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California Department of Food and Agriculture

Agricultural Commissioners' Crop Reports

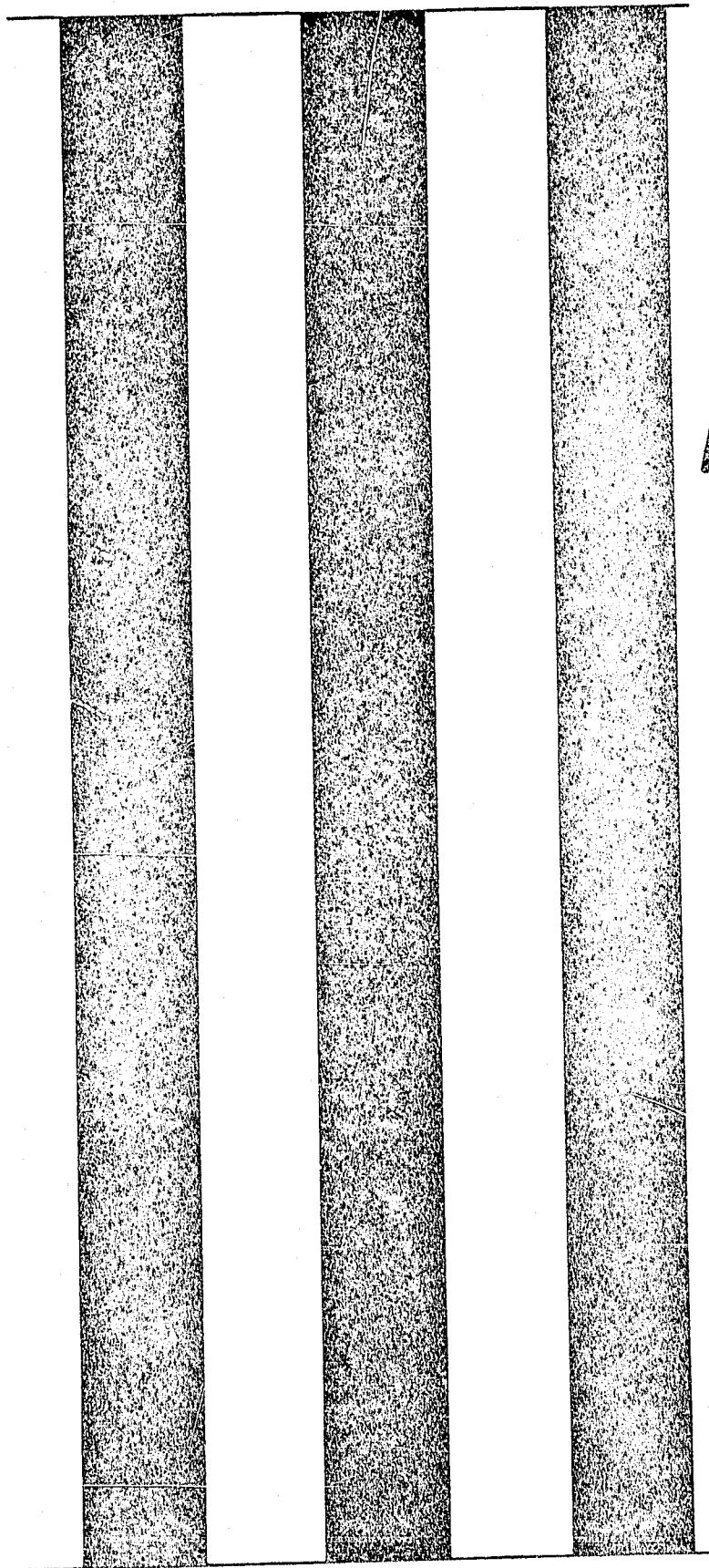
# Ventura County

1942-1947

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

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

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



1942

VENTURA COUNTY  
ANNUAL CROP REPORT  
1942

VENTURA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
815 Santa Barbara Street  
Santa Paula, California

Romain Young, Agricultural Commissioner

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**VENTURA COUNTY**  
**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

PHONE 258

ROMAIN YOUNG  
COMMISSIONER

LEWIS BROCK, DEPUTY

AGRICULTURAL BUILDING  
SANTA BARBARA AND EIGHTH STREETS  
SANTA PAULA, CALIFORNIA

VENTURA COUNTY  
ANNUAL CROP AND ACREAGE REPORT

1942

As provided by Section 65.5 of the Agricultural Code of California, I am herewith submitting the Annual Crop Report for Ventura County for the year of 1942.

In the compilation of figures and data pertaining to our varied agricultural crops we are indebted to many organizations and individuals for their generous cooperation.

While the total agricultural income for the county this year is considerably in excess of that of last year and in fact any year in the history of the county, these figures do not necessarily reflect an added profit to our farmers and ranchers. The overall cost of production has risen to such a level that in many instances profits were less than in former years. In many cases farming enterprises are actually being carried on at a loss.

The returns submitted indicate gross return on agricultural production and do not represent returns to the grower. The value of all crops are F.O.B. prices, and include cost of picking, packing, hauling and preparing for market.

Some of the difficulties and perplexities which are confronting our farmers are shortages and uncertainties of labor as well as wage scales incommensurate with the price levels of the commodities raised. Added to these are shortages of farm machinery and repair parts, fertilizer and manifold complications arising from tire and gasoline rationing besides innumerable priority requirements.

However, in spite of these difficulties our farmers can be depended upon to patriotically meet their problems in so far as it is humanly possible in the full realization that the production of adequate supplies of food and fiber is one of the first line of entrenchments in the carrying out of the war effort and the successful prosecution of the war.

RY:SC

*Romain Young*  
AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER

1942

## VENTURA COUNTY CROP REPORT

Compiled by

ROMAIN YOUNG

<u>PRODUCTS</u>	<u>TONNAGE</u>	<u>VALUE F. O. B.</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u>
APRICOTS			
Dried	1,600 Tons	575,000.00	4,270
Pits	325 Tons	3,200.00	
Green	400 Tons	32,000.00	
		<u>610,200.00</u>	
ALMONDS			
Nuts	5 Tons	3,800.00	225
Meats	25 Tons	29,000.00	
		<u>32,800.00</u>	
AVOCADOS	1,468,990 Lbs.	73,511.00	231
BEANS			
Limas	623,800 Bags	4,314,400.00	43,000
Baby Limas	1,170 Bags	10,043.00	125
Seed Beans	44,790 Bags	537,564.00	2,084
Garbanzos	5,264 Bags	27,656.00	528
Misc. Varieties	2,040 Bags	10,694.00	170
Blackeyes	43,505 Bags	239,277.00	5,000
		<u>5,659,669.00</u>	<u>50,907</u>
CITRUS			
LEMONS			
Pkd. Bxs.	2,129,970 Bxs.	7,667,692.00	19,004
Loose Bxs.	214,004 Bxs.	385,207.00	
By-Products	37,773 Tons	649,912.00	
VALENCIAS			
Pkd. Bxs.	2,061,693 Bx.	7,120,074.00	16,352
Loose Bxs.	409,984 Bxs.	893,765.00	
By-Products	10,177 Tons	270,816.00	
NAVELS			
Pkd. Bxs.	299,625 Bxs.	563,295.00	1,729
Loose Bxs.	83,204 Bxs.	85,700.00	
By-Products	1,793 Tons	44,920.00	
GRAPEFRUIT			
Pkd. Bxs.	52,735 Bxs.	156,622.00	385
Loose Bxs.	16,344 Bxs.	20,103.00	
LIMES	91,397 Lbs.	3,655.00	43
MISC. CITRUS	36 Tons	3,329.00	15
		<u>18,065,290.00</u>	<u>37,508</u>
GRAPES	338 Tons	13,160.00	349
GRAIN			
Wheat	15,259 Bags	26,993.00	1,017
Barley	211,703 Bags	275,214.00	11,761
Oats	14,643 Bags	19,035.00	813
		<u>321,242.00</u>	<u>13,591</u>

<u>PRODUCTS</u>	<u>TONNAGE</u>	<u>VALUE F.O.B.</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u>
<b>HAY</b>			
Alfalfa	26,145 Tons	444,473.00	5,229
Barley	4,558 Tons	82,045.00	4,558
Oat	7,315 Tons	144,700.00	7,615
Bean Straw	5,000 Tons	50,000.00	
		<u>721,218.00</u>	<u>17,402</u>
<b>SUGAR BEETS</b>	52,476 Tons	107,175.00	4,804
<b>MISC. FRUITS</b>			
Apples	352 Tons	18,000.00	72
Peaches	44 Tons	3,100.00	46
Pears	11,000 Lugs	9,800.00	76
Plums & Brunes	1 Ton	100.00	
Strawberries	1,700 Flats	2,000.00	4
Other Berries	8,000 Flats	4,800.00	6
		<u>37,800.00</u>	<u>204</u>
<b>WALNUTS</b>			
	10,571 Tons	3,366,050.00	20,918
Culls	1,841 Tons	357,000.00	
		<u>3,723,050.00</u>	
<b>VEGETABLES</b>			
Beans, Green Lima	579,200 Lbs.	21,818.00	81
Cabbage	30,000 Crates	60,000.00	200
Carrots	142,370 Crates	402,132.00	500
Cauliflower	261,250 Crates	326,562.00	550
Celery	46,273 Crates	154,584.00	36
Chicory	1,690 Crates	8,647.00	10
Cucumbers	535 Tons	13,375.00	25
Lettuce	72,472 Crates	214,950.00	330
Onions	1,200 Sacks	1,800.00	5
Parsley	4,550 Crates	6,827.00	9
Peppers, Green Chili	1,990 Tons	69,350.00	225
Peppers, Dry Chili	1,012,500 Lbs.	202,500.00	425
Peppers, Pimientos	1,625 Tons	73,125.00	350
Squash	247 Tons	12,357.00	
Tomatoes	4,881 Tons	100,365.00	
Tomatoes	258,242 Lugs	477,939.00	2,400
Tomatoes	134,624 Lugs	148,086.00	
Mushrooms	50,000 Lbs.	12,500.00	
Misc. Vegetables	38 Tons	4,235.00	
		<u>2,308,520.00</u>	<u>5,146</u>
<b>NURSERY STOCK</b>			
Citrus	39,250 Seedlings	688.00	
Citrus	139,542 Trees	104,506.00	
Avocado	5,251 Trees	8,250.00	
Avocado	12,000 Seeds	480.00	
Walnuts	1,992 Trees	2,244.00	
Misc. Vegts.	48,560 Flats	29,810.00	
Ornamental Plants	81,012 Plants	14,365.00	
Bedding plants	3,900 Flats	3,900.00	
Bulbs	3,001,000	105,000.00	
Flower Seed	1,215 Lbs.	1,320.00	
Cut Flowers	700,450	17,511.00	
Vegt. Seed	24,647 Lbs.	54,028.00	
		<u>322,182.00</u>	

<u>PRODUCTS</u>	<u>TONNAGE</u>	<u>VALUE F.O.B.</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u>
<b>BEF. PRODUCTS</b>			
Honey	520 Tons	124,800.00	
Wax	7 Tons	5,600.00	
		<u>130,400.00</u>	
<b>EGGS</b>			
	1,334,587 Dozens	477,114.00	
<b>POULTRY</b>			
Meat	201,688 Lbs.	64,039.00	
Baby Chicks	310,000	38,750.00	
Turkeys	1,790,000 Lbs.	537,000.00	
		<u>639,789.00</u>	
<b>LIVESTOCK</b>			
Rabbits	212,020 Lbs.	36,045.00	
Rabbit Fur	3,922 Lbs.	4,118.00	
Beef Cattle	17,000 Head	1,309,000.00	
Hogs	11,406 Head	296,058.00	
Lambs	5,585 Head	75,397.00	
		<u>1,720,618.00</u>	
<b>MILK</b>			
Average daily production	8,404 gallons	815,527.00	

GRAND TOTAL \$35,691,955.00



1943

# ANNUAL REPORT

## AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER



COUNTY OF VENTURA

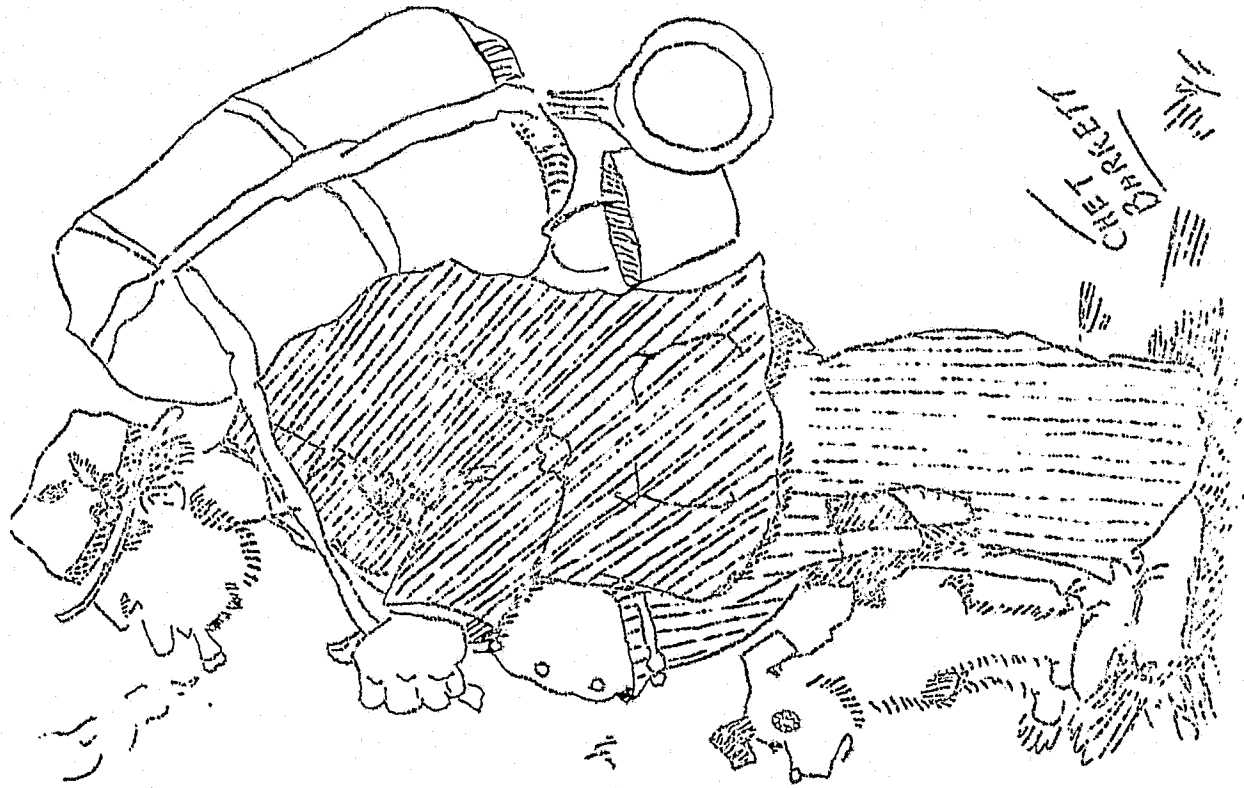


1943



ROMAIN YOUNG

WARNING TO ALL  
THE LAW PROHIBITS ENTRY OF  
ALL CARRIERS OF INSECTS  
INTO YENTURA COUNTY—  
INSPECTION REQUIRED  
VIOLATORS WILL BE  
PROSECUTED



HERE  
WE GO AGAIN

DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL

Commissioner.....Romain Young  
Deputy Commissioner.....Lewis Brook  
Standardization Supervisor.....Chester Barrett  
Apiary Inspector.....Roy Marks  
Account Clerk.....Shirley Carter  
Stenographer Clerk.....Visna Ireland

DISTRICT INSPECTORS

John Schall.....Santa Paula  
Joe E. Taylor.....Santa Paula  
Fred Lewis.....Ojai  
Albert Bicker.....Ventura  
Verner Holmer.....Ventura  
Walter Dunning.....Oxnard  
Paul Travis.....Camarillo  
I. L. Clements.....Moorpark-Simi  
V. A. Casner.....Fillmore-Piru  
Sidney Peyton.....Bardsdale

RODENT AND WEED INSPECTORS

Chas. Burleson.....Santa Paula  
Oxnard  
Floyd Ward.....Fillmore  
Piru  
Dan Fraser.....Ventura  
Ojai  
Bruce Burns.....Moorpark-Simi  
Camarillo

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## PREFACE

The year, 1943, has offered a challenge to the Commissioner and his staff to give more and better service to the agriculture of this county. We, in the department, hope and trust that we have met this greater need and opportunity with honest and intelligent effort. Besides the regular functions prescribed by law and the provisions of the Agricultural Code, the needs dictated by the present emergency have drawn us into many extra curricular activities. Into this latter category have fallen our continued activity in connection with the Agricultural Resources and Production Committee of the County Defense Council, as well as being active in participating in the work of the County War Board.

Manifold surveys and reports have been requested and made for Federal, State, and private agricultural interests adding to the general volume of work. Regular and additional activities have been carried on without additional help or funds. As a matter of fact there have been periods during the past year when we have operated short of the regular establishment. However, in spite of added work and responsibility, the spirit and willing attitude of the members of the staff have been most commendable. We have been most fortunate in that we have had but few losses in personnel and these we have been able to replace with persons of experience and ability.

In carrying out the activities of the Department, we have tried to be mindful of the fact that effective prosecution of duty was directly connected with the production of larger and better supplies of food and fiber so needed and vital to the war effort.

Our ground squirrel and other rodent campaigns took on, besides an economic aspect by way of crop loss reduction, one of public health as well, since field rodents are known carriers of some of our most virulent types of pestilence. We have diligently assisted ranchers in rodent control work by preparing and distributing poisoned grains and other baits and giving such other aid as was possible with the limited personnel available.

Realizing the economic losses suffered each year by agriculture in this county from weeds we have, thru education, field demonstrations, and projects along our highways, attempted to make our farmers and ranchers weed conscious.

Feeling that efficient pest control which embraces intelligent surveys, proper timing, and suitable materials properly applied is vital to crop production,

we have laid particular stress upon this phase of work. The program of our district inspectors calls for a close working relationship with farmers and growers in this respect, as well as close supervision of the activities of pest control operators.

Particular emphasis has been placed upon the enforcement of the laws and regulations of plant quarantine. The history of our past wars has been that each has afforded a favorable time and means for the spread of new and dangerous pests. This hazard at the present is increased many fold by the rapidity and complexity of our transport and the volume of traffic involved. We have attempted to be especially vigilant in our quarantine activities.

