

7958

CROP &
LIVESTOCK REPORT

county of stanislaus

Foreword

The gross agricultural income of Stanislaus County is down from previous years. Stanislaus County produces over 80 commercial crops, and because of the great diversity of crops grown, the agricultural income has been very stable. Dairy continues to be the number one industry.

1958 suffered two adverse weather periods that affected nearly all crops. The spring was one of the wettest in history, causing brown rot problems in fruit, weed and harvest problems in some field crops, and planting delays in others. Early in August we suffered a week of extreme heat, causing damage to many of our crops.

This report contains information on acreage, production, value and conditions of agricultural crops produced in Stanislaus County for the year 1958. Prices are reported on an F.O.B. basis, or as a gross return to the farmer. The gross returns should not be confused with what the farmer may retain as his net returns. Acreages of permanent crops are reported in actual bearing and non-bearing acres, while other crops are reported on a harvested acreage basis. Production is reported in units commercially used in marketing of crops in the county. Some duplication may result from reporting gross returns on feed crops and livestock sales where feed crops are grown and consumed on the same farm by livestock on that farm.

Every effort is made to make this report as nearly correct as possible; however, in some produced commodities the acreage production must be estimated.

This report has been jointly prepared by the Agricultural Extension Service and the Agricultural Commissioner's office of the county. The Agricultural Commissioner has included the latest data of acreage on permanent crops, while the Agricultural Extension Service has figured yields and estimated prices for the various commodities produced in the county.

We wish to extend our sincere appreciation to all organizations and individuals who cooperated and assisted us in making this report possible

GEORGE A. CROSS
County Director of Extension

MILO M. SCHROCK
County Agricultural Commissioner

FRUITS AND NUTS

The weather during the bloom period of almonds, apricots and peaches in 1958 was very unfavorable. The cool, cloudy and wet weather prevented sufficient bee activity. Under such growing conditions, pollen growth was unfavorable even though the bees had performed their task.

Blossom brown rot became a serious problem due to the continuous wet weather. The net results of these three factors were the poorest almond, apricot and peach crop produced in a good many years.

Almonds - - The almond crop amounted to an average of 386 pounds per acre. This amounted to approximately half the 1957 crop which was considered a poor one. The average price during 1958 was very good. Due to the higher price, the gross value of the crop was slightly more than during 1957.

Apricots - - Apricot production hit a new low during 1958. Most of the orchards east of the San Joaquin River did not have enough of a crop to warrant harvest. Westside orchards did have a crop though it was very light. To spite a price that was approximately double the normal amount, the growers' income from apricots was less than half of normal.

Clingstone Peaches - - Clingstone peach production was also adversely affected by weather. The county average was approximately two tons per acre less than during 1957 when a 16% green-drop was in force. The price per ton was a little more than during 1957.

Freestone Peaches - - Freestone peach production fared no better than clingstone. Despite a slight acreage increase, the total tonnage was considerably below 1957 figures. The price per ton received by growers was slightly more than during 1957.

Nectarines - - Nectarine output for 1958 was considerably below that of 1957. The price received was approximately double that of the preceding season. Gross returns to growers were slightly more than during 1957. Strict quality control in addition to lower production per acre contributed to the smaller volume and higher price.

Walnut Acreage and Production - - Walnut acreage and production exceeded that of 1957. The price received per pound was lower than that for 1957. Combined effect was an income of about one-half million dollars less than that of 1957.

Minor Crops - - The acreage of olives, figs, plums, cherries and pears is so small that production and price have little effect on county income from tree crops. There is little indication that these crops will increase in importance during the immediate future.

Boysenberries - - Like 1957, the crop and the price was considered to be very poor for boysenberries in this area. With an expected pull out of more than 300 acres, the outlook for boysenberries is for a better price, but the age of the existing plants would indicate reduced yields.

Strawberries - - After the disastrous price of 1957, the average price received in 1958 looked pretty good although it did not approach the 1955 prices. Yields were unusually good, the acreage was down, the outlook for 1959 is equal acreage in Stanislaus County with slightly better prices.

Grapes - - The grape picture was confused with early estimates calling for a below normal crop based on bunch-counts. Favorable weather increased the size of the bunches beyond that ever previously reported so that instead of a short crop, the crop was slightly above normal. Prices opened at \$60 in the Fresno area, rains followed throwing approximately 80,000 tons of raisin grapes into the wineries, then with the apparent over-crop coming on, the price broke to \$40 in the Stanislaus County area.

State-wide, 250,000 tons more grapes were crushed than estimated earlier in the season. Those few natural raisins made in Stanislaus County received an excess of \$400 a ton with a 4.5 to one ratio. The outlook for 1959 is a normal crop with prices well above average, based primarily on the shortage of raisins and the fact that even though the crush was large the amount of wine made wasn't particularly large due to the low sugar caused by the over-crop.

