc-Santa Ynez	950	14,237	$24,915.
	Santa Maria	2,028	11,502	20,128.
	TOTALS	2,978	25,739	$45,043.

CROP	DISTRICT	ACREAGE	YIELD	VALUE
			Cwt.	
WHEAT	Lompoc-Santa Ynez	180	2,688	$ 5,376.
	Santa Maria	1,664	24,944	49,888.
	TOTALS	1,844	27,632	$55,264.

CROP	DISTRICT	ACREAGE	YIELD	VALUE
			Tons	
ALFALFA	Santa Maria	7,290	43,740	$787,320.
	Lompoc-Santa Ynez	1,912	11,472	203,656.
	TOTALS	9,202	55,212	$990,976.

VEGETABLE CROPS

1929

DISTRICT	KINDS	ACREAGE	YIELD cars	VALUE (Growers' ret.)
Santa Maria	Cabbage	80	41	$ 5,622.
	Carrots	6,860	4,254	203,572.
	Cauliflower	5,820	2,598	614,162.
	Celery	150	80	22,569.
	Chicory	10	3	450.
	Lettuce	5,220	2,512	559,310.
	Mixed Veg.	1,220	888	185,140.
	Parsley	20	12	1,845.
	Peas	200	42	74,140.
	Spinach	20	6	825.
	Tomatoes	400	139	61,650.
	Turnips	20	7	1,080.
	Total	20,020	10,582	$1,730,365
Lompoc	Celery	230	122	40,325.
	Carrots	100	65	7,000.
	Cauliflower	500	201	49,471.
	Lettuce	580	195	52,650.
	Mixed Veg.	120	71	12,760.
	Mustard Greens	5	2	150.
	Spinach	20	14	2,055.
	Tomatoes	140	43	17,790.
	Turnips	10	3	420.
	Total	1,705	716	182,621.
Santa Barbara	Green limas	120	25	37,800.
	Peas	270	17	43,680.
	Total	390	42	81,480.
TOTALS		22,115	11,340	$1,994,466