While food is a vital war commodity, it is essential in view of limited transportation space and facilities allotted to civilian use that all products hauled and occupying space be of a quality fit for human consumption. With this in view, as well as being mindful that the products in our local markets need be of a suitable standard of quality properly put up; our inspectors have enforced the provisions of the Fruit, Nut and Vegetable Standardization law.

We firmly believe that this Department has an important and vital service to give to agriculture. We felt this to be true in the days of peace but now feel we have an added duty and responsibility in these days of National emergency.

#### QUARANTINE

Because of war conditions and the complexity and increase in our transport and military travel, and because of the great increase to our population due to enlarged industry and military establishments, the enforcement of plant quarantine has taken on a new importance and significance. Warned by the experience of past wars when new agricultural pests were scattered to new areas we are taking a particularly vigilant attitude in this Department.

The volume of mail going to Army and Navy personnel and containing plant material has pyramided. Several other complications have arisen in this connection. One was properly policing and safeguarding the landscape shrubbery which was brought to the Hueneme Base from out of county. Another difficulty was the proper segregation and disposition of infested material in garbage collected at the Base and taken to county hog farms.

We can point with pride to the fact that Ventura County is either free of many of the well known crop pests or is holding them under rigid control. As a consequence

a considerable portion of our district inspector's time is spent in the enforcement of local, state, and Federal quarantines and the quarantine provisions of the Agricultural Code.

This enforcement work has covered the movement of nursery stock, plant material, and seeds moving by mail, parcel post, express, freight and truck: Included in the work was inspection of household goods, baggage and used farming appliances. Many of the above items were subject to treatment as a condition of movement in lieu of or in addition to the inspection. Ships docking at our local ports have had their crew quarters and ship stores thoroughly inspected for contraband or material restricted by quarantine. Another feature of this work was the inspection of all citrus and avocado fruits, plums, prunes, nectarines, and other fruits or nuts liable to be host to a dangerous pest. This was done before being displayed for sale in our Ventura County markets.

All citrus and walnut nursery stock, whether grown inside or out of the county was vacuum fumigated as a condition of movement. In addition to this, certain other favored host plants of red scale such as roses, camellias, acacias, willow, rubber, carob, ivy, and several others were given a precautionary oil dip as a condition of movement where no infestation of a resistant pest could be found by inspection. Where such plants were found infested, they were subject to either rejection and return, destruction, or vacuum fumigation. Every effort was made by the Department personnel to work closely with common carriers agents, nurserymen, and local merchants to expedite the movement of plant material, seed, and fruit to prevent delay in delivery or display. In handling agricultural seed each lot, sack, or package was inspected or sampled for the Seed Laboratory to prevent the introduction of dangerous weed pests.

During the year several violators of our quarantine laws and regulations were given warnings where the offense was of a minor nature and a first offense. In a number of other cases offenders were cited to court and in each case a stiff fine was administered.

Many interceptions of serious pests were made during the year on plant material moving into the county. Appropriate action was taken in each case. Some shipments were returned to point of origin, some destroyed, and some treated and released.

Inspectors of this force handled a tremendous amount of quarantine material during the past year. 1362 inspections of interstate and 8233 inspections of intrastate material were made, making a total of 9595 inspections.

Among the volume were the following:

INTERSTATE QUARANTINE

1362 Inspections

4,000 deciduous trees  
10 bundles of scions  
350 grape vines & cuttings  
10,000 berry plants  
10,000 ornamental plants  
20,000 vegetable plants  
9,500 bulbs  
13,300 lbs. field crop & vegetable seed  
15,000 pkgs. of flower & vegetable seed  
150 pkgs. of pecans & hickory nuts  
27 car loads of Canadian wheat  
70 tons alfalfa  
1 car load tombstones from Gypsy & Brown Tail  
moth area  
456 lots of household goods  
Great number and variety of other plant materials  
such as coconuts, and miscellaneous fruits in mail and  
express.

INTRASTATE QUARANTINE

8233 Inspections

28,430 boxes citrus fruit  
70,322 ornamental plants  
8,339 flowering bedding plants  
56,800 bulbs  
42,052 pkg. seed  
521 tons crop, cover crop, & vegetable seed  
383,773 vegetable plants  
2,687 avocado trees  
297 lots avocado budwood  
3,000 lugs avocado fruits

A considerable percentage of the above material was  
either rejected for being infested with serious pests, for  
being in violation of quarantine rules and regulations, or  
held for treatment.

Red scale was taken in quarantine 83 times last year.  
Other interceptions of serious pests were of Purple scale,  
Glovers scale, Citrus White Fly, Oriental Fruit Moth, Apple  
Maggot, Japanese Beetle, Citrus Melanose, White Pine Blis-  
ter Rust, and many other lesser pests.

A shipment of gardenias from Michigan infested with  
Citrus White Fly was taken at Oxnard and destroyed. This  
makes three such interceptions this year. In view of the  
fact that the State has spent some \$375,000 over the past  
15 years to eradicate this pest in California, it is par-  
ticularly important that vigilance be exercised in enforce-  
ing this quarantine.

Ships are now docking at Port Hueneme coming

direct to us from foreign points. This necessitates inspectors of this Department boarding and inspecting these vessels.

### ERADICATION

The year, 1943, has been a particularly difficult one so far as red scale eradication work is concerned. Shortage of manpower; its uncertainty and lowered quality; scarcity of materials, rationing of tires and gasoline and increasing wage scales have seriously complicated our programs. However, the spirit with which our pest control leaders have met these difficulties and problems has been most commendable.

Besides our quarantine activities which we feel to be closely linked with the eradication program we have worked in close cooperation with the several Protective Leagues and Pest Control Associations in the county, with packing houses, field entomologists, and farmers. Every effort has been made to detect the presence of resistant pests in the field at the earliest possible moment and then to apply prompt, effective treatment. Surveys have been conducted not only in commercial orchards, and in rural and city yards, but also on windbreaks, native growth, and other likely places. These surveys have been conducted by inspectors of this office and by a special survey crew paid for with county funds.

This past year approximately 160 acres of walnuts were gone over and seven different foci of infestation of red scale found. Their subsequent fumigation should materially help the red scale picture in adjoining groves. Several miles of wild growth along water courses, as well as wind breaks, were surveyed, particularly for red scale in 1943. A scattered infestation was found in willows along Callegas Creek south of Camarillo. Over half a mile of these willows were cut and later burned by inspectors of this Department.

At our request the Camarillo State Hospital cleaned another half mile below this, even tho no scale was actually found there this year. Both of the above locations have proven troublesome in the past.

Two independent shipping citrus growers with red scale infestations carried out the regular red scale treatment this past year under threat of an abatement notice.

In a case where a county land owner brought in and planted walnut trees without reporting them or submitting them for fumigation, a complaint was issued. The offender pleaded guilty before the court, pulled up and burned the trees and then purchased new trees which we fumigated for him.

Looking at the overall picture, there can be no doubt that the vigilant and rigid program being pursued in Ventura County in the suppression and rigid control of serious citrus pests is paying rich dividends.

#### PEST CONTROL -- FIELD AND ORCHARD INSPECTION

A large share of the time of our district men is spent in pest inspection on field and orchards, diagnosing disease and insect problems and making suitable treatment recommendations. Further than this, they supervise the activities of pest control operators and the results of the work done. Listed below are some of the insect pests and their status in Ventura County.

##### RED SCALE (*Aonidiella aurantii*)

The fight against this pest has been vigorously pushed in spite of labor and equipment shortages. Field infestations, when discovered by inspection or pickers, were treated as promptly as conditions would permit. The entire cultivated unit involved in the case of commercial citrus plantings was treated. First, a spot fumigation was applied followed by an oil spray and then two interval high dosage fumigations. In the case of walnuts the infested trees and two guard rows about them were double fumigated. Where an infestation was found in a yard, all host trees involved were treated. In many cases preliminary oil sprays were given these yard properties. Somewhat fewer yard properties were found infested with red scale in 1943 than in 1942. All yards, both rural and city, have been covered by our inspectors in the past fifteen months.

##### PURPLE SCALE (*Lepidosaphes beckii*)

A vigilant campaign of inspection and treatment against Purple Scale in the Ventura Avenue Section of the county promises to have good results. But four new infestations have been found in the past two years and with the treatment program of an oil spray followed by two fumigations, it is to be hoped we may soon rid the county of this pest entirely.

##### DICTYOSPERMUM SCALE (*Chrysomphalus dictyospermi*)

During 1943 two commercial lemon groves in the Camarillo area were found infested with this pest, indicating that this scale can and will establish itself on citrus under field conditions.

During 1943 citrus in fourteen yards were found infested in the city of Santa Paula, as well as two in Ven-

tura. The same type of eradication treatment is being applied to this pest as to red scale.

#### CHAFF SCALE (*Parlatoria pergandii*)

In the light of the persistent reoccurrence of this scale on citrus trees in yards in Ventura, even after fumigation, Chaff Scale has been placed on our list of resistant pests. As such, the past three years we have been applying oil as well as double fumigation with apparently good results. One yard tree was found with a light infestation in 1943 in Ventura City.

#### BLACK SCALE (*Saissetia oleae*)

For the past three years we have been reporting a steady decline in Black Scale in our county citrus orchards. We have given credit for this decline in many areas to the effective work of parasites and predators and other biological factors, and in other areas to the persistence of pest control treatments for other pests, such as bud mite and spider.

Such parasites as *Scutellista cyanea*, *Asphycus lounsburyi*, and *Metaphycus helvolus* have been particularly active for past several seasons.

However, 1943 has shown a definite upswing in Black Scale populations in some sections of the county, particularly the Piru, Tapo, and East Ojai Valley districts. Where control measures were warranted these were carried out with either oil sprays or fumigation.

District inspectors made their usual annual surveys for Black Scale in our citrus and apricot groves; made recommendations, and where treatment was applied, supervised operations. Apricot groves generally over the county were fairly free of the above pest and very little control work was necessary. Some oil spraying was done in the Moorpark, Sini, Wheeler Canyon, and Upper Ojai districts.

#### CITRICOLA SCALE (*Coccus pseudomagnolarium*)

For a period of some years prior to 1941 this pest made itself very noticeable in orange groves in the East Bardsdale, Piru, and East Ojai districts. Mixed with Black Scale, treatments were timed to handle both pests. For the past three years, however, very little Citricola Scale could be found in the Piru and East Bardsdale sections though there was a somewhat higher population in Ojai. It is to be hoped that our regular Black Scale program in the effected areas will hold Citricola Scale in check.

### YELLOW SCALE (*Aonidiella citrina*)

The area considered to be generally infested with Yellow Scale has been somewhat enlarged the past year and its boundaries redescribed. Roughly, the area extends to Ventura on the West, is bounded by the Santa Clara River on the South as far East as Santa Paula where it widens to include both the Fillmore and Bardsdale section west of Cavin Road. It, however, does not include the Ojai District. Infestations found out of the area described are given the same treatment as red scale while those in the generally infested area are merely handled with such treatment as is designed to give commercial control. In the Santa Paula, Fillmore, Bardsdale area, winter fumigation on oranges and oil sprays on lemons has kept this pest well in hand. There is some evidence that the parasite (*Comperiella bifasciata*) has been effective in some groves.

### LATANIA SCALE (*Aspidiotus lataniae*)

Latania Scale is now a pest of general distribution in Ventura County, especially in our avocado plantings. However, in no case is it doing serious commercial damage. It appears to be rather actively worked on by parasites and predators and is no more prevalent or harmful in most cases than Greedy or Hederae Scale.

### SOFT BROWN SCALE (*Coccus hesperidum*)

Soft Brown Scale, though usually an incidental pest of nursery stock or individual orchard trees, assumed the status of a serious pest in some areas of the county. In those orange groves in Tafo, Ojai, and the Fillmore-Piru sections which were sulphur dusted for Black Scale crawlers, a general heavy population of Soft Brown Scale developed. Trees became very black with smut and in some cases control treatment had to be resorted to. The assumption of course, is that the sulphur dust drove out the native parasites of the Soft Brown Scale and allowed this pest to go ahead.

### GREEDY SCALE (*Aspidiotus camelliae*)

During the past two years Greedy Scale has become a very noticeable pest on Valencia oranges in the Santa Paula area and toward the coast. It was heavy enough in some groves to materially affect the grade of fruit in the packing house. Unless more effective check is affected on this scale by parasites, it may be necessary to apply control measures. It has occurred as in other years, as a general though not serious pest of ornamentals and many other host trees and plants.

### MISCELLANEOUS SCALE

Cottony Cushion, Haderae and Hemispherical Scale appeared in nursery and ornamental stock and some orchard plantings, but nowhere in sufficient numbers to be of any consequence. Parasites and some incidental treatment kept these pests in hand.

### MEALYBUG (Pseudococcinae)

1941, 1942, and 1943 have been rather bad years so far as mealybug populations in some of our citrus groves and ornamental plantings are concerned. Populations of citrus mealybug in many groves have noticeably been on the increase. The insectaries of the county have been especially active in rearing and releasing *Cryptoleamus montrosieri* for release in infested plantings and their work has been most effective.

### JAPANESE MEALYBUG (Pseudococcus kraunhniae)

A number of years ago Japanese mealybug appeared in a limited area in Ojai Valley citrus groves. Then under treatment and the influence of predators and parasites, it completely disappeared from sight for a period of four years. Just at the time we were predicting probable eradication it reappeared in one of the old infestations in noticeable numbers. The fight against it is being renewed.

### CITRUS RED SPIDER (Paratetranychus citri)

Spider populations have again been general in the county this year. Even interior sections that are normally free of spider trouble this year had sufficient populations of this pest to cause noticeable damage. Regular systematic programs of control have been carried out in the Coastal and Intermediate sections, both by oil sprays and by D-N dust on oranges and by oil on lemons. Oil sprays have proven to be the best treatment so far as lasting qualities are concerned.

### SIX SPOTTED MITE (Tetranychus sexmaculatus)

Some groves in the Oxnard Plain and in the Ventura section have had noticeable populations of six spotted mite. However, the regular oil spray program for red spider and budmite have kept this pest in check.

### CITRUS BUD MITE (*Eriophyes sheldoni*)

One of the most serious and difficult to handle of the pests affecting our lemon industry is the citrus bud mite. This microscopic mite not only distorts leaves, bloom and fruit but is a limiting factor so far as tree growth and crop production is concerned.

Extensive and exhaustive research and experiments in control methods have been carried out for several years by Dr. A. M. Boyce and his assistants of the Citrus Experiment Station. While the mite was at first thought to be a pest of the intermediate Foothill region it has extended its range until the entire county must now be considered to be infested. Another alarming feature of the situation is the fact that the pest now occurs in some orange groves and is doing real and visible damage. A program of oil spraying is necessary to keep budmite in check. In many lemon groves two sprays per year are necessary.

### CITRUS THRIP (*Scirtothrips citri*)

This pest is one whose numbers and activity are hard to predict. In the warmer areas of the county it occasionally does extensive damage. Several groves in these areas have been given tartar emetic sprays or sulphur dusts which have proven very effective. The damage from this pest must be anticipated if damage is to be held to a minimum.

### GREENHOUSE THRIP (*Heliothrips haemorrhoidalis*)

Until last year Greenhouse Thrip has been chiefly a pest of avocado and ornamentals. However, several Valencia orange groves in the area between Santa Paula and west Saticoy developed high populations of Greenhouse Thrip the past few years. Very severe damage was caused. Entomologists from the Experiment Station who viewed the situation predict that thrip control would become a regular part of our pest control program in affected areas since once the pest becomes established it is there to stay. Because pyrethrum spray is the specific remedy for this pest this treatment is above and in addition to our regular pest control programs for other pests.

### ORANGE TORTRIX (*Tortrix citrana*)

This was just an average year so far as Tortrix was concerned in our Valencia groves. Some groves in the Santa Paula-Saticoy area had noticeable damage from this pest. Most groves which had a previous history of damage from orange tortrix were treated with

cryolite, both dusts and sprays, and it is likely that this type of treatment will need to be continued.

#### VEGETABLE WEEVIL (*Listroderes obliquus*)

Several years ago a light scattered infestation of vegetable weevil was found on two vegetable farms between Oxnard and Hueneme. Until the winter of last year it has appeared only incidentally. Then, without warning, we found a general and heavy population not only in the vegetable fields of Oxnard and Hueneme but on the cover crops throughout the foothill area from Ventura to Santa Paula and Fillmore. While the history of most any new pest is that it flourishes to a sudden peak in a new district before it subsides through natural causes, it is probable that this is a pest which will need to be watched and fought in the future. This year we are experiencing much the same trouble as last year. Many calls have come to this office from home and truck gardeners regarding damage from this pest. Cryolite dust and sprays were recommended.

#### PACIFIC PEACH BORER (*Aegeria opalescens*)

We have found no additional infestations of Pacific Peach Borer other than those revealed by our survey of 1940. It was found then to occur generally in the Ojai, Upper Ojai and Santa Ana districts. We have altered our quarantine policies in regard to this pest to meet the situation.

#### PEACH TWIG BORER (*Anarsia lineatella*)

Until last year's trapping campaign for Oriental Fruit Moth we had only found Peach Twig Borer in the southeastern part of Ventura County. However, last year's intensive survey revealed it to be distributed throughout the county in our apricot, peach, and almond plantings. As yet no control measures have been taken or deemed necessary.

#### SHOT HOLE BORER (*Scelytus rugulosus*)

This little noticed pest annually does a great deal more damage to our deciduous plantings, especially apricots, than the average orchardist realizes. District inspectors have attempted to educate farmers in the practical control of this beetle. We have urged growers to cut or destroy their dead and dying trees and burn their prunings and brush about their premises.

CODLING MOTH (*Carpocapsa pomonella*)

This insect is proving of more and more seriousness in Ventura County. Not only is it a pest of pears and apples but as a walnut pest it has gradually extended its range until control measures are now necessary over the entire county. The usual practice of lead arsenate dusting for control of this pest has been to a great extent changed to a spray of the same material. Much better results are being obtained by this latter practice.

Since 1940 this office has been aiding in the Codling Moth program by placing bait pans in walnut groves in various locations in the county to aid in more accurately determining the proper time for treatment.

WALNUT HUSK FLY. (*Rhagoletis completa*)

This very serious pest of walnuts is now known to be established as near as the San Fernando Valley. We require that all walnuts from out of the county be clean of husks when entering and that all used sacks and walnut harvesting or processing equipment be suitably treated as a condition of entry.