FIELD CROPS

Alfalfa - - Acreage remained about the same and yields returned to normal as aphid damage was light. Prices were about the same and gross returns were up a little. The outlook is for prices to be about the same and for a possible slight increase in acreage.

Beans - - Total acreage remains about the same although there was some shifting between varieties. Large limas showed most of the increase while blackeyes and baby limas decreased about ten per cent. Westside yields were down and quality was poor as a result of the hot summer weather. Blackeye yields were up. Bean prices were a little higher and the gross income was up slightly. The outlook for 1959 indicates little change in price or acreage.

Grain - - Acreage remained about the same but yields were down in the irrigated area as a result of the heavy winter rains. Montpelier yields were about average. Rice acreage increased as farmers took land out of the soil bank. Prices remained about the same.

Field Corn - - Acreage planted for grain and silage decreased slightly with yields about the same. Farmers continued to make good use of silage corn in their dairy feeding programs. Outlook for 1959 is that prices will be about the same or slightly lower.

Sudangrass - - Acreage increased again as dairymen planted more of this crop for use in their summer feeding program.

VEGETABLE CROPS

Tomatoes - - Only eight of the 10 fresh tomato shipping establishments operated in 1958. Two of them shipped no tomatoes at all and several others reduced acreage considerably. During the shipping season of 1958, the over-all market was reasonably good with low prices during the early part of the season and quite good prices and volume during the latter part of the season. Shippers had an opportunity to observe the new disease resistant varieties growing under local conditions.

The cannery tomato deal was dependent largely upon the timing of the main crop. Those who had to pick at mid-season took a considerable loss because of their inability to deliver enough of their crop to keep it from becoming overripe. The latter part of the season for fresh tomatoes was favorable from a weather standpoint as well as price.

Watermelons - - Watermelon acreage in 1958 was down from the previous year. Prices were slightly higher than in 1957. Yield per acre was up and quality was very good. Few, if any, farmers left melons in the field because of a poor market.

Honeydews and Mixed Melons - - Honeydews, the melon which occupies the largest acreage, came through with an excellent crop at a satisfactory over-all price. Cantaloupes increased in acreage over 1957 but still is a rather minor crop. Crenshaws, Casabas and Persians maintained their acreage and came through with a satisfactory yield and price. The long, favorable fall season permitted all quality melons to be picked before adverse weather set in.

Peas - - A very small acreage of peas was planted in Stanislaus County in 1958 because of the heavy and continuous rains. Weeds were a big problem and the crop in general was unsatisfactory.

Spinach - - Spinach acreage was the same as the previous year as far as the early spring crop was concerned. Continuous wet weather throughout the winter and spring months caused the quality of many fields to be seriously lowered. Several fields were not harvested at all. One 120-acre field was permitted to make seed and sufficient seed was harvested to more than make up for the loss in fresh produce. Due to the short crop, an additional 200 acres were planted for an early fall crop. This was a complete failure except for one 60-acre field.

Green Lima Beans - - Acreage was down slightly from the previous year. There was a wide variation between fields in yield and quality although the price was the same as for 1957. Growers are unable to make money on the crop unless they have a very favorable year as far as quality and yield are concerned.

Onions - - Each year a higher percentage of onions is grown under contract which takes this crop out of the extremely high risk category and puts it in the class of the lower income, but more secure category. Onions grown for the open market the last few years have made more money for the growers. Quality and yield was very good in 1958 and prices were above average. Several small acreages were harvested for seed and turned out to be rather substantial money-makers in spite of the high labor costs involved.

Bell Peppers - - Pepper acreage again made a substantial increase in Stanislaus County. Yield was excellent and the price was quite satisfactory. From all indications there will be a considerable increase in 1959 acreage which may be enough to cause serious overproduction. Inexperienced growers may run into considerable trouble.

Carrots - - Low production of carrots in the early part of 1958 caused the continued high price to be maintained. However, after the early carrots were harvested, there was sufficient acreage contracted and yield was high enough to lower the price to a more normal range.

Minor Vegetable Crops - - The acreage of minor vegetable crops has been increasing for several years and 1958 was no exception. Lettuce continues to be the one crop with the widest fluctuations in net income. Cauliflower, Broccoli, Cabbage and Celery, although grown on a limited scale, have been rather stable money-makers. Sweet corn acreage increased rapidly. Sweet corn has been somewhat more desirable from a financial standpoint than field corn, but has a higher production cost and more risk.

Sugar Beets - - Stanislaus County sugar beet growers have not been using excessive amounts of nitrogen and have stayed on a reasonable irrigation schedule. Therefore, the sugar percentage has not been reduced to the point where it has become the problem that is found in some other areas. In the early part of the harvesting season, the sugar percentage was running rather low but as the season progressed the sugar percentage increased. The price of sugar beets is worked out on a formula involving per cent of sugar and the selling price of the refined product up to July 1; therefore, the gross income in this publication is an estimate.