ORCHARD CROPS

1929

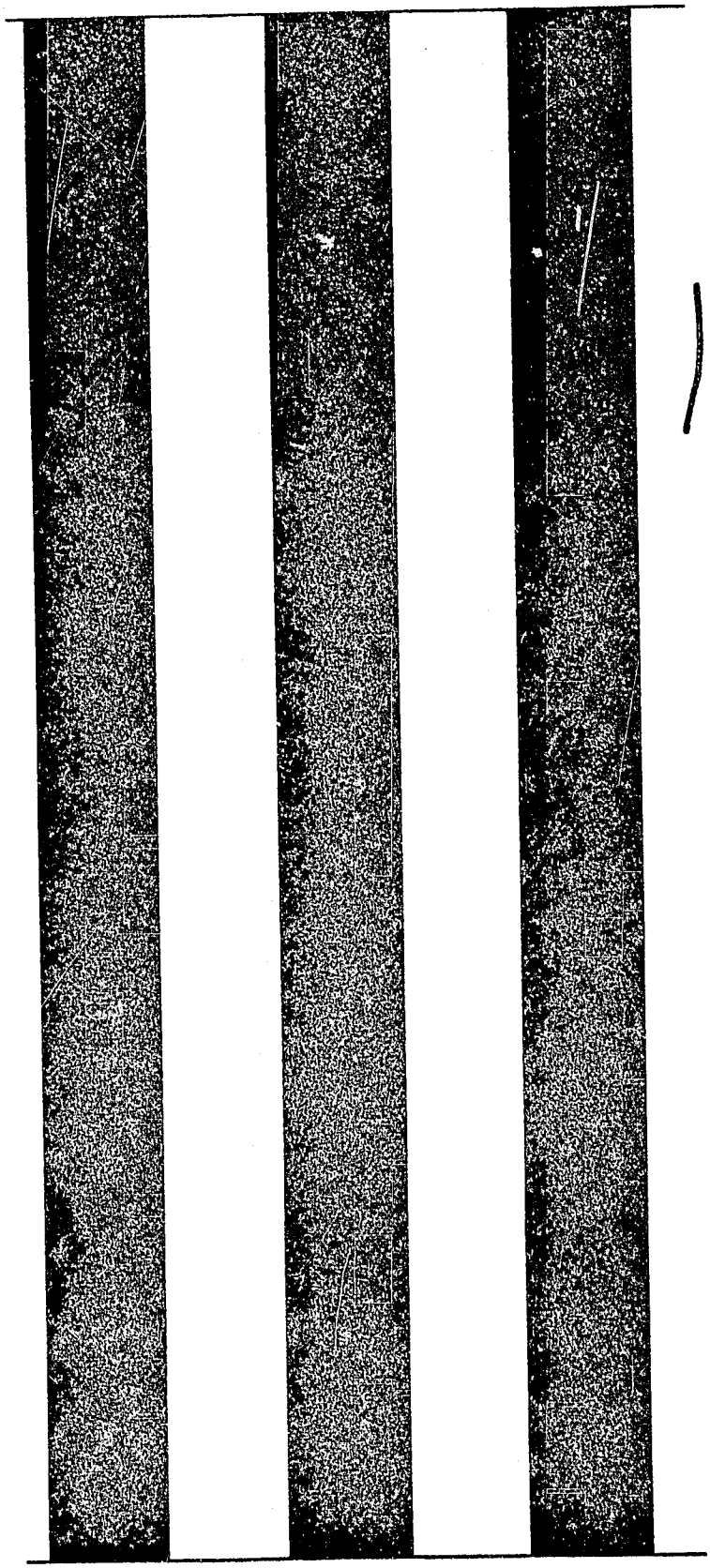
DISTRICT	KINDS	ACREAGE	YIELD	VALUE (To grower)
			Tons	
Santa Barbara	Walnuts	5,500	2,212	$ 774,200.
			Boxes	
Santa Barbara	Lemons	2,146	244,526	$1,176,955.
	Oranges	406	21,292	38,697.
	Grapefruit	10	1,208	2,497.
TOTALS (Citrus)		2,562	267,026	$1,218,149.
			Lbs.	
Santa Barbara	Avocados	65	140,000	$ 30,800.
TOTALS (All Orchard Crops)		8,127	- - -	$2,023,149.

APICULTURE

CROP	YIELD	VALUE
Honey	18 Tons	$4,500.
TOTAL	18,Tons	$4,500.

BULBS

CROP	ACRES	YIELD	VALUE
Bulbs	80	10,500,000	$80,000.



1930

California. Agricultural Statistics

Cop 2

AGRICULTURAL CROP REPORT

of

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

COMPILED BY

Eugene S. Kellogg,

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER

January 1, 1931

AGRICULTURAL CROP REPORT

1930

Santa Barbara County, California

Many requests are received at the County Agricultural Commissioner's office for figures dealing with the agricultural output of Santa Barbara County. These requests come from government agencies, Chambers of Commerce, transportation companies, banking institutions, farmers' cooperative organizations, marketing agencies and investigators from various institutions throughout the country. The figures found in this report have been secured from various agencies, including the several large warehouses of the county, the railroads and other common carriers, the various agricultural cooperative marketing associations, the University of California Extension Service, the Federal Agricultural Census, various farmers' organizations, packers, shippers and many individuals in close touch with the movement of agricultural commodities.

It is somewhat difficult to arrive at the production figures on many commodities, such as grain and alfalfa hay since a large tonnage remains on farms, but much of this appears in the form of animal industry products shipped later.

While this is a commodity production report, there is a very strong demand for valuation figures. Those shown here are on an f.o.b. basis, not what the farmer received. The figures given represent products sold, and in the case of animal industry should not be taken to mean a census of animals in the county.