In August and September of 1942 we ran a series of bait pans in groves in various locations in the county attempting to catch husk fly adults, should any be present. None were taken. This program however, will be continued.

WALNUT APHIS (*Chromaphis juglandicola*)

This pest is annually a problem. This year infestations did not build up early and the first treatment was put on with the first codling moth dusts and sprays. Subsequent treatments held the pest in check.

WIRE-WORM (Family elateridae)

This pest has caused more and more trouble in Ventura County until crop damage has reached a point where the Federal government has placed one of its field entomologists here to work out suitable control measures. It is to be hoped that an effective and practical treatment will soon be made available.

EUROPEAN BROWN SNAIL (*Helix aspersa*)

This has been another bad snail year. Not only has it been very troublesome as a yard and garden pest but it has become a problem in some commercial groves in the Coastal area as well. It has been necessary

in many groves to apply poison baits to keep snail populations in check.

#### PEPPER WEEVIL (*Anthonomus eugeni*)

Each growing season brings its troubles and problems to the county pepper growers in combating pepper weevil. Those growers who have carried out a systematic well timed program of dusting have kept their losses to a minimum, however. The practice of field sanitation and winter elimination of host weeds about growing fields has also been very helpful.

#### CORN EARWORM (*Heliothis armiger*)

This pest of corn, tomatoes, and various other crops annually causes heavy crop loss. Control recommendations have been made in many cases.

#### BEAN APHIS (*Aphis rumicis*)

Increasing trouble has been experienced from this pest in our coastal lima bean fields. While lady birds, lace wings and syrphid flies are effective biological checks they are often too late to save the crop. Consequently the past two years a considerable control program has been carried out by the farmers with nicotine dusts.

#### RED SPIDER (*Tetranychus telarius*)

Many fields of beans, at least in spots, were severely damaged in the county by this mite the past several seasons. Some fields have been given treatments in the 1943 season.

#### TOMATO RUSSET MITE (*Phyllocoptes destructor*)

Until 1942 we have had no record of tomato russet mite in this county. Then, without warning, several large fields in the Camarillo area showed sudden and very noticeable signs of distress. An inspection revealed the work of this mite to be the cause. Soon after the mite and its work became noticeable in many fields over the Oxnard plain and then in the Moorpark-Simi area. Recommendations for the timely use of sulphur dusts were made. The mite has been found in practically all areas of the county this year and a considerable amount of treatment has been put on.

### ORIENTAL FRUIT MOTH (*Grapholitha molesta*)

A considerable amount of time and money was spent in 1943 in a trapping campaign and survey for Oriental Fruit Moth. Although the county was rather thoroughly covered by way of bait traps and twig surveys on host trees, no O.F.M. were taken. The survey did reveal, however, that peach twig borer (*Anarsia lineatella*) was generally distributed throughout the county. Trapping will be continued in 1944.

### HARLEQUIN CABBAGE BUG (*Murgantia histrionica*)

This has been the first year of which we have had record of crop damage from Harlequin cabbage bug. Hitherto it has only been occasionally taken. This year, however, numerous complaints were received of damage to cauliflower, cabbage and other kindred crops. In the Oxnard area a very heavy infestation was found on the mustard cover crops in citrus groves.

### ASPARAGUS BEETLE (*Crioceris asperagi*)

This beetle was taken in the Oxnard area this year for the first time of which we have record.

### TRUCK AND FIELD CROP PEST CONTROL

Many distress calls have been received during the past year from farmers of field and vegetable crops and from Victory garden owners. Recommendations were made for control of a wide variety of pests including vegetable weevil, pepper weevil, wireworm, nematode, tomato pinworm, corn earworm, cutworm, diabrotica beetle, aphid, celery blight, various tomato diseases, and a host of other troubles. Many calls were also answered on kindred troubles in flower and ornamental gardens.

### PLANT DISEASE

#### CITRUS BROWN ROT (*Phytophthora citrophthora*) (and *Phytophthora parasitica*)

Immediately following the heavy 1943 spring rains and for sometime thereafter brown rot trouble was experienced in some of our citrus orchards, both on fruit and trees. Packing houses had trouble with stored fruit breaking down with this fungus. Some orchard trees, particularly lemons on low ground, required treatment of active gumosis lesions.

BROWN ROT OF APRICOTS (*Sclerotinia cinerea*)

This is a troublesome fungus disease of apricots that annually takes a heavy toll from the apricot growers of this county. The 1943 season was not as serious as usual, due probably to less rainfall. A popcorn stage bud spray of bordeaux has become a regular part of the farm management program of a great many of our apricot growers.

SHOT HOLE FUNGUS (*Coryneum beijerinickii*)

This fungus disease causes some damage to apricots in the county and is a serious pest at times to almonds. In a number of cases we have recommended treatment. The disease would no doubt be much worse on apricots were it not for the spring brown rot sprays.

PEAR BLIGHT (*Baccilus amylovorus*)

While our plantings of pears are not extensive, pear blight has been a troublesome disease. We have given numerous recommendations for treatment to those in trouble.

OAK ROOT FUNGUS (*Armillaria mellea*)

We continue to have an increased amount of trouble from oak root fungus. We have it in isolated locations in every district in the county, each case with its own peculiarities to meet. District inspectors are working with farmers to best handle the problems which arise in connection with the fighting of this very serious disease. Recommendations are made wherever a problem arises and the treatment of the disease is supervised in the field.

PIERCES VINE DISEASE

Since Pierces Vine Disease is again a serious menace to California's grape industry we have made a rather thorough survey of our grape plantings in the county. But two foci of infection were found. In all cases the affected vines were pulled up and burned. We will continue to watch our grape plantings.

TOMATO CANKER (*Aplanobacter michiganese*)

Several locations in the Sini, Santa Susana area are annually troubled with this disease. Our district inspector there watches the affected area and recommends roguing the fields where the disease is found. This has been carefully done the past three years.

SPOTTED WILT, CURLY TOP, AND MOSAIC DISEASES  
OF TOMATOES, PEPPERS, AND OTHER CRUPS.

These virus diseases fluctuate from year to year in our various vegetable and field crop plantings and are unpredictable. We have given the best recommendations possible to our growers covering care in selecting planting stock, cultural practices, and weed and insect control.

WALNUT BLIGHT (*Pseudomonas juglandis*)

This is a disease which was formerly serious on walnuts in Ventura County. Then for a period of years it was hardly noticeable. However, since 1940 it has been prevalent and this year bad in some groves. A considerable acreage has been sprayed with copper bearing solution the past season.

VACUUM FUMIGATION

Jan. 1, 1943 to Jan. 1, 1944

As usual we had a busy season in the vacuum fumigation plant during the year 1943. Not only citrus but walnut trees and various ornamentals in quantity have been treated this year. Besides the above a large amount of such material as walnut socks, grain, furniture, etc. were fumigated with methyl bromide gas. An itemized summary of the nursery stock and materials handled in the fumigation plant for the year 1943 follows:

<u>H. C. N.</u>	
Citrus trees.....	93,213
Walnut trees.....	5,626
Boxes citrus fruit.....	117
Roses.....	1,451
Cartons of roses.....	43 (300 per carton)
Fumigating tents.....	375
Ornamentals.....	712
Bundles of seedlings.....	184
Bundles of walnut grafts.....	21
Bundles of citrus budwood.....	68
Avocado trees.....	710
Yucca plants.....	80

METHYL BROMIDE

Sacks.....	60,750
Lug boxes.....	1,911
Beans, sack.....	1
Furniture.....	15 lots
Boxes of clothing.....	5
Peach budwood sticks.....	45

## NURSERY INSPECTION

More than the usual amount of attention was devoted to inspection in the ornamental nurseries of the county. It was our feeling that by maintaining a clean source of supply for our county purchasers of this type of stock that many of the pest infestations in our yards could be avoided. This was in addition to the practice of checking all arriving materials at these nurseries. In those citrus and walnut nurseries where vacuum fumigation was not a condition of movement our district inspectors carried on tree to tree inspection both before the planting season and at time of digging the stock.

## ORCHARD APPLIANCES

Our inspectors have rigidly checked used orchard appliances entering the county. Such articles as picking boxes, ladders, and picking sacks were either required to be suitably treated at origin or were held for treatment here.

## LICENSES

Pest Control Operators were licensed or given permits from time to time throughout the year, certificates being issued on our satisfying ourselves that the applicant was properly qualified and that his equipment was in a suitable state of repair. Certificates were granted in fumigation, spraying, dusting and tree surgery. A considerable portion of our inspectors' time is spent in checking the operation and equipment of the various operators in the field. Infractions of pest control regulations in the field are sufficient grounds for revocation of a license. A number of times during the past year crews have been stopped in the field and sent in when found to be working under improper weather conditions or with equipment not suitable to do the work. On several occasions we have temporarily suspended licenses and permits.

## STANDARDIZATION

Inspections of fruits and vegetables were made on all origin shipments as well as in retail stores and markets to insure that all shipments met the requirements of the Agricultural Code. With the removal of the Japanese in 1941, acreage farmed by them was taken over by several large shipping concerns, thus consolidating small acreage into a few large plots. Farmers met the challenge of increased food production and increased acreage of many crops were put in and harvested. Thus the volume of our standardization work has increased the past several years.

## CITRUS

Inspections were made regularly in the 22 packing houses located in the county. Fine cooperation was had with all packing house management personnel and no trouble was encountered. Temperatures were high enough during the winter to safeguard all orchards and frost injury was not found.

Oranges were checked for average diameter and all houses were maintaining a high standard for packed fruit. Sizes of fruit were generally of the desirable sizes for shipment.

The lemon crop during 1943 was a large one and despite shortage of labor very little fruit was lost.

Tests were made on navel oranges and valencia oranges for maturity requirements. Both informative and official tests were made on grapefruit to insure the proper sugar ratio.

## LETTUCE

The season was below normal in acreage with quality above normal. Some tip burn was recorded in some fields but was not a major factor during the season.

## CAULIFLOWER

Acreage of cauliflower was far below the 1942 planting. Quality and sizes were exceptional and prices were satisfactory to all concerned.

## CARROTS

Acreage of carrots was about normal. Prices were affected by the ceiling price and for a part of the season returns did not justify harvest costs. The quality of carrots was good and production was normal.

## TOMATOES

Tomato acreage was approximately 2,200 acres. Production on dry farm acreage was not satisfactory but on irrigated land was normal. Prices were only fair during part of the season. Labor was an important item during tomato harvest and cost of production and harvest were not in line with returns received. Some fields were reduced in their production due to mite infestation and the usual tomato diseases prevalent in the south.

## EGGS

Inspections were made in stores and markets at various intervals on eggs.

There were several rejections made on failures to properly mark containers. We had one court case with a conviction and fine of \$75 in 1943.

#### SUMMARY

No. of Pkgs. inspected.....	185,886
No. of Pkgs. rejected.....	1,221
No. of certifications.....	99
No. of Pkgs. certified.....	45,399
Man days.....	129.25

#### FLORIDA FRUIT

Considerable time was spent in various houses on inspection of citrus fruits consigned to the state of Florida, and its certification to meet the requirements of the Florida Plant Board. Inspections were made on all fruits shipped to insure that no Brown Rot (*Phytophthora citrophthora*) was allowed to enter packed boxes. This inspection requires the service of one man for the time required in packing each car of fruit.

No. cars inspected.....	88
No. days.....	108

#### BEE INSPECTION WORK

A summary of the bee inspection work for the year shows that 289 apiaries were inspected, totaling 5,962 colonies. The number of colonies found infected with American foulbrood have dropped to 91, which is far below any previous year. No doubt there has been some foulbrood cleaned up by the beekeepers that has not been reported. The larger or commercial beekeepers have been more active this year in taking care of their bees while the back lot beekeepers seemingly have neglected theirs because of lack of available time.

European foulbrood has shown up only in a few apiaries and has caused very little loss in honey production.

During 1943 - 61 apiaries came into the county totaling 10,941 colonies, 60 apiaries moved out of the county, totaling 10,781 colonies, and 37 apiaries moved within the county, totaling 6,093 colonies.

The honey crop this year was most gratifying with an average of over 100 pounds to the colony. With over 20,000 colonies in the field, our crop was about 1,020 tons of excellent quality.

## RODENTS AND WEED CONTROL

### RODENTS

#### GROUND SQUIRRELS (*Citellus beecheyii*)

1943 was a less troublesome year so far as ground squirrel problems were concerned than 1942. The Moorpark-Simi area still continued to be our most troublesome area but even here crop damage was held to a bare minimum.

Some 400,000 acres were treated last year by a variety of methods. Carbon bisulphide gas, traps, poisoned grain, and shooting all entered the suppression campaign. We have carried on a particularly intensive campaign in the vicinity of cities and towns, military establishments, and public dumping grounds. In those areas designated as "Plague Area" we also have squirrel populations at a very low level.

Because of war conditions our supplies of poisons are somewhat limited, so through a publicity campaign we are urging our farmers to be conservative in the use of poison grain. Also we are urging them to use traps and carbon bisulphide during the late winter and early spring period when old squirrels are active and young squirrels have not yet appeared. We loan the traps to the farmers with instructions for their proper use. Strychnined grain and carbon bisulphide are given out without cost to ranchers.

We plan next season to concentrate on the Moorpark, Simi, and Camarillo areas to the end that squirrel populations there will be reduced to a low level. Twice during the past year the State Department of Public Health sent their laboratory truck into the county on survey work. Squirrels were collected and dissected, as were fleas from the squirrels on which cultures were run. The results of this investigation again revealed that Bubonic Plague existed in a number of areas of the county in our wild rodents.

Every effort will be made to lower squirrel populations in the affected areas to the lowest possible levels.

A new poison material, zinc phosphide, was used this year on grain with very promising results. It has the advantage of being both readily available and cheap.

#### GOPHERS (*Thomomys* spp)

For the past several years the Commissioner's

office has taken an active part in a program of gopher suppression and eradication in Ventura County. These pests have been greatly reduced in numbers in many areas and many thousands of dollars saved in crop and tree losses. Through the newspapers and through field demonstrations we have attempted to educate our farmers in the most practical methods of gopher control. In addition to this we have sold them poisoned wheat and strychnine for treating vegetable baits at cost.

#### RATS (Rattus sp)

Increasing trouble is being experienced from rats by our farmers in this county. Through newspaper articles and calls to farms having trouble we have endeavored to help our people in the suppression of rats. When a rat call comes in, an inspector is sent to make a survey of the damage and the premises and then a suitable recommendation for control is made.

Two new rat poisons, zinc phosphide and liquid red squill, have been tried during the past year on rats with considerable promise. Our test work will continue with these materials.

#### RABBITS (Lepus spp and Sylvilagus spp)

We have many calls during the year from farmers who sought relief from rabbits which were damaging their crops. Our inspectors appraised the situation in each case, made suitable recommendations and sold the farmer the proper poisoned grain at cost.

#### WESTERN FIELD MICE, WHITE FOOTED MICE AND KANGAROO RATS

Crop damage has been suffered from the above pests in many instances in various parts of the county. We answered all calls for help and advice. Poisoned grain was sold the farmer in each case and advice given for its proper use.

#### COYOTES

Each year we have distress calls from ranchers who are suffering losses to their livestock and poultry from coyotes. A very effective control program has been worked out by Mr. Lewis Brock, Deputy, in charge of this work.

#### BIRDS

Particularly since the Victory garden has come into being we have had an unusual number of calls for relief from bird damage. We have in all possible cases

advised some other method of getting rid of the birds other than poisoning. However, where extensive crop damage was being suffered such as to ripe fruit or sprouting truck crops, we have advised and helped in a poison campaign.

In many such cases we have made recommendations for pre-baiting, sold poisoned grain or seed and supervised the placing of the poisoned material. Birds doing the most damage were English Sparrows, Crown Sparrows, Horned Larks, and Linnets. Some work also has been done against Crows and Blue Jays.

#### GRASSHOPPERS (Melanoplus spp)

1943 was a light grasshopper year. Some young hoppers emerged on the regular known breeding grounds in the county but not in sufficient numbers to warrant alarm. We kept a watchful eye on the situation but nowhere did enough damage occur to warrant control measures.

#### NOXIOUS WEEDS

Our service has for some years sponsored a program of education among our growers on the serious crop losses suffered each year by agriculture because of weeds. Through the newspapers and by field demonstration we have attempted to make them acquainted with the best, latest and most practical methods of controlling or eradicating weeds.

Through a cooperative agreement with the State Highway Commission we are doing control and eradication work on Johnson Grass, Russian Knapp Weed, Hoary Cress, White Horse Nettle, Western Star Thistle, Gaura, Milk Thistle, and Puncture Vine along and upon State Highway right of ways in Ventura County.

We have a power spray rig to aid in this work and keep it busy throughout the growing months of the year. The above mentioned weeds are also taken care of on county roads and property in a similar manner but at our expense. Where infestations of these weeds are found on private property we require the owner to take similar control or eradication measures.

Several new herbicides have been used in our weed work as well as many not so new. We are hoping through our experience to evaluate these materials for the farmers use under Ventura County conditions.

We have a working agreement with the State Department of Agriculture to carry out an eradication

campaign on several small infestations of Texas Blue Weed we have discovered in the county. The State will bear a portion of the cost.

By our careful inspection of crop seed intended for planting in the county we are trying to prevent the establishment of new weed pests or new infestations of weed pests already here.

### AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION

With new and changing conditions, and needs brought about by the war emergency in which we find ourselves, the production of larger and better agricultural crops has assumed a first line position among our national activities. Particularly is this true in the production of field and vegetable crops.

Wishing to be able to properly and systematically evaluate the crop development and crop status of our Ventura County agriculture, a monthly crop news bulletin has been compiled and distributed. A large number of agencies and news bureaus have shown keen interest in this report as have our Bureau of Statistics in Sacramento and the Federal State Crop reporting service.

An ever increasing number of requests are made upon this Department by both official and unofficial agencies for information, not only on crops but matters of a pest control or pest control material nature. Elaborate reports and estimates are constantly being asked for on which to base allocations of insecticides, farm equipment, and kindred things.

We are only too glad to be of assistance in the gathering and dispensing of information and data of a helpful nature where it pertains to our Ventura County agriculture.