The acreage of the county has been divided very roughly into three main districts: The Santa Maria, including Guadalupe, Casmalia, Orcutt, Los Alamos and Sisquoc; the Lompoc, including all of the Santa Ynez and Lompoc Valleys and the coast north of Gaviota; the Santa Barbara, including Carpinteria, Montecito, Goleta and the coast south of Gaviota. Allocation of production figures to each district in the case of Animal Industry is estimated. Acreage figures for field crops and vegetables are also estimated.

Eugene S. Kellogg,
County Agricultural Commissioner

AGRICULTURAL CROP REPORT

1930

Santa Barbara County, California

Total Number Farms	1,414
Total Value Agricultural Products	$17,116,151.
Total Acreage	1,683,200
Total Acreage U.S.Forest Reserve Area	754,380
Total Acreage Agricultural Area	775,191
Estimated Total Population	65,075
Estimated Total Population Outside Incorporated Cities	21,552
Estimated Value Petroleum Products	$15,763,000.
Estimated Value Other Mineral Products	$ 1,000,000.
Assessed Valuation (including operative property)	$160,000,000.

Due to its geographic position Santa Barbara County represents a variety of climatic and soil types. From Point Concepcion, the great continental headland, the coast line runs north in one instance and south in the other, exposing approximately 100 miles of coast line.

Two main streams traverse the county from east to west: the Santa Maria River on the county's north boundary, and the Santa Ynez River to the south of the Santa Maria. These streams have laid down large deltas where vegetable growing and other intensive crops are grown. On the rolling lands general farming and livestock are the chief industries.

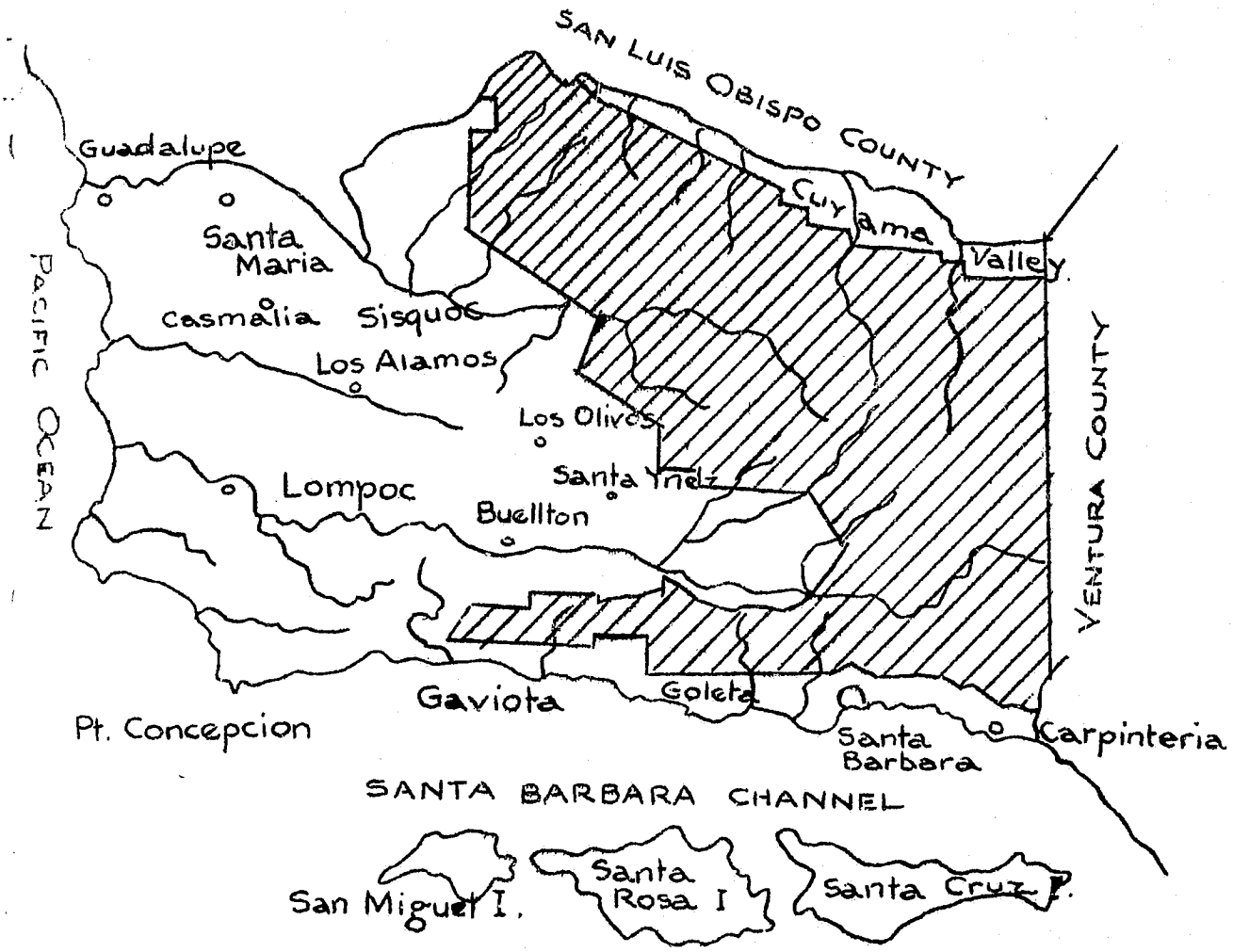
On the south is a long, narrow coastal plain with a southern exposure where orchard crops and general farms are found. Citrus and semi-tropic fruits are grown in this area.

The islands off the coast are devoted to the production of livestock.

AGRICULTURAL CROP REPORT

of

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY



OUTLINE MAP OF SANTA BARBARA COUNTY
SHADED AREA SHOWING SANTA BARLARA
NATIONAL FOREST

CROP REPORT

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

1930

CROP	ACREAGE			VALUE		
	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930
Field Crops	149,061	134,369	146,663	$ 6,442,058.	$ 5,415,598.	$ 4,906,434.
Animal Industry	610,500	610,500	610,500	3,493,925.	3,500,865.	3,119,160.
Vegetable Crops	16,294	22,115	20,164	4,690,054.	5,886,823.	6,787,140.
Orchard Crops	7,419	8,127	8,272	2,035,495.	2,273,149.	2,251,417.
Bulbs	30	80	85	42,000.	80,000.	47,000.
Apiculture	--	--	--	6,394.	4,500.	5,000.
TOTALS	783,304	775,191	785,684	$16,709,926.	$17,160,935.	$17,116,151.

LOS ALAMOS-GUADALUPE-SANTA MARIA DISTRICT

1930

CROP	ACREAGE	YIELD	VALUE
Animal Industry (Estimate 40%)	244,200	- - -	$1,247,664.
Bulbs	50	600,000	5,000.
Field Crops	66,108	- - -	1,794,749.
Vegetables	18,476	Cars 12,189	6,502,080.
T O T A L S	328,834	- - -	$9,549,493.

CARPINTERIA-GOLETA-SANTA BARBARA DISTRICT

CROP	ACREAGE	YIELD	VALUE
Animal Industry (Estimate 14%)	85,470	- - -	$ 436,682.
Avocados	70	Lbs. 34,600	12,283.
Citrus	2,702	Boxes 311,838	1,629,294.
Field Crops	12,990	- - -	1,010,065.
Vegetables	173	Cars 29	50,800.
Walnuts	5,500	Tons 1,584	609,840.
Bulbs	35	5,000,000	42,000.
T O T A L S	106,940	- - -	$3,790,964.

SANTA YNEZ - LOMPOC DISTRICT

CROP	ACREAGE	YIELD	VALUE
Animal Industry (Estimate 46%)	280,830	- - -	$1,434,814.
Apiculture	- - -	Tons 30	5,000.
Field Crops	67,565	- - -	2,101,620.
Vegetables	1,515	Cars 452	234,260.
T O T A L S	349,910	- - -	$3,775,694.