### ORCHARD REGISTRATION

In compliance with a provision of the Agricultural Code we are keeping an Orchard Census of all plantings of trees and vines of a half acre or more in extent in Ventura County. This requires a tabulation of these groves by variety and by age. Needless to say that with ever changing plantings, tree removals, and replanting, this is a complicated task which takes a great deal of time and work on the part of both our district inspectors and our office personnel.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT  
July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1943

	<u>Budget Allowed</u>	<u>Transfer</u>	<u>Expended</u>	<u>Unexpended Balance</u>
SALARIES	36,780.00	148.64	36,928.64	--
LABOR - Extra Help	5,350.00		5,929.75	1,420.25
Red Scale	1,000.00	350.00	1,348.17	1.83
MAINTENANCE	14,548.00		12,625.52	1,922.48
CAPITAL OUTLAY	1,000.00	91.30	1,091.80	--
GRAND TOTAL	<u>58,678.00</u>	<u>590.44</u>	<u>55,928.88</u>	<u>3,344.56</u>
Expended Funds			55,928.88	
Cash collected and returned			5,955.51	
Net expense of office			<u>49,968.57</u>	
Detail of money returned to treasury:				
Material			281.25	
Fumigation			3,389.42	
Certificates			1,555.00	
Miscellaneous			947.73	
Phone			1.91	
			<u>5,955.31</u>	
Detail of money expended:				
SALARIES AND WAGES:				
Vacuum Fumigation			1,362.65	
Rodent			1,817.44	
Weed			560.25	
Survey work			1,507.76	
Miscellaneous			<u>29.82</u>	5,277.92
MAINTENANCE & OPERATIONS:				
Supplies				
Gasoline and oil		509.85		
Office Supplies		293.11		
Laboratory		137.14		
Rodent		1,368.58		
Weed		654.97		
Coyote		42.90		
Vacuum Fumigation		285.96		
Beo Work		5.41		
Miscellaneous		<u>66.72</u>		
Telephone, Postage			3,444.64	
Mileage and Travel Expense			673.19	
Repairs and Maintenance			7,733.72	
Upkeep of Automobiles			183.31	
Official Bond			575.66	
			<u>10.00</u>	12,625.52
CAPITAL OUTLAY				1,091.80
SALARIES				<u>36,928.64</u>
GRAND TOTAL				55,928.88

The Agricultural Commissioner and his staff wish to take this opportunity to express their sincere appreciation for the fine cooperation, interest, and helpful assistance given the Department by the Ventura County Board of Supervisors.

Respectfully submitted,

*Raymond Young*  
AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER

OFFICE OF  
VENTURA COUNTY  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PHONE 258

ROMAIN YOUNG  
COMMISSIONER

LEWIS BROCK, DEPUTY

AGRICULTURAL BUILDING  
SANTA BARBARA AND EIGHTH STREETS  
SANTA PAULA, CALIFORNIA

ANNUAL CROP AND ACREAGE REPORT

COUNTY OF VENTURA

1943

As provided by Section 65.5 of the Agricultural Code of California, I am herewith submitting the Annual Crop Report for the County of Ventura for the year of 1943.

In the assembly and compilation of the figures and data making up this report we are indebted to many organizations and individuals for their generous cooperation. To them we extend our sincere thanks.

This year's gross crop value figures are far and away in excess of those of last year or any previous year in the history of Ventura County. It should be borne in mind, however, that this does not necessarily mean relatively higher net profits for our farmers and agriculturalists. The figures presented are F.O.B. figures and include the cost of harvesting, processing, packing, and other preparation for market and transportation in most cases. These costs have risen tremendously since the present emergency began.

The ranchers and farmers of this county are richly entitled to a tribute of respect and commendation for meeting the war time emergency need for increased crop production. This they have done in practically all phases of our agricultural pursuits despite untold hardships and shortages. A scarcity of labor often times untrained and unskilled, and equipment and material rationing and shortages have faced the farmer on every turn. Yet by ingenuity, courage, foresight and hard work he has met the challenge in Ventura County like the good American the average farmer is.

RY:VI

*Romain Young*  
ROMAIN YOUNG  
AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER

1943

## VENTURA COUNTY CROP REPORT

Compiled by

DOMINIC YOUNG

<u>PRODUCTS</u>	<u>TONNAGE</u>	<u>VALUE F.O.B.</u>	<u>ACRES</u>
			4,320
APRICOTS	521 Tons	323,020.00	
Dried	817 Tons	81,700.00	
Green	174 Tons	8,235.00	
Pits		<u>412,955.00</u>	
			251
ALMONDS		4,770.00	
Nuts	10,600 Lbs.	11,608.00	
Meats	14,400 Lbs.	<u>16,378.00</u>	
		91,339.48	258
AVOCADOS	848,055 Lbs.		
BEANS		5,218,400.00	44,680
Limas	652,300 Bags	667,887.10	3,515
Seed Beans	66,788 Bags	6,903.00	118
Carbanzos	1,180 Bags	254,065.00	3,882
Blackeyes	42,700 Bags	2,733.60	37
Misc. Varieties	408 Bags	<u>6,149,988.70</u>	<u>52,232</u>
			19,004
CITRUS			
LEMONS		13,848,751.92)	
Pkd. Bxs.	2,270,456 Bxs.	726,140.27)	
*Loose Bxs.	283,276 Bxs.	1,751,205.74)	16,352
By-Products	61,321.75 Tons		
VALPNCIAS		11,140,939.72)	
Pkd. Bxs.	2,801,175 Bxs.	370,471.44)	
*Loose Bxs.	217,849 Bxs.	1,011,415.95)	1,729
By-Products	17,342 Tons		
ORANGES		855,749.40)	
Pkd. Bxs.	239,458 Bxs.	224,370.72)	
*Loose Bxs.	79,411 Bxs.	101,034.27)	385
By-Products	1,784 Tons		
GRAPEFRUIT		297,079.66)	
Pkd. Bxs.	103,801 Bxs.	36,319.26)	
*Loose Bxs.	13,476 Bxs.	4,843.56)	45
LIMES	80,826 Lbs.	<u>30,877,550.91</u>	
		26,117.50	337
GRAPES	409.8 Tons		

\* Figured on packed box basis.

<u>PRODUCTS</u>	<u>TONNAGE</u>	<u>VALUE F.O.B.</u>	<u>ACRES</u>
<b>GRAIN</b>			
Wheat	17,064 Bags	46,926.00	948
Barley	165,000 Bags	412,500.00	7,500
Oats	6,925 Bags	22,506.00	315
		<u>481,932.00</u>	
<b>HAY</b>			
Alfalfa	32,850 Tons	788,400.00	6,570
Barley	24,334 Tons	608,350.00	16,223
Oat	7,200 Tons	180,000.00	4,800
Wheat	609 Tons	15,225.00	406
Beanstraw	3,000 Tons	45,000.00	
		<u>1,636,975.00</u>	
<b>SUGAR BEETS</b>	14,699.48 Tons	151,678.35	1,241
<b>MISC. FRUITS</b>			
Apples	331.29 Tons	39,386.00	72
Peaches	3,308 Lugs	5,354.00	46
Pears	15,850 Lugs	21,850.00	76
Plums and Prunes	1.87 Tons	150.00	3
Berries	2,700 Flats	7,425.00	4.2
		<u>74,175.00</u>	
<b>WALNUTS</b>	7,514.12 Tons	3,972,676.70	19,869
Culls	2,338.06 Tons	607,895.60	
		<u>4,580,572.30</u>	
<b>VEGETABLES</b>			
Bears, Green	1,465,805 Lbs.	60,608.51	285
Cabbage	27,461 Crates	36,583.75	110
Carrots	240,845 Crates	652,095.00	673
Carrots	685 Tons	15,585.00	35
Cauliflower	36,217 Crates	81,212.52	104
Celery	14,859 Crates	57,127.25	23
Chicory	2,418 Crates	8,463.00	10
Corn, Green	16,545 Doz.	8,272.50	
Cucumbers	15,947 Lugs	16,566.00	17
Lettuce	57,575 Crates	194,057.16	250
Onions	6,080 Sacks	11,248.00	8
Parsley	2,172 Crates	3,295.50	20
Peppers, Green	594 Tons	45,285.00	100
Peppers, Dry	3,134,000 Lbs.	720,820.00	1,567
Peppers, Pimientos	1,330 Tons	66,500.00	190
Potatoes	200 Bags	500.00	1
Squash, Summer	1,493 Lugs	1,158.24	5
Squash, Winter	208.25 Tons	12,536.00	10
Sweet Potatoes	50,000 Lbs.	3,760.00	37
Tomatoes, Canning	4,105.12 Tons	114,905.63)	
Tomatoes, Green	192,900 Lugs	334,600.00)	2,200
Tomatoes, Local	115,480 Lugs	138,638.50)	
*Misc. Vegetables	44,098 Crates	100,258.90	300
Mushrooms	20,000 Lbs.	17,000.00	
		<u>2,701,076.46</u>	<u>5,945</u>

\* includes Peas, Spinach, Turnips, Beets, Green Onions, Melons, Broccoli.

<u>PRODUCTS</u>	<u>TONNAGE</u>	<u>VALUE F.O.B.</u>	<u>ACRES</u>
<b>NURSERY STOCK</b>			
Citrus	120,612 Trees	153,352.00	
Citrus	21,000 Seedlings	1,470.00	
Avocado	4,437 Trees	3,349.00	
Avocado	65,000 Seeds	3,575.00	
Walnuts	5,928 Trees	5,335.20	
Misc. Vegts.	112,100 Flats	91,380.00	
Ornamentals	69,583 Plants	19,391.30	
Bulbs	3,128,160	235,401.50	
Flower Seed	10,002 Lbs.	11,632.00	30
Cut Flowers	339,129	7,140.29	
Vegt. Seed	193,850 Lbs.	89,312.50	299
Misc. Deciduous	1,500 Trees	1,225.00	
		<u>628,253.79</u>	
<b>BEE PRODUCTS</b>			
Honey	1,040 Tons	249,600.00	
Wax	13 Tons	11,730.00	
		<u>261,330.00</u>	
<b>EGGS</b>			
	623,483 Doz.	268,908.22	
<b>POULTRY</b>			
Meat	272,543 Lbs.	81,762.90	
Baby Chicks	317,500	47,625.00	
Turkeys	2,025,975 Lbs.	709,270.25	
		<u>838,658.15</u>	
<b>LIVE STOCK</b>			
Rabbit Meat	409,888 Lbs.	98,373.12	
Rabbit Fur	9,108 Lbs.	17,306.15	
Beef Cattle	20,548 Head	1,643,840.00	
Hogs	9,286 Head	315,075.87	
Lambs	5,260 Head	73,640.00	
		<u>2,148,235.14</u>	
<b>MILK</b>			
Number of dairies			21
Number of Producer-Distributors			8
Number of Wholesale Producers			8
Number of Distributors (Non-producers)			4
Number of Dairy cows			4,111
Yearly Production of Milk (Gallons)			4,114,280
Estimated Revenue to Ventura County Dairymen			\$1,432,518.40

Two Dairies discontinued operation in 1943.

GRAND TOTAL \$52,782,132.40



1944

# ANNUAL REPORT

## AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER



COUNTY OF VENTURA



1944



C. J. BARRETT

DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL

Commissioner.....C. J. Barrett  
Deputy Commissioner.....Lewis Brock  
Standardization Supervisor.....Paul Travis  
Apiary Inspector.....Roy C. Marks  
Account Clerk.....Shirley Carter  
Stenographer Clerk.....Visna Ireland

DISTRICT INSPECTORS

John Schall.....Santa Paula  
Joe D. Taylor.....Santa Paula  
Fred Lewis.....Ojai  
Albert Bicker.....Ventura  
Verner Holmer.....Ventura  
Walter Dunning.....Oxnard  
Paul Travis.....Camarillo  
I. L. Clements.....Moorpark-Simi  
V. A. Casner.....Fillmore-Piru  
Sidney Peyton.....Bardsdale

RODENT AND WEED INSPECTORS

Chas. Burleson.....Santa Paula  
Oxnard  
Floyd Ward.....Fillmore  
Piru  
Dan Fraser.....Ventura  
Ojai  
Bruce Burns.....Moorpark-Simi  
Camarillo

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## PREFACE

Activities of the Agricultural Commissioner's office were increased during the third year of the second world war. With the need for more production of vital food products, and because of our belief that we are an integral part of the pest control program as well as the agency responsible for the protection of the agricultural area under our jurisdiction by quarantine enforcement, we have endeavored to the best of our ability to aid all parties engaged in the agricultural industry. We have taken an active part in the County War Board, County Farm Production Council, and have served as one of the directors of the County Farm Bureau.

Numerous requests for agricultural information were directed to our office and the number of official reports was increased. Special surveys and informative test plots for new insecticides and herbicides have been made. Surveys for new pests and diseases were made periodically because we felt that during this period not only our county but the state was more susceptible to the introduction of new pests than during normal peace times. However, with all the new projects in addition to our regular activities, the members of the department staff have shown a willing spirit to give extra time to these duties. We wish to call attention to the fine work that was carried on under the leadership of Romain Young as Commissioner (now Administrative Assistant to the Director). Many of the projects were due to his foresight and devotion to his office and to the county.

Regular orchard inspections were made to determine pest conditions, and recommendations given when conditions warranted treatment. Extra quarantine inspections were made on incoming packages to military personnel. This required several additional hours each day other than normal time spent on regular activities. Interceptions of serious insects and diseases not known to California proved the necessity and value of this extra effort.

Surveys for Oriental Fruit Moth were made over the entire county by the use of bait pans. Many hours were spent in this activity and as of this date, our survey fails to reveal a single infestation. Surveys for Walnut Husk Fly were also made throughout the county by the use of bait traps. Although districts not far from our county line are known to be infested, we have failed to take a single fly in spite of the numerous bait traps used.

Our ground squirrel and other rodent control campaigns were vigorously prosecuted, not only for the economic aspect of crop loss, but to safeguard public health as well, since field rodents are known carriers of some of the most dreaded and serious diseases of man. Our control program called for systematic uses of prepared poisoned grains, carbon bisulfide gas, traps and shooting. Agricultural losses were held to a minimum. Cooperation of growers was sought on each campaign and all districts were thoroughly covered.

State and county roads were regularly treated for certain types of noxious weeds and our program shows a definite decrease and in some cases complete eradication of these weeds. Demonstrations and test plots for weed eradication were made by members of the department for educational purposes.

Pest control enforcement work was a major part of our program. Not only did various orchard crops enter into our work, but field crops were inspected and pest control measures on vegetable crops took a large portion of our time. Certification on some seed crops were made, and after several thorough inspections, those fields that failed to show disease present were issued certificates.

Yard inspections were again made throughout the county to ascertain whether or not trees, shrubs and plants were infested with certain insect pests that have proved detrimental to commercial plantings.

Standardization was enforced on products originating in the county as well as food products entering or being offered for retail sale.

Inspections of incoming boats to local harbors were made by members of the Agricultural Commissioner's staff in collaboration with the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture.

In summary, we of this department feel that we have played a definite beneficial role in the war effort, and have been of service to the agriculturalists of Ventura County. We have endeavored to give practical, reliable and courteous service to all persons of our county and hope that we have been of real benefit to those concerned.

#### QUARANTINE

Because we feel that quarantines are the front lines for safeguarding agricultural crops, a great deal of time was devoted to this one phase of work. We can point with pride to the fact that Ventura County is free of many serious insect pests common to other areas. As in the past, our policy calls for the inspection for scale insects of all citrus fruit sold within the county prior to offering such fruits for sale. In several instances, warnings were issued to those who through neglect failed to call for inspection, and in a few cases court proceedings were instituted against violators.

Through cooperation with Naval Officials, we started in September to carry on inspections at the Port Hueneme Base Post Office of interstate packages for military personnel. Of the packages withheld for inspection, approximately 25% proved to

carry contraband material. Those items not meeting State and Federal Quarantines were removed from the packages and the remainder of the contents released. Inspections were made on all intrastate as well as all interstate shipments of plants, plant products, seeds, bulbs, scions, etc. Plants being moved from one locality to another within the county were inspected. All citrus and walnut nursery stock, whether grown within or out of the county, was vacuum fumigated as a condition of movement. In addition, certain other host plants of Red Scale such as roses, camellias, acacias, willows, carobs, rubber, ivy plants, etc. were given precautionary treatments of oil dip as a condition of movement when no Red Scale was found. Where such plants were found to be infested, they were rejected under quarantine and either returned to point of origin, destroyed or vacuum fumigated.

Nurseries were inspected on a quarterly basis by staff members, and we are glad to report that no insects except those of widespread distribution within the county were found. In all cases, complete cooperation was given by nurserymen.

INTERSTATE QUARANTINE

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Inspected</u>	<u>Rejected</u>
Ornamentals	11,377 plants	121
Vegetables	3,394 plants	150
Deciduous	6,294 trees	10
Bulbs	15,436 bulbs	400
Seeds	11,665 pkgs.	
Seeds	7,327 lbs.	210 lbs.
Baggage	498	
Grain	1,700.80 tons	50 tons
Sub-tropical	5 trees	
Strawberries	19,982 plants	
Berry	3,431 vines	
Grapes	772 vines	
Nuts	1,462 lbs.	
Fruits	10,032 lbs.	280 lbs.
Total shipments inspected	- - - - -	1,861
Total shipments passed	- - - - -	1,807
Total shipments rejected	- - - - -	54

<u>Federal Quarantine Violated</u>	<u>No. of Times</u>
No. 52	1
No. 48	2
No. 72	2

Quarantine Order, Proclamation,  
Regulation or Section of Agri-  
cultural Code Violated

No. of Times

Section 125 Agricultural Code	3
" 115 " "	10
" 118 " "	5
" 124 " "	1
" 114 " "	1
Proclamation 13	2
" 5	1
" 1	12
" 18	1
" 3	14
" 8	2
" 7	14
" 10	1
Maritime Quarantine 92	1

These figures do not include shipments or plant products that were released as a result of treatment.

INTRASTATE QUARANTINE

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>No. Inspected</u>
Citrus Fruits	21,352 boxes
Ornamentals	160,516 plants
Bodding Plants	406 flats
Bulbs	55,951 bulbs
Seed	391,305 lbs.
Seed	12,775 pkgs.
Vegetable	602,462 plants
Avocado	1,351 trees
Avocado	68 bundles Budwood
Avocado	58,552 lbs. fruit
Citrus	14,698 trees
Deciduous	14,832 lbs. fruit
Strawberry	24,363 plants
Berry	5,549 vines
Nuts	3,014 trees
Nuts	858 lbs.
Deciduous	4,749 trees
Grain	1,293 tons
Sub-tropical	229 trees
Grapes	2,297 vines

Total number of inspections - - - - - 10,374  
 Number of shipments rejected - - - - - 150

There were seventy-four inspections made of various miscellaneous articles such as truck loads of brush used in motion picture sets, used boxes, citrus picking equipment, used sacks, walnut harvesting equipment, etc.