FIELD CROPS

1930

CROP	ACREAGE			YIELD			VALUE		
	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930
Alfalfa	13,419	9,202	8,232	74,514 Ton	55,212 Ton	45,276 Ton	$ 968,681.	$ 990,976.	$ 679,140.
Barley	20,763	15,966	9,832	255,629 Cwt.	319,354 Cwt.	177,198 Cwt.	383,443	432,314.	169.352.
Beans	69,169	67,774	88,319	444,924 Lbs.	268,655 Lbs.	356,358 Lbs.	3,591,565.	2,449,734.	2,251,090.
Flower Seed	1,910	2,450	2,675	794,500 Ton	883,800 Ton	1,215,000 Ton	453,122.	486,500.	795,000.
Grain Hay	28,500	27,500	24,375	32,400 Cwt.	35,272 Cwt.	35,347 Cwt.	453,600.	445,000.	494,858.
Mustard	2,583	3,311	3,341	18,082 Cwt.	23,176 Cwt.	23,387 Cwt.	126,575.	173,820.	163,709.
Oats	3,293	2,978	6,975	31,206 Cwt.	25,739 Cwt.	83,704 Cwt.	54,710.	45,043.	87,889.
Onions	284	297	162	22,238 Ton	51,369 Ton	25,944 Ton	66,714.	154,107.	42,494.
Sugar Beets	4,845	3,047	1,840	27,875 Cwt.	18,284 Cwt.	22,500 Cwt.	236,937.	182,840.	202,385.
Wheat	4,295	1,844	912	53,357	27,632	13,678	106,711.	55,264.	20,517.
TOTALS	149,061	134,369	146,663	- -	- -	- -	$6,442,058.	$5,415,598.	$4,906,434.

ANIMAL INDUSTRY

1930

	NUMBER			VALUE		
	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930
Beef Cattle	23,250	23,089	29,613	$2,034,375.	$1,962,565.	$1,776,780.
Calves	3,862	4,740	10,674	96,550.	97,800.	213,480.
Hogs	5,500	5,000	5,000	121,000.	100,000.	100,000.
Sheep	9,000	10,000	11,000	72,000.	80,000.	60,000.
Poultry	50,000 Doz.	50,000 Doz.	40,000 Doz.	20,000.	20,000.	12,000.
Eggs	500,000 Lbs.	500,000 Lbs.	500,000 Lbs.	150,000.	175,000.	90,000.
Butter Fat	1,610,000	1,722,500	1,806,500	966,000.	1,033,500.	843,900.
Mules & Horses	300	300	300	24,000.	27,000.	18,000.
Goats	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,000.	5,000.	5,000.
TOTALS	- -	- -	- -	$3,493,925.	$3,500,865.	$3,119,160.

ORCHARD CROPS

1930

	ACREAGE			YIELD			VALUE		
	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930
Walnuts	5,500	5,500	5,500	Tons 1,708	Tons 2,212	Tons 1,584	$ 683,200.	$ 774,200.	$ 609,840.
Citrus	1,864	2,562	2,702	Boxes 369,982	Boxes 267,026	Boxes 311,838	1,329,495.	1,168,149.	1,629,294.
Avocados	55	65	70	Lbs. 60,000	Lbs. 140,000	Lbs. 34,600	22,800.	30,800.	12,283.
TOTAL	7,419	8,127	8,272	- -	- -	- -	$2,035,495.	$2,273,149.	$2,251,417.

APICULTURE

	YIELD			VALUE		
	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930
APICULTURE (Honey)	Tons 36	Tons 18	Tons 30	$6,394.	$4,500.	$5,000.

VEGETABLE CROP

1930

KINDS	ACREAGE		YIELD		VALUE	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
Anise	- -	40	- -	49	$ - -	$ 19,338.
Bell Peppers	- -	265	- -	109	- -	47,260.
Broccoli	- -	96	- -	60	- -	34,320.
Cabbage	80	135	41	90	9,225.	44,756.
Carrots	6,960	5,136	4,319	4,696	2,043,879.	2,550,450.
Cauliflower	6,320	4,912	2,799	2,878	1,244,150.	1,328,129.
Celery	380	112	202	186	103,498.	78,094.
Chicory	10	16	3	13	1,350.	4,605.
Lettuce	5,800	4,616	2,707	2,693	1,627,290.	1,503,200.
Limas (Green)	120	113	25	24	37,800.	42,800.
Mixed Veg.	1,375	1,648	971	1,206	537,340.	705,536.
Parsley	20	12	12	18	6,120.	9,930.
Peas	470	1,995	59	109	124,100.	123,817.
Spinach	40	28	20	19	8,670.	7,925.
Tomatoes	540	1,040	182	520	143,410.	286,980.
TOTALS	22,115	20,164	11,340	12,670	$5,886,823.	$6,787,140.

NOTE: Vegetable acreage surveys are made quarterly, but total yearly acreage is estimated. Prices figured are f.o.b.

ERRATA: Page 13

The value of flower seeds for the Santa Maria District should be increased by $25,000., and the value of sugar beets for the Santa Maria District increased by $39,465.

F I E L D C R O P S

B E A N S

1930

CROP	DISTRICT	KINDS	ACREAGE	YIELD	VALUE
				Cwt.	
	Los Alamos-Santa Maria	Baby Limas	4,637	23,186	$ 121,726
		Small Whites	21,892	54,776	265,664.
		Pinks	5,014	12,533	46,999.
B		Misc.	334	834	3,336.
E	Lompoc-Santa Ynez	Small Whites	10,800	37,000	179,450.
A		Pinks	16,333	47,000	176,250.
N		Misc.	707	1,840	7,800.
S		Baby Limas	17,600	88,000	462,000.
		Limas	512	2,560	12,800.
	Santa Barbara	Common Limas	5,660	45,292	539,690.
		Baby Limas	150	1,468	7,340.
		Seed Beans	4,680	41,869	628,035.
	T O T A L S		88,319	356,358	$2,251,090.

NOTE: Acreage is estimated. Yield and value are actual.

TOTAL ACREAGE, YIELD AND VALUE

of Each Variety of Beans.

BEANS	ACREAGE		YIELD		VALUE	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
			Cwt.	Cwt.		
Pinks	9,412	21,347	23,530	59,533	$ 141,180.	$ 223,249.
Small Whites	36,502	32,692	111,343	91,776	861,984.	445,114.
Baby Limas	12,993	22,387	64,736	112,354	616,137.	591,066
Common Limas	6,578	6,172	39,682	47,852	474,624.	352,490.
Seed Beans	1,650	4,680	23,221	41,869	325,094	628,035.
Misc.	739	1,041	6,143	2,674	30,715	11,136.
TOTAL	67,774	88,319	268,655	356,358	$2,449,734.	$2,251,090.

NOTE: Acreage is estimated. Yield and value are actual.

CROP	DISTRICT	ACREAGE	YIELD	VALUE
ONIONS	Lompoc	115	16,550	$33,100.
	Santa Maria	47	9,394	9,394.
	TOTALS	162	25,944	$42,494.

CROP	DISTRICT	KINDS	ACREAGE	YIELD	VALUE
				Lbs.	
F	Santa Maria	(Misc.)		175,000	
L		(Nast.)	1,600	250,000	$365,000.
S		(Sw. Peas)		200,000	
O E					
W E	Lompoc	(Sw.Peas)	425	330,000	170,000.
E D		(Misc.)	650	260,000	260,000.
R S					
	T O T A L S		2,675	1,215,000	$795,000.

CROP	DISTRICT	ACREAGE	YIELD	VALUE
			Tons	
G	Lompoc-Santa Ynez	10,000	15,000	$210,000.
R H				
A A	Santa Barbara	2,500	2,500	35,000.
I Y				
N	Santa Maria	11,875	17,847	249,858.
	T O T A L S	24,375	35,347	$494,858.

CROP	DISTRICT	ACREAGE	YIELD	VALUE
			Cwt.	
M U S T A R D	Lompoc	3,341	23,387	$163,709.
	T O T A L S	3,341	23,387	$163,709.