Some of the pests intercepted on intrastate shipments are:

<u>Pest</u>	<u>Times Intercepted</u>
Red Scale	123
Nematode	1
Yellow Scale	3
Crown Gall	5
Florida Red Scale	7
Peach Mosaic	1
Celery Mosaic	3
Purple Scale	7

#### PEST CONTROL

The year, 1944, was a difficult year for growers and farmers. Shortage and uncertainty of manpower, inexperienced labor, scarcity of equipment, and deficiency of certain insecticides, all encountered during the past years, placed a heavy burden on pest control operators and on truck crop growers. The Agricultural Commissioner's office worked in close cooperation with all persons to aid in growing more and better crops. Our quarantine work and yard inspection program was closely related to the welfare of the citrus industry. We have taken an active part in all programs on Red Scale, Purple Scale and Chaff Scale eradication. Five thousand, six hundred and eighty-five inspections were made in yards throughout the various districts of the county. This represents an approximate total of fifty-three thousand, three hundred and eighty host plants inspected. Sixty-one yards were found infested with either Red Scale, Purple Scale or Chaff Scale. This involved approximately four hundred and eighty-eight host plants being treated. Although all host plants were not infested, treatment is required on such known host plants as a precaution against continued occurrence of these pests.

Inspections of windbreaks and ditch banks revealed an infestation of Red Scale in willows near Camarillo. County inspectors removed and burned all native growth. Our policy calls for frequent inspections and oiling and burning of all known hosts along this bank for the coming year. County inspectors made tree to tree inspections in citrus and walnut groves in areas that have given trouble in past years with recurring infestations of Red Scale.

The Agricultural office also worked in cooperation with local pest control operators and the Protective League districts in the large eradication program sponsored during 1944. Due to conditions in one district in the county, considerable acreage was carried over from 1943 into 1944. This placed a heavy burden upon those responsible for the clean-up program. Wonderful cooperation of all growers, pest control operators and officials in charge made this year's program a success.

During 1944, there were one hundred and seventeen infestations of Red Scale to be treated, some of which were carried over from the previous year. Though infested trees were few, considerable acreage was treated as a part of the program. One of the largest unit programs in the history of the county was made in the Sini Valley district. Throughout the county, one hundred and fifteen thousand, four hundred and two trees were treated. The treatment calls for an oil spray followed by an interval fumigation. New Red Scale infestations were fewer during 1944 in most districts than during previous years. With this large program completed, we feel that a great stride has been made toward Red Scale eradication.

Three Purple Scale infestations were found during the year. Of these, one was a yard involving one hundred and sixteen trees.

Aphis infestations were heavier than during 1943, both in field crops and in orchards.

Coddling Moth control was effective this year due probable to cool weather and the fact that a large portion of the walnut acreage was sprayed.

Red Spider was on the increase and caused extra control measures over a longer period of the year.

Black Scale was much heavier than in 1943 with considerable acreage requiring treatments.

Lima beans were found infested throughout the county with the two spotted mite. Although this pest is not new to Ventura County, 1944 showed a general spread and a heavy increase in mite population. Damage was not severe enough to cause appreciable loss, but we feel that treatment may be necessary in the near future if we are to cope with this mite.

Other pests to agriculture were treated and controlled and crop losses were held to a minimum. We feel that 1944 was a hazardous year for pest control because of the pressure of insecticide shortages, lack of man-power, old equipment and all other difficulties that arise on occasions when quick and efficient control is necessary.

Following is a list of some insects found in the county, showing their increase or decrease over the past few years.

<u>Insect</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>Infestation</u>	<u>1944 Over 1943</u>
Purple Scale	Ventura	Light	Normal
Citrus Mealybug	General	Light	Normal
Chaff Scale	Ventura	Light	Normal
Budnite	General	Medium	Normal
Black Scale	General	Med. to Heavy	Increase
Six Spotted Mite	Coastal	Light	Normal
Dictyospermum	Santa Paula	Light	Decrease
Hederae Scale	General	Light	Normal
Red Scale	General	Light	Decrease
Latania Scale	General	Light	Normal
Soft Brown Scale	General	Light	Normal
Hemispherical Scale	General	Light	Normal
Cottony Cushion Scale	General	Light	Normal
San Jose Scale	General	Light	Normal
Yellow Scale	S.P. - Ventura	Light to Med.	Normal
Nigra Scale	General	Light	Normal
Greedy Scale	General	Light	Normal
Citrophylus Mealybug	S.P. - Fillmore	Light	Normal
Red Spider (Citrus)	General	Med. to Heavy	Increase
Mexican Mealybug	General	Medium	Increase
Two Spotted Mite	General	Light	Increase
Citrus Aphids	General	Medium	Increase
Aphids	General	Medium	Increase
Coddling Moth	General	Medium	Normal
Grasshoppers	General	Light	Normal
Peach Root Borer	Ojai Dist.	Light	Decrease
Peach Twig Borer	General	Light	Decrease
Orange Tortrix	General	Light	Normal
Pepper Weevil	Coastal	Med. to Heavy	Normal
Harlequin Cabbage Bug	Oxnard	Light	Normal
Cutworms	General	Medium	Normal
Corn Ear Worn	General	Medium	Normal
Tomato Pin Worn	General	Light	Normal
Tomato Russet Mite	General	Medium	Normal
Brown Snail	General	Medium	Normal

Plant diseases recorded in the county during the year 1944 were as follows:

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Host</u>	<u>Extent of Damage</u>
Brown Rot	Citrus	Medium
Shot Hole Fungus	Almonds, Apricots	Medium
Brown Rot	Apricots	Medium
Carrot Blight	Carrots	Light
Late Blight	Tomatoes	Light
Walnut Blight	Walnuts	Light

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Host</u>	<u>Extent of Damage</u>
Western Yellow Blight	Tomatoes	Medium
Virus Diseases	Tomatoes	Medium
Other Virus Diseases	Peppers	Medium
Apricot Scab	Apricots	Light
Oak Root Fungus	Citrus, Deciduous Ornamentals	Light
Nematodes	Field & Veg. Crops	Light to Medium
Pierces Disease	Grapes	Light
Crown Gall	Deciduous, Walnuts	Light
Gladiosporium	Peppers	Medium
Cypress Canker	Monterey Cypress	Medium, Heavy
Verticillium Wilt	Tomatoes	Medium
Verticillium Wilt	Apricots	Heavy
Spotted Wilt	Tomatoes, Peppers	Heavy
Root Rot	Walnuts	Light
Celery Blight	Celery	Medium
Psorosis	Lemons, Oranges	Light
Mottle Leaf	Citrus	Light

#### VACUUM FUMIGATION

Jan. 1, 1944 to Jan. 1, 1945

Due to the regulation covering the movement of nursery stock in Ventura County, in addition to quarantine shipment, another heavy load was placed on the Agricultural Commissioner's office during 1944. Material to be treated coming during the regular season necessitated the hiring of extra help to assist our regular force in carrying out our vacuum fumigation program.

Citrus budwood, citrus seedlings, balled citrus stock, walnut budwood and walnut stock constituted the major portion of our work. Nevertheless, other items added to the extra work involved in insuring insect-free commodities for the county. Due to our regulation on Walnut Husk Fly, all used sacks from infested areas were treated with methyl bromide as a protection for walnut growers. Oriental Fruit Moth regulations made treatment of used containers and some commodities necessary to assist our growers in handling and merchandising certain products. Following is a report of fumigation made in the county by the County Agricultural Commissioner's office.

Vacuum Fumigated (H.C.N.)	
Citrus (trees) - - - - -	87,646
Walnut (trees) - - - - -	11,509
Roses (plants) - - - - -	2,450
Ornamental (plants) - - - - -	492

Vacuum Fumigated (H.C.N.) Cont'd.	
Tents (fumigation) - - - - -	428
Avocados (trees) - - - - -	36
Oranges (boxes) - - - - -	440
Walnut grafts (lb.) - - - - -	135
Citrus budwood (bundles) - - - - -	42
Citrus seedlings - - - - -	103,500
Vacuum Fumigated (Methyl bromide)	
Furniture (pieces) - - - - -	29
Blankets - - - - -	6
Sacks - - - - -	26,450
Grain (lbs.) - - - - -	1,500
Rugs - - - - -	7
Walnuts (lbs.) - - - - -	50
Atmospheric Fumigated (Methyl bromide)	
Lug boxes - - - - -	4,622
Automobile & baggage - - - - -	1
Chamber Fumigated (Methyl bromide)	
Ornamental (plants) - - - - -	228
Walnuts (lbs.) - - - - -	350
Deciduous fruit (boxes) - - - - -	40

#### STANDARDIZATION

Inspection of fruits, vegetables, eggs and honey were made regularly throughout the year. Origin shipment inspections of fruits and vegetables were made at packing plants as well as inspection at retail stores and markets. Certifications were made on lots of fruit when requested by the owner.

During this war year, a noticeable decrease in some types of crops and an increase in others was made. Beets, carrots and lettuce grown for seed increased. Tomatoes and carrots show a slight increase in acreage, and lettuce, cabbage and cauliflower were decreased in acreage.

#### Summary of standardization activities:

No. of containers inspected - - - - -	147,500
No. of containers rejected - - - - -	1,089
No. of containers certified - - - - -	50,746
No. of certifications - - - - -	113
No. of man-days - - - - -	87

#### FLORIDA FRUIT

Considerable time was spent in various citrus packing plants in the inspection of citrus fruit consigned to the state

of Florida. Such inspections were necessary for certification of carloads of citrus fruits to meet Florida regulations covering *Phytophthora citrophthora* (Brown Rot).

No. cars inspected - - - - - 65  
 No. of man-days - - - - - 84

BEE INSPECTION

A summary of the bee inspection work for the year reveals that one hundred and ninety-three apiaries were inspected, totaling four thousand, five hundred and thirty-one colonies. The number of colonies infected with American foulbrood showed a slight increase over 1943. One hundred and thirty-six colonies were found to be infected in 1944 as compared to ninety-one colonies during the previous year. These colonies were burned in accordance with our program.

Due to increased activities and extra work, it was necessary for the apiary inspector to divert part of his time to other duties. However, in spite of curtailed time spent, a good job was done for protection of the honey producers.

A poor season lowered the amount of honey produced to three hundred and thirty-five tons as compared to one thousand and twenty tons during 1943.

SUMMARY - APIARY INSPECTION

Entering county	50 apiaries	6597 colonies
Leaving county	55 "	8255 "
Moving within county	29 "	5610 "
Inspected	193 "	4531 "
Infected with American Foulbrood	14 "	136 "
Infected with European Foulbrood	3 "	8 "

RODENT AND WEED CONTROL

The cost of rodent control in 1944 was decreased over 1943. At the same time, control measures were so effective that the rodent population was successfully held in check and crop losses were negligible. Zinc phosphide, a cheap poison as compared to others, was used quite extensively with varying results. Some applications show fine results, while others seemed to give little control. Other materials used in addition to zinc phosphide baits were strychnine baits, carbon bisulphide and box traps. Our use of Thallium treated grain was restricted to six hundred pounds, and was used mostly in the Oxnard district with fine results.

## SQUIRRELS

The "shooters" of the state Health Department were in the county four times during 1944. Of the six hundred squirrels killed and examined, none were found carrying disease. The year 1944 was a normal one for rodent control.

The squirrel program was somewhat handicapped by our inability to secure ammunition for our clean-up work. This is especially true of certain spots in the county where baits, traps and gas cannot be used or are ineffective.

The state plague area agreement was reduced to \$1200.00 for the fiscal year of 1944-45.

Extra effort has been made on ground squirrel control near military establishments, and the splendid cooperation received from military personnel has made this a very successful program.

## GOPHERS

Control of pocket gophers was carried on by growers throughout the county during 1944. Many preliminary tests were made by staff members of the County Agricultural Department to determine when treatments should be applied. Information of these facts was printed in all county newspapers so that farmers could carry on treatments at the proper time. Gophers were active earlier in 1944 than usual. December 1st found most treatments for gopher control being applied. Demonstrations were given by the Agricultural Staff to acquaint growers with the methods, baits and equipment needed for successful control. Mixed baits were supplied by the county at cost together with instructions for proper application.

### Summary:

Cost to county for labor plus mileage -	\$558.12	
2,080 lbs. strychnine wheat sold		\$124.80
130 containers of strychnine (1/8 oz.)		13.00
24 containers of strychnine (1 oz.)		<u>14.00</u>
Total poison baits sold		\$151.80

## COYOTES

The coyote population during 1944 showed a large increase as compared with 1943. Many requests were received from ranchers who desired to control these animals. Baits were prepared and sold at cost to ranchers by the Agricultural Department. Fish meal for scent lines was also sold at cost. Twenty-five coyotes and six bobcats were killed by members of the rodent control staff during their regular routine duties. Traps were furnished to ranchers who were getting damage to livestock, and twenty coyotes and five bobcats were caught and killed by this method.

Summary:

3,169 poison baits sold @ 5¢ each  
467 lbs. fish meal sold @ 4¢ per lb.

\$158.45  
18.68  
177.13

RATS

Many calls were answered on rat problems to assist the agriculturalist in his rat control program. A few tests were made on new materials that proved unsatisfactory on many occasions. Recommendations were made on proper exclusion, prebaiting, poisoning and trapping. Only on rare occasions of serious damage to trees or crops did the County Agricultural Staff apply the control measures.

GRASSHOPPERS

Surveys were made on all egg plots as an informative part of our hopper program. 1944 was not a bad year for hopper damage, and only in isolated spots was treatment necessary. Poison bait was prepared by the county staff and sold at cost to growers.

BIRDS

Control of birds was attempted only when damage to agricultural crops was apparent. Many calls were answered, especially for victory gardens. In all cases, frightening devices were recommended. Some damage to vegetable seed crop was encountered and only after a series of tests were we able to stop bird damage.

WEEDS

An intensive program for control or eradication of Johnson grass and Puncture Vine finds far fewer infestations than for the past twenty years. It is now possible to completely eradicate all Johnson grass on county and state properties.

Total cost of the weed program for 1944 amounted to \$2,571.27. Our agreement with the State Highway Division has proven worthwhile and entirely satisfactory. There were two infestations of weeds new to Ventura County found during the year, and both infestations, being small, are possible for eradication.

Work completed during the past years decreased the amount of Texas Blue Weed to such an extent that the agreement with the State Department of Agriculture was not needed and the county in cooperation with land owners took care of this troublesome weed.

Many test plots on weeds were made by the County Agricultural Staff, using many of the newer insecticides. Results

varied from good to bad.

Many calls for information on methods of controlling weeds were answered by staff members. Among the most interesting was a case of killing aquatic weeds in a private lake. Chemical research men were contacted and the results should prove beneficial for future like cases.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT  
July 1943-June 30, 1944

	Budget Allowed	Transfer	Expended	Unexpended Balance
SALARIES	\$44,940.00		\$42,560.00	\$2,380.00
LABOR - Extra Help	6,000.00		5,761.61	2,256.39
Red Scale	1,500.00		1,498.12	1.88
MAINTENANCE	16,910.00		13,902.98	3,007.02
CAPITAL OUTLAY	210.00		198.95	11.05
GRAND TOTAL	\$69,560.00		\$61,921.66	\$7,638.34

Expended Funds	\$61,921.66
Cash collected and returned	6,228.80
Net expense of office	\$55,692.86

Detail of money returned to Treasury:

Material	282.54
Fumigation	4,367.30
Certificates	963.75
Miscellaneous	614.16
Telephone	1.05
	\$6,228.80

Detail of money expended:

SALARIES AND WAGES		
Quarantine	10,319.93	
Orchard, Nursery, Ward Inspection	7,345.27	
Fumigation, Spray Inspection	1,942.14	
Apiary	1,702.39	
Feed, Rodent	12,228.24	
Vacuum Fumigation	3,332.76	
Standardization	1,997.66	
Florida Fruit	959.40	
Miscellaneous	5,995.82	
Red Scale Survey	1,498.12	\$47,819.73

MAINTENANCE & OPERATIONS

Supplies:		
Gasoline and oil	626.74	
Office Supplies	332.95	
Laboratory	28.55	
Rodent	1,999.27	
Feed	597.42	
Coyote	76.50	
Vacuum Fumigation	402.36	
Bee work	5.10	
Miscellaneous	100.02	\$4,166.71
Telephone, Postage		1,043.73
Mileage, Travel Expense		8,431.92
Repairs and Maintenance		261.25
Upkeep of Automobiles		12.61 Cr.
Official Bond		10.00
		13,902.98
		198.95

CAPITAL OUTLAY

GRAND TOTAL

\$61,921.66

OFFICE OF  
VENTURA COUNTY  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PHONE 258

LEWIS BROCK, DEPUTY

C. J. BARRETT  
COMMISSIONER

AGRICULTURAL BUILDING  
SANTA BARBARA AND EIGHTH STREETS  
SANTA PAULA, CALIFORNIA

ANNUAL CROP AND ACREAGE REPORT

COUNTY OF VENTURA

1944

As provided by Section 65.5 of the Agricultural Code of California, I hereby submit the Annual Crop Report for the County of Ventura for the year 1944.

We are indebted to many individuals, companies, and organizations for their full and courteous cooperation in supplying us with the data that is used in compiling such a report. We hereby extend our thanks to those who so graciously gave their full cooperation.

While the figures are again high in F.O.B. returns, we wish to point out that this is not a true condition of individual returns to growers. Farmers in Ventura County are to be congratulated on their high production record in face of labor shortages, inexperienced labor, shortages of essential equipment, shortages in many cases of proper insecticides, and increased cost of production. In some crops labor costs exceeded many times the normal expenditures. To those whose efforts were extended in securing sufficient labor for crop harvest much praise is due. We are glad to state that throughout this difficult year there was no appreciable loss of food.