CROP	DISTRICT	ACREAGE	YIELD	VALUE
			Tons	
S U B G E A E R T S	Lompoc	1,200	19,800	$198,000.
	Santa Maria	640	2,700	4,385.
	T O T A L S	1,840	22,500	$202,385.

VEGETABLE CROPS

1930

DISTRICT	KINDS	ACREAGE	YIELD	VALUE
			Cars	f.o.b.
GUADALUPE-SANTA MARIA	Anise	40	49	$ 19,338.
	Bell Peppers	250	103	44,694.
	Broccoli	96	60	34,320.
	Cabbage	125	83	43,076.
	Carrots	5,053	4,620	2,509,815.
	Cauliflower	4,782.	2,802	1,292,727.
	Celery	68	113	52,036.
	Chicory	16	13	4,605.
	Lettuce	4,536	2,646	1,477,445.
	Mixed Veg.	1,540	1,125	672,846.
	Parsley	12	18	9,930.
	Peas	950	51	63,998.
	Spinach	12	8	3,200.
	Tomatoes	996	498	274,050.
	Total	18,476	12,189	$6,502,080.
			Cars	
LOMPOC	Bell Peppers	15	6	$ 2,566.
	Cabbage	10	7	1,680.
	Carrots	83	76	40,635.
	Cauliflower	130	76	35,402.
	Celery	44	73	26,058.
	Lettuce	80	47	25,755.
	Mixed Veg.	108	81	32,690.
	Peas	985	53	51,819.
	Spinach	16	11	4,725.
	Tomatoes	44	22	12,930.
	Total	1,515	452	$ 234,260.
			Cars	
SANTA BARBARA	Green Limas	113	24	$ 42,800.
	Peas	60	5	8,000.
	Total	173	29	$ 50,800.
TOTALS		20,164	12,670	6,787,140.

NOTE: Actual survey of acreage taken quarterly shows that an average of 28% of acreage credited above to Santa Maria-Guadalupe originated in Oso Flaco, San Luis Obispo County, but was packed in Santa Barbara County.

CROP	DISTRICT	ACREAGE	YIELD	VALUE
			Cwt.	
B A R L E Y	Lompoc-Santa Ynez	1,115	20,286	$ 20,286.
	Santa Maria	8,717	156,912	149,066.
	T O T A L S	9,832	177,198	$169,352.

CROP	DISTRICT	ACREAGE	YIELD	VALUE
			Cwt.	
O A T S	Lompoc-Santa Ynez	2,600	31,195	$ 32,755.
	Santa Maria	4,375	52,509	55,134.
	T O T A L S	6,975	83,704	$ 87,889.

CROP	DISTRICT	ACREAGE	YIELD	VALUE
			Cwt.	
W H E A T	Lompoc-Santa Ynez	55	820	$ 1,230.
	Santa Maria	857	12,858	19,287.
	T O T A L S	912	13,678	$ 20,517.

CROP	DISTRICT	ACREAGE	YIELD	VALUE
			Tons	
A L F A L F A	Lompoc-Santa Ynez	2,112	11,616	$174,24[illegible]
	Santa Maria	6,120	33,660	504,900.
	T O T A L S	8,232	45,276	$679,140.

√ California Agriculture Statistics

Santa Barbara crop report. Jan 1 1931

ORCHARD CROPS

1930

DISTRICT	KINDS	ACREAGE	YIELD	VALUE
Santa Barbara	Walnuts	5,500	Tons 1,584	$ 609,840.
Santa Barbara	Lemons	2,226	Boxes 292,051	$1,556,053.
	Oranges	466	17,938	69,953.
	Grapefruit	10	1,849	3,288.
TOTALS (Citrus)		2,702	311,838	$1,629,294.
Santa Barbara	Avocados	70	Lbs. 34,600	12,283.
TOTALS (All Orchard Crops)		8,272	---	$2,251,417.

APICULTURE

CROP	YIELD	VALUE
Honey	30 Tons	$5,000.
TOTAL	30 Tons	$5,000.

BULBS

CROP	ACRES	YIELD	VALUE
BULBS	85	5,600,000	$47,000.