*C. J. Barrett*

C. J. BARRETT  
AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER

CJB:VI

## CROP REPORT

ACREAGE REPORT 1944

	<u>BEARING</u>	<u>NON-BEARING</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
FRUIT CROPS			
Apricots	4,224	62	4,286
Almonds	231	13	244
Avocados	324	185	509
Lemons	16,446	2,958	19,404
Valencias	15,321	1,509	16,830
Navels	1,716	0	1,716
Grapofruit	391	4	395
Limes	43	0	43
Grapes	322	0	322
Apples	72	0	72
Peaches	43	3	46
Pears	76	0	76
Plums and Prunes	5	0	5
Walnuts	19,771	839	20,610
Olives	48	0	48
	<u>59,033</u>	<u>5,573</u>	<u>64,606</u>
BEANS	47,079		
BEETS, SUGAR	2,075		
VEGETABLES	8,167		
RAY AND GRASS	37,100		

1944

VENTURA COUNTY CROP REPORT

Compiled by

C. J. Barrett

<u>PRODUCT</u>	<u>PRODUCTION</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>F.O.B. VALUE</u>	<u>WEARING /CREAGE</u>
APRICOTS				4,224
Dried	1,789.27	Tons	1,019,863.90	
Green	952.60	Tons	57,156.00	
Pits	596.80	Tons	13,428.00	
			<u>1,090,467.90</u>	
ALMONDS				231
Nuts	55,581	Lbs.	42,797.37	
AVOCADOS	1,010,223	Lbs.	120,145.00	
BEANS				
Limas	578,000	Bags (100 lbs.)	4,710,700.00	41,285
Blackeyes	18,761	Bags (100 lbs.)	124,000.28	2,346
Garbanzos	889	Bags (100 lbs.)	5,334.00	92
Seed Beans	63,487	Bags (100 lbs.)	712,959.01	3,175
Pinks	570	Bags (100 lbs.)	3,705.00	76
Pintos	40	Bags (100 lbs.)	260.00	5
Ruby Limas	850	Bags (100 lbs.)	7,012.50	100
			<u>5,563,970.79</u>	<u>47,079</u>
CELERY				
LEMONS				16,446
Ed. Boxes	2,664,569	Boxes	14,225,774.30	
Case Boxes	196,854	Boxes	794,377.35	
By-Products	14,659.49	Tons	501,227.69	
VALENCIAS				15,321
Ed. Boxes	2,837,389	Boxes	12,450,350.24	
Case Boxes	16,929	Boxes	61,963.84	
By-Products	15,228.61	Tons	882,974.54	
ORANGES				1,716
Ed. Boxes	311,900	Boxes	1,109,806.28	
Case Boxes	7,241	Boxes	22,721.05	
By-Products	3,283.18	Tons	133,365.02	
PEACHES				391
Ed. Boxes	94,837	Boxes	237,394.79	
Case Boxes	192	Boxes	351.29	
			<u>30,420,305.49</u>	

\* figured on a packed box basis.

<u>PRODUCT</u>	<u>PRODUCTION</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>F.O.B. VALUE</u>	<u>BEARING AVERAGE</u>
GRAPES	263.35	Tons	21,529.00	322
Grape Juice	9,200	Gals.	7,500.00	
			<u>29,029.00</u>	
GRAIN				
Wheat	15,400	Bags (115 lbs.)	43,120.00	1,100
Barley	128,326	Bags (100 lbs.)	282,733.50	5,833
Oats	5,850	Bags (100 lbs.)	15,502.50	325
			<u>347,356.00</u>	
Hay				
Alfalfa	187,500	Tons (Green)	937,500.00	7,500
Barley	20,417	Tons	510,425.00	11,667
Oat	18,681	Tons	467,025.00	10,675
			<u>1,914,950.00</u>	
SUGAR BEETS	27,555.6	Tons	345,348.49	2,075
GOV'T. BENEFIT PAYMENT			84,044.58	
			<u>429,393.07</u>	
MISC. FRUITS				
Apples	557.38	Tons	46,541.23	72
Peaches	4,634	Lugs (22 lbs.)	6,715.00	43
Pears	10,927	Lugs (25 lbs.)	16,390.00	76
Strawberries	5,000	Bkt. (1 pt.)	1,250.00	
Berries	3,085	Bkt. (1 pt.)	462.75	
Olives	112	Tons	8,960.00	48
			<u>80,318.98</u>	
MAPLES	11,109.29	Tons	5,356,027.00	19,771
Maples	2,671.06	Tons	550,057.00	
			<u>5,906,084.00</u>	
VEGETABLES				
Beans--Cr. Limas	1,671,936	Lbs.	78,679.76	240
Beans--Snap	76,900	Lbs.	7,679.02	8
Beets	2,600	Bu. Dz.	1,650.00	
Broccoli	804	Crts. (70 lbs.)	3,220.52	
Broccoli	203,189	Lbs.	9,143.91	44
Cabbage	13,600	Crts. (100 lbs.)	25,420.00	90
Carrots	340,945	Crts. (6 Doz.)	847,766.66	985
Carrots	1,500	Ton	30,000.00	88
Cauliflower	57,061	Crts. (Pony)	99,910.03	142
Celery	16,335	Crts. (70 lbs.)	49,005.00	35
Corn--Green	13,665	Doz.	5,466.00	
Cucumbers	13,844	Lugs (27 lbs.)	19,423.31	34
Lettuce	44,778	Crts. (Standard)	103,783.16	180
Onions--Dry	11,642	Bags (50 lbs.)	10,477.80	30
Onions--Green	2,500	Bu. Dz.	1,675.00	
Parsley	125	Bu. Dz.	50.00	
Parsnips	1,250	Lugs (25 lbs.)	1,125.00	
Peas	558	Crts. (45 lbs.)	2,820.61	12
Peppers--Cr. Chili	861,306	Lbs.	27,137.87	80
Peppers--Bell	10,036	Crts. (55 lbs.)	30,109.00	69

<u>PRODUCT</u>	<u>PRODUCTION</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>F.O.B. VALUE</u>	<u>BEARING ACREAGE</u>
<b>VEGETABLES (CON'T.)</b>				
Peppers--Pimiento	200	Tons	11,000.00	40
Peppers--Dry	2,521,500	Lbs.	630,375.00	1934
Radishes	14,716	Doz. Bu.	8,829.00	
Squash--Summer	4,200	Lugs. (25 lbs.)	6,100.00	5
Squash--Winter	303.4	Tons	12,136.00	32
Spinach	2,500	Doz. Bu.	1,500.00	( 16
Spinach	37,438	Lbs.	561.57	(
Tomatoes				(
Green	118,200	Lugs (32 lbs.)	265,950.00	(
Canning	5,550.46	Tons	170,098.40	(2400
Local	118,590	Lugs (32 lbs.)	203,340.76	(
Watermelons	456	Tons	18,330.00	45
Vegetable Seed	783,342	Lbs.	264,355.00	1658
			<u>2,947,217.38</u>	<u>8167</u>
<b>NURSERY STOCK</b>				
Citrus	77,251	Trees	162,588.90	
Seedlings	15,600		1,746.00	
Avocado	5,912	Trees	1,719.40	
Avocado	11,800	Seed.	673.00	
Deciduous, Misc.	2,000	Trees	3,000.00	
Walnut	17,440	Trees	26,160.00	
Misc. Vegt.	54,620	Flats	58,374.00	
Ornamentals	49,253	Plants	33,992.52	
Bedding Plants	1,425	Flats	2,350.00	
Bulbs	38,985		1,446.55	
Cut Flowers	305,798		19,394.30	
Flower Seed	9,727	Lbs.	10,700.00	
			<u>322,644.67</u>	
<b>BEE PRODUCTS</b>				
Honey	355	Tons	80,400.00	
Wax	8,375	Lbs.	3,275.62	
			<u>83,675.62</u>	
<b>EGGS</b>	567,370	Doz.	190,068.95	
<b>POULTRY</b>				
Meat	310,699	Lbs.	83,688.73	
Baby Chicks	320,000		40,000.00	
Turkeys	2,256,000	Lbs.	739,600.00	
			<u>913,488.73</u>	
<b>LIVESTOCK</b>				
Rabbit Meat	319,713	Lbs.	76,731.12	
Rabbit Fur	6,831	Lbs.	12,295.80	
Beef Cattle	27,855	Head	2,228,400.00	
Hog	10,731	Head	353,208.63	
Lamba	6,078	Head	84,180.30	
			<u>2,754,815.85</u>	

MILK

Number of Dairies	21	
Number of Producer-Distributors	8	
Number of Wholesale Producers	8	
Number of Distributors (Non-producers)	4	
Number of Dairy Cows	4,947	
Yearly Production of Milk (Gallons)	4,456,380	
Estimated Revenue to Ventura County Dairymen		\$1,429,540.00
Dairy Feed Payment		248,797.78
		<u>\$1,678,337.78</u>

GRAND TOTAL - - \$54,835,067.58



1945

V. F.  
Calif. - Ventura Co.

1945

CROP  
REPORT

VENTURA  
COUNTY  
DEPARTMENT  
OF  
AGRICULTURE

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1945

ANNUAL CROP AND ACREAGE REPORT

COUNTY OF VENTURA

1945

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*C. J. Barrett*

C. J. BARRETT

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER

CJB:VI

CROP REPORT  
ACREAGE REPORT 1945

<u>FRUIT CROPS</u>	<u>BEARING</u>	<u>NON-BEARING</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Apricots	4,178	58	4,236
Almonds	251	14	245
Avocados	579	129	508
Lemons	17,954	1,445	19,399
Valencias	15,919	1,147	17,066
Navels	1,716		1,716
Grapefruit	391	8	399
Limes	43		43
Grapes	337		337
Apples	70	3	73
Peaches	48		48
Pears	76		76
Plums & Prunes	5		5
Walnuts	19,636	932	20,568
Olives	48		48
	<u>61,031</u>	<u>3,736</u>	<u>64,767</u>
BEANS	44,238		
BEETS, SUGAR	2,038		
VEGETABLES & SEEDS	7,956		
HAY AND GRAIN	28,208		

1945

## VENTURA COUNTY CROP REPORT

Compiled by

VENTURA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

C. J. BARNETT, AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER

<u>PRODUCT</u>	<u>PRODUCTION</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>F.O.B. VALUE</u>	<u>MARKING AGEINAGE</u>
APRICOTS				4,178
Dried	1,325	Tons	848,000.00	
Fresh	800	Tons	72,000.00	
Pits	400	Tons	16,800.00	
			<u>936,800.00</u>	
ALMONDS				231
Meats	11,232	Lbs.	7,300.80	
AVOCADOS	648,006	Lbs.	172,185.34	379
BEANS				
Limas	473,581	Bags (100#)	3,978,080.40	39,295
Blackeyes	19,239	Bags (100#)	117,357.90	2,300
Carbanzos	698	Bags (100#)	4,188.00	45
Pinks	307	Bags (100#)	1,842.00	51
Seed Beans	50,974	Bags (100#)	560,714.00	2,317
Pintos	30	Bags (100#)	1,800.00	5
Baby Limas	1,786	Bags (100#)	13,662.90	225
			<u>4,677,645.20</u>	<u>44,238</u>
CITRUS				
LEMONS				17,954
Pkd. Boxes	2,714,408	Boxes	13,178,644.24	
By-Products	24,962.1	Tons	994,186.14	
			<u>14,172,830.38</u>	
VALENCIAS				15,919
Pkd. Boxes	3,587,535	Boxes	14,865,158.75	
By-Products	30,425.4	Tons	1,593,908.03	
			<u>16,459,066.78</u>	
NAVELS				1,716
Pkd. Boxes	431,556	Boxes	1,725,093.06	
By-Products	1,997.5	Tons	70,671.09	
			<u>1,795,764.15</u>	

<u>PRODUCTS</u>	<u>PRODUCTION</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>F.O.B. VALUE</u>	<u>BEARING ACREAGE</u>
GRAPEFRUIT				391
Pkd. Boxes	96,879	Boxes	512,120.16	
By-Products	59	Tons	1,168.02	
			<u>513,288.18</u>	
LINES	1,862	Lbs.	93.10	43
GRAPES				337
Fresh	91.8	Tons	13,585.00	
Grape Juice	166	Tons	9,236.00	
	<u>257.8</u>		<u>22,821.00</u>	
GRAIN				815
Wheat	12,633	Bags (115#)	41,309.91	9,284
Barley	204,248	Bags (100#)	479,982.80	953
Oats	17,154	Bags (100#)	48,031.20	<u>11,052</u>
	<u>234,035</u>		<u>569,323.91</u>	
HAY				5,004
Alfalfa	167,634	Tons (Green)	838,170.00	6,682
Barley	13,364	Tons	320,736.00	5,470
Oat	10,940	Tons	263,560.00	<u>17,156</u>
	<u>191,380</u>		<u>1,422,466.00</u>	
SUGAR BEETS	24,556.4	Tons	301,153.00	2,038.5
Gov't Benefit Payment			73,448.19	
			<u>374,601.19</u>	
MISC. FRUITS				70
Apples	16,349	Boxes (40#)	25,305.00	48
Peaches	4,720	Lugs (22#)	7,310.00	76
Pears	18,220	Lugs (30#)	26,250.00	
Strawberries	1,350	Baskets (1 pt.)	337.50	
Berries	10,223	" (1 pt.)	2,489.06	
Olives	135	Tons	13,500.00	48
			<u>75,191.56</u>	
NUTS	9,225.7	Tons	4,981,853.70	19,636
VEGETABLES				
Beans,				288
Gr. Linas	1,937,954	Lbs.	91,646.68	14
Snap	46,854	Lbs.	5,292.51	
Beets	3,200	Doz. Bunches	1,440.00	100
Broccoli	312.4	Tons	31,240.00	287
Cabbage	20,968	Crates (100#)	42,906.10	
Cabbage	2,387.7	Tons	40,590.99	
Carrots	255,044	Crates (6 Doz.)	711,936.50	1,000

<u>PRODUCT</u>	<u>PRODUCTION</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>F.O.B. VALUE</u>	<u>BEARING ACREAGE</u>
<b>VEGETABLES (con't)</b>				
Carrots	326	Tons	6,520.00	
Cauliflower	50,510	Crates (Pony)	99,050.17	112
Celery	44,050	Crates (70#)	153,575.00	55
Corn, Gr.	18,180	Dozen	8,370.00	32
Cucumbers	39,285	Lugs (27#)	43,994.00	100
Lettuce	43,589	Crates (Std.)	133,841.36	312
Onions, Gr.	200	Crates (8 doz.)	1,100.00)	27
Onions, Dry	8,000	Bags (50#)	8,000.00)	
Peas	115,885	Lbs.	11,588.46	46
Peppers				
Bell	228	Tons	41,560.91	35
Gr. Chili	200	Tons	12,000.00	33
Pimiento	2,515	Tons	150,637.15	433
Dry	2,036	Tons	1,057,814.89	1,628
Squash				
Winter	297	Tons	13,365.00	45
Summer	1,050	Lugs (25#)	1,400.00	1.5
Tomatoes	177,698	Lugs (32#)	446,355.35)	1,821
Tomatoes	5,869.9	Tons	178,300.85)	
Sweet Potatoes	3,000	Lugs (30#)	4,500.00	12
Watermelons	150	Tons	7,500.00	16
Other Melons	3,500	Crates (Std.)	6,000.00	15
			<u>3,310,525.92</u>	<u>6,412.5</u>
<b>NURSERY STOCK</b>				
Citrus	104,845	Trees	282,953.50	
Citrus	66,850	Seedlings	7,156.25	
Avocados	1,660	Trees	6,510.00	
Avocados	30,000	Seeds	2,400.00	
Deciduous, Misc.	500	Trees	750.00	
Walnut	19,000	Trees	19,650.00	
Vegt., Misc.	62,400	Flats	63,250.00	
Ornamentals	66,347	Plants	27,915.25	
Bedding Plants	3,500	Flats	6,325.00	
Bulbs	69,800		1,836.30	
Cut Flowers	222,140		43,040.09	
			<u>461,786.39</u>	
<b>SEEDS</b>				
Vegetable	943,454	Lbs.	274,513.19	1,369.5
Flower	57,007.5	Lbs.	89,346.90	257
			<u>363,860.09</u>	<u>1,626.5</u>
<b>BEE PRODUCTS</b>				
Honey	315	Tons	75,600.00	
Wax	7,875	Lbs.	3,140.00	
			<u>78,740.00</u>	
<b>EGGS</b>				
	378,264	Doz.	126,718.44	

<u>PRODUCTS</u>	<u>PRODUCTION</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>F.O.B. VALUE</u>	<u>BEARING ACREAGE</u>
POULTRY				
Meat	157,500	Lbs.	44,100.00	
Baby Chicks	162,000		19,440.00	
Turkeys	2,599,200	Lbs.	857,736.00	
			<u>921,276.00</u>	

LIVESTOCK				
Rabbit meat	217,112	Lbs.	52,106.88	
Rabbit fur	4,132	Lbs.	4,358.60	
Beef cattle	22,000	Head	2,288,000.00	
Hogs	9,372	Head	309,276.00	
Lambs & Sheep	8,500	Head	98,275.00	
Wool	39,600	Lbs.	11,880.00	
			<u>2,763,896.48</u>	

MILK				
Number of Dairies		21		
Number of Producer-Distributors		8		
Number of Wholesale Producers		9		
Number of Distributors (Non-Producers)		4		
Number of Dairy Cows		5,332		
Yearly Production of Milk (Gal.)		4,837,710		
Estimated Revenue to Ventura County Dairymen			\$1,690,727.45	
Government Subsidy Payment			<u>262,862.29</u>	
			<u>\$1,953,589.74</u>	

GRAND TOTAL---\$55,961,624.35

375  
1-1-46  
CJB:VI



1946

**AGRICULTURAL  
COMMISSIONER**

**ANNUAL REPORT  
1945-1946**

~~1945~~

**1946**

COUNTY OF VENTURA

C. J. BARRETT

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ANNUAL CROP AND ACREAGE REPORT

COUNTY OF VENTURA

1946

Under Section 65.5 of the California Agricultural Code, I hereby submit the 1946 Crop Report.

This report is in no way an indication of net returns to Ventura County farmers, but is rather an acreage production and F.C.B. value of agricultural crops. It must be remembered that while the total value is high, the net returns to the grower, in many cases, results in very little profit. Cultural cost, labor cost, harvesting and marketing costs are all included, and in many cases have risen considerably over normal times.

We are indebted to many firms and individuals for their assistance in compiling this report and we wish to thank them for their full-hearted cooperation.

*C. J. Barrett*  
C. J. BARRETT  
AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER

CJB:vi

CROP REPORT  
ACREAGE REPORT 1946

<u>FRUIT CROPS</u>	<u>BEARING</u>	<u>NON-BEARING</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Apricots	4,227	30	4,257
Almonds	237	8	245
Avocados	430	85	515
Lemons	18,670	900	19,570
Valencias	16,374	732	17,106
Narrels	1,716		1,716
Grapefruit	393	4	397
Grapes	337		337
Apples	70	5	75
Peaches	48		48
Pears	76		76
Walnuts	19,737	980	20,717
Olives	48		48
	<u>62,363</u>	<u>2,744</u>	<u>65,107</u>
BEANS	30,167		
BEETS, SUGAR	3,022		
VEGETABLES & SEEDS	12,404		
HAY & GRAIN	23,675		

1946

VENTURA COUNTY CROP REPORT

Compiled by

VENTURA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

C. J. BARRETT, AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER

<u>PRODUCT</u>	<u>PRODUCTION</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>F.O.B. VALUE</u>	<u>BEARING ACREAGE</u>
APRICOTS				
Green	1,864	Tons	149,120.00	4,227
Dried	1,050	Tons	672,000.00	
Pits	350	Tons	12,250.00	
			<u>833,370.00</u>	
ALMONDS				
Meats	53,270	Lbs.	26,635.00	237
AVOCADOS	1,021,000	Lbs.	161,318.00	430
BEANS				
Limas	357,781	Bags (100#)	5,545,605.50	25,428
Seed Beans	45,780	Bags (100#)	607,543.30	3,324
Carbanzos	421	Bags (100#)	2,526.00	28
Pinto	201	Bags (100#)	2,010.00	25
Blackeye	10,415	Bags (100#)	104,150.00	1,302
	<u>414,598</u>		<u>6,261,834.80</u>	<u>30,167</u>
CITRUS				
LEMONS				
Pkd. Boxes	3,213,636	Boxes	14,635,007.98	18,670
By-Products	61,843.58	Tons	1,310,666.55	
			<u>15,945,674.53</u>	
ORANGES				
Valencias				
Pkd. Boxes	3,901,351	Boxes	19,809,074.16	16,374
By-Products	20,354.73	Tons	1,310,547.17	
			<u>21,119,621.33</u>	
Navels				
Pkd. Boxes	416,235	Boxes	1,637,358.12	1,716
By-Products	1,753.5	Tons	39,190.73	
			<u>1,676,548.85</u>	

<u>PRODUCT</u>	<u>PRODUCTION</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>F.O.B. VALUE</u>	<u>BEARING ACREAGE</u>
GRAPEFRUIT (Packed Boxes)	106,074	Boxes	296,714.12	393
GRAPES	376	Tons	35,815.00	337
GRAIN				
Wheat	13,168	Bags (115#)	45,439.60	823
Barley	147,884	Bags (100#)	358,440.00	6,722
Oats	12,882	Bags (100#)	47,041.20	716
	<u>173,934</u>		<u>450,920.80</u>	<u>8,261</u>
HAY				
Alfalfa	157,080	Tons (Green)	785,440.00	5,236
Barley	10,832	Tons	324,960.00	5,416
Oats	9,524	Tons	285,720.00	4,762
	<u>177,436</u>		<u>1,396,120.00</u>	<u>15,414</u>
SUGAR BEETS	49,107.6	Tons	626,797.84	3,022
Gov't Benefit Payment			139,220.05	
			<u>766,017.89</u>	
WALNUTS	9,395.03	Tons	5,505,497.00	19,737
MISC. FRUITS				
Apples	23,260	Boxes (35#)	40,484.00	70
Peaches	7,850	Lugs (22#)	10,265.00	48
Pears	8,726	Lugs (30#)	14,397.90	76
Olives	154	Tons	13,860.00	48
Strawberries	6,860	Baskets (1 pt.)	2,400.00	
			<u>81,406.90</u>	
VEGETABLES				
Beans			52,463.53	121
Green (Mkt.)	701,368	Lbs.	440,587.50	2,050
Green (Process)	5,685,000	Lbs.	3,222.48	10.5
Snap	32,840	Lbs.	2,346.64	12
Broccoli	741	Crates	71,917.65	90
Broccoli	684.93	Tons	5,454.80	19
Cabbage	5,014	Crates	746,882.17	1,142
Carrots	313,360	Crates (6 Doz.)	157,835.44	225
Cauliflower	112,352	Crates		

<u>PRODUCT</u>	<u>PRODUCTION</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>F.O.B. VALUE</u>	<u>BEARING ACREAGE</u>
VEGETABLES cont'd				
Celery	34,071	Crates	77,928.00	57
Corn (Green)	2,000	Dozen	820.00	34
Cucumbers	14,763	Lugs	19,291.11	30
Lettuce	71,413	Crates	193,554.15	357
Onions	300	Sacks (50#)	345.00	3
Peas	34,730	Lbs.	4,231.66	41
Peppers				
Bell	454.3	Tons	46,032.72	58
Gr. Chili	2,384.32	Tons	191,338.10	397
Pimiento	4,196.00	Tons	251,760.00	660
Dry	4,001	Tons	2,382,175.71	3,090
Spinach	279.26	Tons	7,679.65	46
Squash, Winter	300	Tons	13,500.00	60
Tomatoes	162,631	Lugs (35#)	293,307.31	2,500
Tomatoes	11,061.87	Tons	337,243.02	
Watermelons	100	Tons	4,000.00	12
Melons, others	35	Tons	2,100.00	8
			<u>5,306,016.34</u>	<u>11,022.5</u>

NURSERY STOCK				
Vegetable Plants	74,700	Flats	74,860.00	
Bedding Plants	4,950	Flats	7,437.50	
Bulbs	15,125		1,210.00	
Cut Flowers			58,371.00	
Ornamentals	177,194	Plants	56,492.91	
Citrus	142,977	Trees	387,042.25	
Citrus	253,850	Seedlings	25,635.00	
Avocados	9,823	Trees	34,605.50	
Deciduous	875	Trees	1,531.25	
Walnuts	21,208	Trees	24,218.00	
			<u>671,403.41</u>	

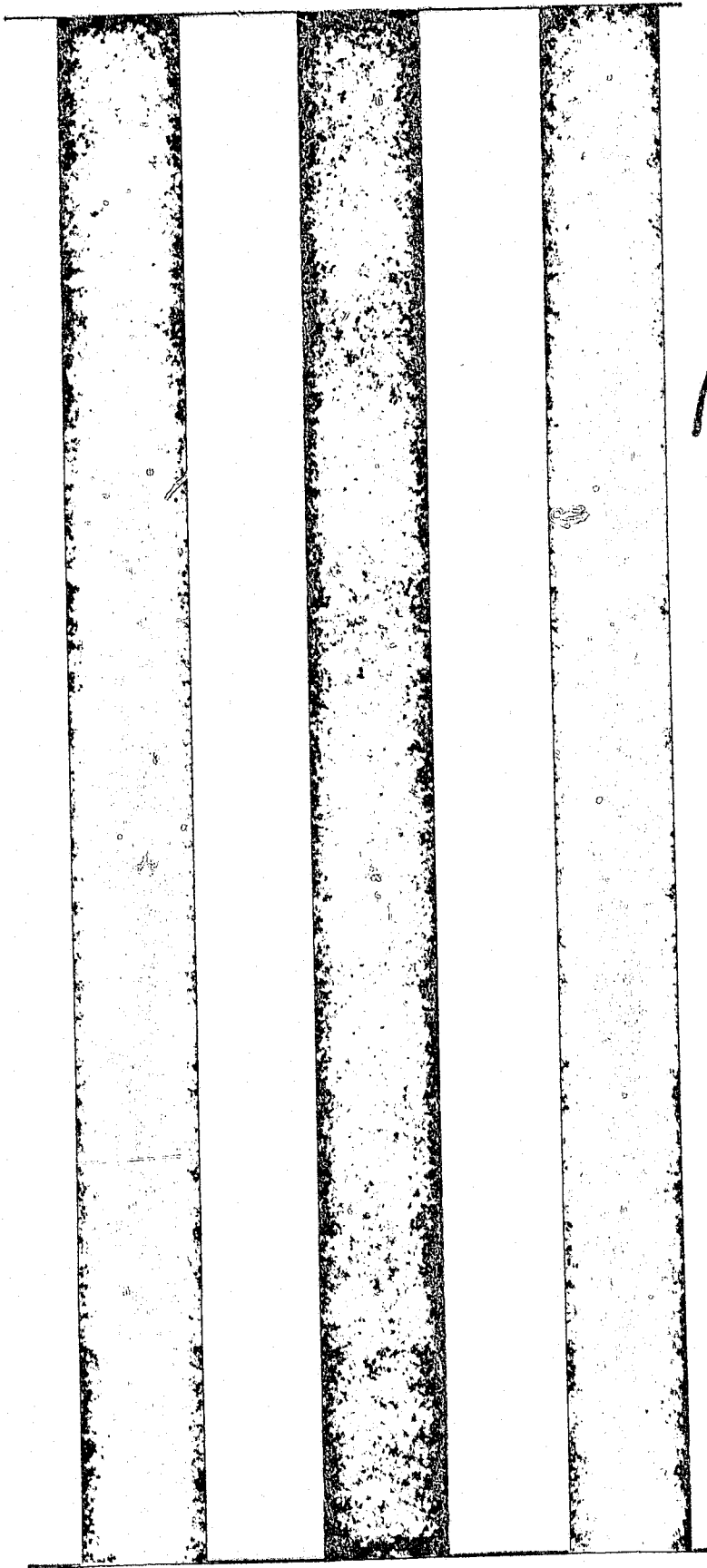
SEEDS				
Vegetable	762,527	Lbs.	308,905.33	1,248.5
Flower	26,865	Lbs.	41,334.25	132.8
			<u>350,239.58</u>	<u>1,381.3</u>

BEE PRODUCTS				
Honey	560,000	Lbs.	112,000.00	
Wax	8,400	Lbs.	3,780.00	
			<u>115,780.00</u>	

EGGS	350,076	Doz.	168,036.48	
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<u>PRODUCTS</u>	<u>PRODUCTION</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>F.O.B. VALUE</u>	<u>BEARING ACREAGE</u>
<b>POULTRY</b>				
Meat, Chicken	110,250	Lbs.	28,665.00	
Turkeys	109,900	Birds	743,776.00	
			<u>772,441.00</u>	
<b>LIVESTOCK</b>				
Rabbits	151,879	Lbs.	37,969.75	
Cattle	35,069	Head	4,629,108.00	
Hides	1,961		8,824.50	
Hogs	5,112	Head	153,360.00	
Lambs & Sheep	1,800	Head	54,000.00	
			<u>4,883,262.25</u>	
<b>MILK</b>				
Number of Dairies			20	
Number of Producer-Distributors			7	
Number of Wholesale-Producers			8	
Number of Distributors (Non-producers)			4	
Number of Dairy Cows			5,271	
Yearly Production of Milk (gal.)			5,040,650	
Estimated Revenue to Ventura County Dairymen				\$2,218,188.95

GRAND TOTAL ..... \$69,042,862.53



1947

Ventura Co.

# VENTURA COUNTY

## ANNUAL REPORT

CROP STATISTICS

# 1947

AGRICULTURAL  
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ANNUAL CROP AND ACREAGE REPORT

COUNTY OF VENTURA

1947

Under Section 65.5 of the California Agricultural Code, I hereby submit the 1947 Crop Report.

This report is in no way an indication of net returns to Ventura County Growers, but is merely an acreage production and F.C.B. Value of the crops produced during the year 1947.

Included in the F.C.B. Values are all costs of cultural practices, pest control, harvesting, processing or packing and other costs of labor, taxes, etc. Like in other years the cost of production has increased, while in many cases returns for the produce has decreased. Thus, the net returns to growers of many crops shows very little profit.

We are indebted to many firms and individuals for their assistance in compiling this report and we hereby wish to thank them for their full cooperation.

CJB:vi

C. J. BARRETT  
AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER

ACREAGE REPORT - 20 YEARS

PRODUCT	1927		1947	
	BEARING	TOTAL	BEARING	TOTAL
Apricots	6,873	8,021	4,085	4,085
Almonds	92	162	171.6	171.6
Avocados	21	72	430	513
Lemons	4,887	5,798	18,588	19,570
Valencias	3,883	7,336	16,274	17,239
Narjis	1,295	1,715	1,716	1,716
Grapefruit	33	62	362.8	362.8
Grapes	367	559	337	337
Talents	11,541	22,372	20,270	20,717
Apples	53	83	70	72.6
Peaches	49	70	48	58.5
Pears	149	161	76	76
Olives	51	52	149.5	149.5
	29,229	46,163	62,677.9	65,005.0
Beans		43,806		35,141
Sugar Beets		8,070		3,113
Vegetables & Seed		5,091		11,264
Hay & Grain		38,753		71,745

1947

## VENTURA COUNTY CROP REPORT

Compiled by

VENTURA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

C. J. BARRETT, AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER

<u>PRODUCT</u>	<u>PRODUCTION</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>F.O.B. VALUE</u>	<u>BEARING ACREAGE</u>
APRICOTS				4,085
Dried	1,565	Tons	\$ 719,900.00	
Fresh	1,040	Tons	91,800.00	
Pits	350	Tons	18,375.00	
			<u>830,075.00</u>	
ALMONDS				
meats	5,996	Lbs.	3,561.60	171.6
AVOCADOS	861,782	Lbs.	167,902.00	430
BEANS				
Limas	443,394	Bags (100#)	2,867,880.00	29,864
Seed Beans	67,060	Bags (100#)	1,186,853.00	3,530
Blackeye	14,000	Bags (100#)	224,000.00	1,400
Garbanzos	1,000	Bags (100#)	10,500.00	105
Pink	600	Bags (100#)	9,000.00	55
Pinto	400	Bags (100#)	6,600.00	37
Baby Limas	2,400	Bags (100#)	24,000.00	150
	<u>528,854</u>	<u>Bags (100#)</u>	<u>10,328,833.00</u>	<u>35,141</u>
CITRUS				
LEMONS				18,588
Fld. Boxes	3,323,808	Boxes	18,110,932.00	
By-Products	59,756.1	Tons	1,017,618.00	
			<u>19,128,550.00</u>	
ORANGES				
Valencias				16,374
Fld. Boxes	3,099,005	Boxes	9,949,596.09	
By-Products	24,987.07	Tons	439,068.32	
			<u>10,388,664.41</u>	
Navels				1,716
Fld. Boxes	445,861	Boxes	1,712,870.00	
By-Products	1,587.2	Tons	23,699.55	
			<u>1,736,569.55</u>	

<u>PRODUCT</u>	<u>PRODUCTION</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>F.O.B. VALUE</u>	<u>BEARING ACREAGE</u>
GRAPEFRUIT				362.8
Pkd. Boxes	91,881	Boxes	\$ 284,444.28	
By-Products	20	Tons	300.00	
			<u>284,744.28</u>	
CRAPES	468	Tons	31,420.00	337
GRAIN				
Wheat	12,192	Bags (115#)	45,963.84	762
Barley	134,000	Bags (100#)	415,400.00	6,700
Oats	12,600	Bags (100#)	45,360.00	700
			<u>506,723.84</u>	
HAY				
Alfalfa	144,780	Tons (Green)	723,900.00	4,826
Barley	6,609	Tons	165,225.00	5,237
Oats	5,928	Tons	177,840.00	3,952
			<u>1,066,965.00</u>	
SUGAR BEETS	41,063	Tons	566,746.94	3,113
Gov't Benefit Payment			115,592.34	
			<u>682,339.28</u>	
WALNUTS	12,788.07	Tons	5,063,231.60	20,270
MISC. FRUITS				
Apples	17,736	Boxes (35#)	25,000.00	34.8
Peaches	4,731	Lugs (22#)	6,062.00	48
Pears	6,700	Lugs (30#)	7,200.00	76
Clives	142	Tons	5,680.00	29.5
Strawberries	11,433	Baskets (1 pt.)	3,429.90	
Other Berries	1,765	Trays	2,137.00	
			<u>49,508.90</u>	
VEGETABLES				
Gr. Limas (Process)	6,867.29	Tons	1,236,113.10	5,056
Gr. Limas (Mkt.)	22,092	Crates (40#)	58,916.45	110
Beans, Snap	6,622	Lbs.	550.25	3
Broccoli	404.42	Tons	44,486.20	70
Broccoli	1,282	Crates (55#)	5,523.21	6
Belladonna	35,000	Lbs.	28,000.00	10
Cabbage	227	Tons	4,540.00	12
Cabbage	11,659	Crates (80#)	13,287.76	19
Carrots	206,051	Crates (6 Doz.)	812,018.75	513
Cauliflower	66,874	Crates	82,448.00	168
Celery	52,397	Crates	158,549.40	65

<u>PRODUCT</u>	<u>PRODUCTION</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>F.O.B. VALUE</u>	<u>BEARING ACREAGE</u>
<b>VEGETABLES con't.</b>				
Corn (Green)	10,360	Doz.	5,040.00	
Cucumbers	33,441	Lugs	49,722.00	45
Lettuce	68,827	Crates	270,491.66	430
Onions	9.5	Tons	1,900.00	3.5
Parsley	245	Tons	11,025.00	25
Peas	11,208	Hampers	39,840.61	65
Peppers				
Fimientos	1,402	Tons	84,120.00	258
Gr. Chili	928.7	Tons	60,731.87	112
Bells	17.25	Tons	2,377.70	4.5
Dehydrated	1,179.77	Tons	492,900.00	373
Potatoes	15,000	Bags	41,250.00	75
Squash (winter)	250	Tons	10,000.00	40
Tomatoes				
Market	203,892	Lugs	434,169.64	600
Canning	8,841.32	Tons	273,197.93	523
Mushrooms	90,000	Lbs.	49,500.00	
Watermelons	23.35	Tons	1,401.00	5
Cantaloupes	1,921	Crates	3,643.00	8.5
			<u>4,275,743.53</u>	<u>8,599.5</u>
<b>NURSERY STOCK</b>				
Vegetable Plants	110,580	Flats	110,945.00	
Bedding Plants	3,465	Flats	5,780.00	
Bulbs	5,000		800.00	
Ornamentals	108,459	1 gal. cans	78,194.01	
Cut Flowers			136,728.50	
Citrus	142,508	Trees	357,600.75	
Citrus	31,050	Seedlings	4,036.75	
Avocados	5,064	Trees	16,460.00	
Avocados	40,000	Seedlings	4,000.00	
Deciduous	1,250	Trees	2,187.50	
Walnuts	25,321	Trees	31,165.25	
			<u>747,897.76</u>	
<b>SEEDS</b>				
Vegetable	1,053,162	Lbs.	258,515.55	2,479.5
Flower	43,643	Lbs.	60,250.20	185
	<u>1,096,805</u>	Lbs.	<u>318,765.75</u>	<u>2,664.5</u>
<b>BEE PRODUCTS</b>				
Honey	100	Tons	36,000.00	
Wax	20	Tons	15,200.00	
			<u>51,200.00</u>	
<b>EGGS</b>				
	219,000	Doz.	120,450.00	

<u>PRODUCT</u>	<u>PRODUCTION</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>F.O.B. VALUE</u>	<u>BEARING ACREAGE</u>
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<b>POULTRY</b>				
Chickens (meat)	108,000	Lbs.	35,640.00	
Turkeys	101,000	Birds	929,200.00	
			<u>964,840.00</u>	

<b>LIVESTOCK</b>				
Rabbits	150,000	Lbs.	40,500.00	
Cattle	24,596	Head	4,290,707.75	
Hides	1,000		7,000.00	
Hogs	5,872	Head	231,944.10	
Lambs & Sheep	1,300	Head	28,000.00	
			<u>4,596,151.85</u>	

<b>MILK</b>				
Number of Dairies			19	
Number of Dairy Cows			4,955	
Average yearly production of Milk (gal.)			5,009,990	
Estimated Revenue to Ventura County Dairyman .....				\$2,288,257.00

GRAND TOTAL ..... 363,632,394.35

400  
3/22/48  
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REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

VENTURA COUNTY

1947

Quarantine inspections showed an increase over 1946, with rejections in a direct relation to the amount of plant material inspected. Considerable time and money was spent on this one phase of work because we feel that quarantine is the front line of defenses against the spread of insect pests and diseases.

Under County Regulations fumigation of many plants were made prior to planting.

This is true of all varieties of citrus trees, seedlings and buds, and walnut trees and buds. Other plants such as roses, ivy, carob, oleander, etc. receive oil sprays as precautionary treatments for scale insects prior to planting.

Following is the summary for Quarantine during the year, 1947.

INTERSTATE

No. shipments passed . . . . .	2,408
No. plants passed . . . . .	94,979
No. shipments rejected . . . . .	68
No. plants rejected . . . . .	1,046

INTRASTATE

No. shipments passed . . . . .	10,024
No. plants passed . . . . .	3,062,249
No. shipments rejected . . . . .	226
No. plants rejected . . . . .	438

The following were rejected until fumigation treatment was applied:

No. of shipments . . . . .	1,223
No. of plants . . . . .	3,012,356
Hours spent on Quarantine Inspection . . . . .	9,429

In connection with Quarantine the County caused the treatment of the following items against insect pests.

VACUUM FUMIGATION

Citrus trees (balled)	1000 lots	140,063 trees
Walnut trees (bare root)	25 "	25,648 trees
Citrus seedlings	1 "	7,100
Orange fruits	8 "	677 boxes
Walnut grafts	3 "	30 sacks
Teats	1 "	30
Ornamentals	1 "	6 crates
Roses	2 "	21

METHYL BROMIDE (atmospheric chamber)

Citrus seedlings	90 lots	2,837,665
Ornamentals	9 "	304
Citrus bud wood (bundles)	100 "	150 bundles
Oranges	4 "	7 boxes
Walnut grafts	4 "	3 sacks
Avocado trees (balled)	1 "	60 trees
Miscellaneous plants	22 "	172

METHYL BROMIDE (tarpalin)

Walnuts	4 lots	500 sacks
Walnut meats	4 "	2,000 pounds
Room fumigation	1 "	1

EARLY FUMIGATION (county crew)

Trucks	2 "	4
Harvesting equipment	2 "	13

EXPERIMENTAL (methyl bromide - vacuum)

Furniture	4 "	11 pieces
Seed	2 "	24 sacks
Grain	1 "	25 sacks

Hours spent on fumigation . . . . . 2,859

NURSERY INSPECTION

Nursery inspection was carried out by our nursery inspector on a quarterly basis.

72 Ornamental Nurseries were inspected during the year.  
9 reinspections were made following cleanup of stock under Hold Orders.  
64 man days were spent on this one phase of work. No pest on the A list (serious or new insects) were found.

Insects of limited distribution or those classified as B pests were found in four nurseries including Yellow Scale, California Red Scale, Lepidosaphes camelliae, and Florida Red Scale.

24 nurseries were found infested with C pests or pests of wide distribution. These nurseries were required to clean up before plants were released for sale.

Hours spent in Nursery Inspection . . . . . 612

## FIELD AND ORCHARD INSPECTION

Inspections were carried out as routine work.

### CITRUS

Black Scale was again on the heavy side in some districts and general treatment of fumigation or oil spray was applied. Several plots were sprayed with DDT on an experimental basis.

Citrus Aphis was heavier than normal and much work was carried on for this pest. Treatments were applied in some areas as early as January, and general treatments were continued as late as May.

Citrus Red Spider was on the build up and was heavier in coastal areas than usual.

Citrus Bud Mite was about normal and treatments were applied both for mite and citrus red spider as combination treatments. Two oil sprays were applied as a general treatment during the year.

Tortrix was light in oranges except in several groves. Orange Tortrix was also found doing damage to lemons in the coastal areas. Two treatments of Cryolite dust were applied with successful control.

Citrus Rust Mite was found to have spread over a more extensive area in one locality. Two treatments of sulphur spray were applied. This insect is limited to the confines of one large grove.

Red Scale was about normal with some infestations found in all districts. Treatments were applied as the time and climatic conditions permitted and two fumigations were made on practically all infested blocks.

Red scale was also found on several walnut trees throughout the county. All trees were double fumigated with HCN gas.

Dry Bark affecting lemon trees increased and survey showed general infestation along the coastal area, with many trees affected. Removal and replanting were carried on when trees were badly affected.

Lemon Collapse was found in several groves. This malady affects lemon on grapefruit root stock as a general rule. While the number of trees affected were not in great number, those groves affected suffered loss. The areas affected were wide spread over the county, being found near the coast and in the interior valleys.

### WALNUTS

Codling Moth: Treatments of lead arsenate and spray application of wettable DDT were very effective against codling moth resulting in a large decrease in the number of infested nuts.

Aphis: Buildup of aphis was generally heavy over all districts with several applications of nicotine necessary for good control.

Red Scale: Red scale was found on walnut trees in several groves. Fumigation with HCN was carried out on all infested trees as well as adjacent trees near infestations.

Navel Orange Worm: This pest was new to the county as a menace to walnuts.

Specimens were taken in all districts and the worm seemed heaviest in the Siskiyou area. While it may not become a serious pest ranking with the codling moth, it definitely proves a menace to marketing procedures. Fumigations with Methyl Bromide were made in several houses on large lots of nuts in order to clean up the pest in saleable nuts.

#### DECIDUOUS

Black Scale on apricots and olives showed an increase. Sprays were applied in badly infested orchards.

Almond Mite: This mite was found to be on the increase in pear orchards.

Codling Moth: Spray applications of DDT were applied on both pears and apples with good results. Codling moth damage was not a factor in marketing both apples and pears. Some increase in mites and spider were noted following DDT applications.

Leaf Roller: Infestations of the Leaf Roller were found in several groves of apricots and walnuts. Applications of 5 and 10% wettable DDT took care of this pest in good shape.

Dried Fruit Beetle: This pest was found infesting lots of dried apricots. Fumigations with Methyl Bromide were made on all infested lots.

#### TRUCK CROPS

Mexican Bean Beetle: Cooperative agreements were carried out with the State on inspections and treatments. The number of infestations and the number of beetles were greatly reduced over the previous year.

Aphis: Aphids were on the increase on beans and treatments were applied on many fields.

Two Spotted Mite: Increase in two spotted mites were recorded with the infestations found over a wide area. Treatments were made in many fields. Indications point to the necessity of wide spread applications of sulphur for the coming year.

Lygus Bugs: This pest has been well controlled with 5% DDT dust, with wide spread applications made on beans, beet seed, carrot seed, and other seed crops.

Pepper Weevil: With the reduction of pepper acreage, little or no trouble was encountered due to pepper weevil.

Wire Worm: A great increase in treatments for wire worm were made

during 1947 with results good. EDB, DD, DDT, and DDT plus Benzene hexachloride (666) used as control materials. Increased production was the result of the application of these materials.

Hours spent on Orchard Inspection . . . . . 2,716

### SURVEYS

During 1947 Survey was one of the principal phases of our work. Because we felt that during war periods, vast movements of troops and supplies, increased use of railroad cars, and congested traffic and wide spread change of peoples moving from coast to coast presented more hazard than usual in spread of new pests, surveys were increased.

#### Mexican Bean Beetle

County cooperation with the State Department of Agriculture on the Mexican bean beetle program accounted for 2,481 hours.

#### Pepper Maggot (Zonosomata electa)

Survey was conducted during the pepper growing season on both pepper plants and related native plants that might prove host to this insect. While it is not known in California at present, it has been picked up at border stations.

Hours spent on Pepper Maggot survey . . . . . 80

#### Sweet Potato Weevil

A survey was conducted over the entire County on all commercial plantings as well as all yard plantings of sweet potatoes. Two surveys were made, one during the growing season and one during the harvesting period.

Hours spent on Sweet Potato Weevil survey . . . . . 87

#### Red Scale

Inspections were made on citrus plantings, native hosts and walnut trees throughout the County.

### GENERAL PEST SURVEY

All city and rural yards were inspected for new pests. Specimens of all types of scales and other insect pests were taken and submitted for determination. This survey is a yearly phase of our work and we feel it is important, because, usually new pests are often found near dwellings in city lots before they can spread to commercial plantings.

639 insects were submitted for determination.

The chart on the following page reveals the summary of the year's work.

No new pests of economic importance were found.

GENERAL PEST SURVEY - 1947

District	Yards Insp.	Total Hosts Inspected		Yards Infes.	Purple	Red	Chaff	Dicto.	Yards Fumig.	Total Host Rem.
		Cit.	Misc.							
Ventura	3,210	4,815	25,680	63	25	35	7	4	45	159
Oxnard	2,819	4,228	22,552	66	---	66	-	-	66	70
Santa Paula	874	1,311	6,992	31	---	24	-	7	31	7
Moorepark	700	2,000	5,600	35	---	35	-	-	30	5
Camarillo	1,200	3,000	9,600	7	---	7	-	-	7	-
Cjai	600	1,200	4,800	4	---	4	-	-	4	6
Fillmore	1,800	2,700	14,400	2	---	2	-	-	2	8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,203</b>	<b>19,254</b>	<b>89,624</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>255</b>

Hours spent on General Pest Survey . . . . . 7,507

Hours spent on fumigation of above mentioned pests . . . . . 435

DRY BARK

Cooperating with the State Department of Agriculture, a survey was made on lemon acreage to determine the extent and locations of all properties affected with Dry Bark. No effort was made to determine the exact number of affected trees, however, the survey did reveal numerous trees not only affected with Dry Bark but a great number affected with Shell Bark. In making the survey only outward symptoms caused examination of the trunk, it is then true that only trees affected with severe cases of Dry Bark were recorded.

Following is the summary of the survey:

DRY BARK SURVEY REPORT

Survey started on October 22, 1947. Ended December 31, 1947.

16,395.64 acres inspected.

State, 640 hours or 80 man days.  
County, 2,030 hours or 253.75 man days.

Total number of hours - 2,670  
Total number of man days - 333.75

Cost of survey to County - \$1,919

County, 567 owners properties inspected.  
148 properties found infected, or 26%.

Dry Bark Survey Report continued

<u>ACRAGE</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>NUMBER OF TREES</u>	<u>DRY BARK</u>	<u>SHELL BARK</u>
2,350.50	Ventura	308,293	3,051	25,038
5,842.00	Oxnard	635,033	3,337	65,113
3,301.10	Santa Paula	354,695	242	54,604
1,228.84	Fillmore-Erds.	130,861	2	45,052
759.30	Moorpark-Simi	80,968	17	3,639
<u>2,213.90</u>	<u>Camarillo</u>	<u>203,041</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>21,063</u>
10,395.64		1,713,896	6,705	224,513

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>PROPERTIES INSPECTED</u>	<u>PROPERTIES AFFECTED</u>	<u>PER-CENT</u>
Ventura	120	57	47.5
Oxnard	128	51	40.0
Santa Paula	143	21	14.7
Fillmore-Erdsdale	57	1	1.7
Moorpark-Simi	51	3	6.0
Camarillo	68	15	22.0

LEAF COLLAPSE

Spot surveys were made throughout the County on trees affected with Collapse. While the ailment is not so prevalent as Dry Bark, it is found in all districts of the County. Lemon on grapefruit root is the prevailing type of tree, but very few on sweet root have been found in a few cases to be affected with Leaf Collapse.

QUICK DECLINE

Surveys were made on groves throughout the County to determine whether or not Quick Decline was present in the County. No diseased trees were found. It is interesting to note that .332% of the trees in the County are on sour root.

Hours spent on Quick Decline . . . . . 1,243

ORCHARD REGISTRATION

The keeping of records of removal and plantings of all fruit trees and vines is a part of our regular duty. However, a great many man hours are spent in keeping the records up to date. Gathering crop and production records as called for by the State Department of Agriculture requires hours of effort each year.

## PORT INSPECTION

The inspection of the local maritime port is carried out by the County Commissioners Office. Ship, baggage, ship's stores, cargo and incoming mail is inspected as a cooperative part of Federal Quarantine procedure.

During the past year the following number of boats were inspected and released:

Number of boats - 21      Hours spent on ship and port inspection - 115

## STANDARDIZATION

Inspections were made in retail stores, packing sheds and fields on produce coming into the County and being exported.

Egg inspections were made by one appointed member of the staff.

The following major crops were inspected:

Lemons	Carrots	Broccoli
Oranges	Lettuce	Tomatoes
Peas	Cauliflower	Celery, etc.

Markings and packing requirements were carefully checked. Fine cooperation was found on the part of all packers.

Number of hours spent on Standardization - 392

Following number of cars were inspected for Florida shipments:

55 cars      Number of hours spent on Florida shipments - 347

## SEED INSPECTION

One member of the staff was appointed for the inspection of seed for marking and labeling requirements. All seed houses as well as all warehouses where seed is stored or offered for sale were inspected.

Number of Inspections - 61

Number of hours on Inspection - 107

## RODENT AND WEED CONTROL

### Rodent Control

Ground Squirrels: An intense program using baits treated with 1080 was instigated in the spring. A follow-up program using Methyl Bromide and strychnine treated whole barley was carried on during the summer months.

The number of acres treated were 534,661.

County man days - 1,478.5

Ranch man days - 240

Ranch horse days - 45

Total cost of program . . . . . \$20,617.87

Rats: Supervision for controlling rats in rural areas was provided by the County. In all cases the treatments were under close supervision.

Rabbits: Damage to growing field crops by rabbits was severe in some areas. The County assisted growers by supervising of poisoning programs. Strychnine treated rolled barley was used as the baits.

Gophers: Demonstrations for the control of pocket gophers were held in connection with the Agricultural Extension Service. Good turnouts were had at these meetings and unusual interest was shown among growers. Poison was sold at cost to all growers who desired to enact control programs.

Field mice: Severe damage to young trees was reported in some localities. Supervision and information was furnished by the County to interested parties. Poison baits were sold at cost. The total cost to the County on these projects for supervision amounted to \$1,406.03.

### Weed Control

Noxious weed control was done by the County Department of Agriculture along County roads.

Also new infestations of Primary Noxious weeds were controlled by the County on private property in cooperation with the land owner.

Following is the summary of weed work showing some of the types of weeds controlled and materials used:

<u>WEED</u>	<u>MATERIAL</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
Johnson grass	Diesel oil	2,235 gal.
" "	Sodium chlorate	282 lbs.
Puncture vine	Diesel oil	725 gal.
" "	24 - D	11 lbs.
White Horse Nettle	24 - D	21 lbs.
" " "	Sodium chlorate	132 lbs.
Russian Knapp weed	24 - D	11.5 lbs.
	plus	
	Diesel	50 gal.
Wild Licorice	24 - D	1 lb.
Caura	24 - D	1 lb.
Poison Oak	Ammate	50 lbs.
Hikayu grass	Diesel oil	165 gal.
Hick nut	24 - D	1 lb.
Henry cross	24 - D	6 lb.
Night blooming Jasmine	24 - D	1 lb.
Peaverty weed	24 - D	3 lb.
Bladder vine	Hand picking & digging on	7 acres
TOTAL: Acres treated - 9 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Miles " 18		
Diesel oil used - 3,246 gal.		
24 - D used 56 lbs.		
Sodium chlorate 114 lbs.		

An agreement was entered into with The California State Division of Highways for the purpose of controlling primary noxious weeds on State road sides.

The following materials were used on this program:

24 - D                    59 lbs.  
 Diesel oil                210 gal.  
 Sodium chlorate        115 lbs.

APIARY INSPECTION

The following is a summary of Apiary Inspection made in Ventura County, 1947.

	<u>No. Apiaries</u>	<u>No. Colonies</u>
Entering County	46	5,149
Leaving County	46	4,181
Moving within County	36	3,548
Inspected	241	5,839
Infected with American Foulbrood	16	36
Burned for American Foulbrood		36

Estimated Honey Production . . . . . 60 tons

Number of arrests - None      Total fines and penalties - None

% AFB found last year - .01 plus    % AFB found this year - .68

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

VENTURA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

		<u>Subtotal</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>
Salaries & Wages			
Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Inspectors & Office help	58,107.00		
Extra Help	13,565.96	\$71,672.96	
Maintenance & Operation		24,985.28	
Capital Outlay		2,975.01	\$99,633.23
Revenue		7,828.51	<u>91,804.72</u>

Classification of estimated expenditures by functions:

Plant Quarantine (Interstate)	5,763.43	
Plant Quarantine (Intrastate)	12,960.87	
Standardization	2,337.32	
Field & Orchard Inspection	13,511.41	
Nursery Inspection	1,561.90	
Seed Inspection	661.49	
Rodent Control (County expense)	6,878.30	
Plague Suppression (County expense)	18,514.55	
Weed Control (County expense)	4,143.59	
Apiary Inspection	3,143.33	
Crop Statistics	715.70	
Other Items *	23,453.28	<u>96,658.22</u>
Capital Outlay		<u>99,633.23</u>

\* Functions included in other items, indicating approximate expenditures for the major items, includes Fair, Mexican Bean Beetle Control, Vacuum Sanitation, Miscellaneous.