Seed Production - - In general, the production of vegetable crops seed is pretty well in line with the risk the grower takes in producing the crop. Those crops that are grown without contracts usually bring considerable higher income to the farmer than those for which contracts are written. Income per acre will vary from \$75 to \$400.

SEED PRODUCTION

Alfalfa - - Certified acreage decreased considerably as a result of another year of poor yields--probably the hot summer weather. Prices increased some but not enough to compensate for the lower yields. Certified acreage will probably be lower in 1959.

Common alfalfa acreage decreased again as a result of poor demand resulting by farmers planting Lahontan. Yields were also down.

Red Clover - - Acreage in Red Clover remained about the same. Yields and prices continued satisfactory. Outlook is for considerable increase in acreage for this "new" crop which should be profitable for those careful growers who are willing to do the thorough job which is required.

LIVESTOCK, POULTRY AND DAIRYING

Beef Cattle - - Fed cattle numbers were down somewhat over last year; however, better average prices were realized. The number of clover cattle was also reduced.

Swine - - Hog numbers were down a little - fat market was down - feeder market up somewhat.

Sheep - - Sheep numbers were considerably down - early contracted spring lambs held up average price - wool price considerably down.

Chicken Production - - Egg production within Stanislaus County increased about 15 per cent during 1958, due to expansion of present operations and some new producers. The average price per dozen rose .8¢ over 1957, thus increasing the egg income about \$850,000. All hatching eggs are reported as chicks since they were produced and hatched within the county.

Turkey Production - - Turkey meat production held about even with 1957, with perhaps a 2 per cent drop. The average price per pound was slightly higher, but the birds were sold a pound and a half lighter, thus reducing meat income approximately \$200,000. Turkey hatching egg production was about 40 per cent lower, including the eggs hatched and reported as poults. Turkey poults are from only those eggs produced and hatched within the county. The decrease in egg production was due primarily to disease problems and is expected to be back up in 1959.

Fryer Production - - Fryer numbers dropped about 100,000 birds during 1958 as a result of some growers converting to producing started pullets. The price was about .4¢ higher and the birds were about 1/4 pound heavier than 1957.

Dairying - - Dairying continues to be the No. 1 industry in the county, accounting for approximately 25 per cent of the total income. During the past year, there was a slight increase in the percentage of milk sold for market milk purposes. There was also an increase of milk produced in Grade A barns but sold for Grade B useage, thus resulting in a slight reduction per pound butterfat. Herds are still on the increase with considerable culling due largely to the relatively high price value of beef. The trend is also continuing from market milk to manufacturing milk, resulting in approximately half of the total pounds of butterfat being sold through each of these types of operation.

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ACREAGE ESTIMATES OF STANISLAUS COUNTY FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

1958

by Stanislaus County Department of Agriculture
Milo M. Schrock, Agricultural Commissioner

<u>CROP</u>	<u>BEARING ACRES</u>	<u>NON-BEARING*</u>
<u>ALMONDS</u>		
Davies - - - - -	49	358
Drake - - - - -	331	16
IXL - - - - -	197	
Jordanola - - - - -	354	5
Mission - - - - -	2,030	248
NePlus - - - - -	751	61
Nonpareil - - - - -	3,004	975
Peerless - - - - -	51	
Other Almonds - - - - -	39	4
TOTAL ALMONDS		
<u>APRICOTS</u>		
Blenheim-Royal - - - - -	230	
Hemskirk-Moorpark - - - - -	5	
Tilton - - - - -	2,128	740
Other Apricots - - - - -	2	
TOTAL APRICOTS	2,365	740
<u>CHERRIES</u>		
Bing - - - - -	22	33
Royal Ann - - - - -	30	9
Other Cherries - - - - -	3	8
TOTAL CHERRIES	55	50
<u>FIGS</u>		
Black Mission - - - - -	28	
Calimyrna - - - - -	1	
Kadota - - - - -	19	
TOTAL FIGS	48	
<u>GRAPES, RAISIN</u>		
Muscat - - - - -	87	
Thompson Seedless - - - - -	6,192	372
TOTAL RAISIN VARIETIES	6,279	372
<u>GRAPES, TABLE</u>		
Concord - - - - -	3	
Emperor - - - - -	97	
Malaga - - - - -	349	
Red Malaga - - - - -	41	
Ribier - - - - -	48	
Tokay - - - - -	19	
Other Table Varieties - - - - -	26	
TOTAL TABLE VARIETIES		

*Does not include 1958 planting

CROP

BEARING ACRES

NON-BEARING*

GRAPES, WINE

Alicante	639	
Burger	33	
Carignane	3,916	36
Feher Szagos	34	
Palomino-Chasselas	740	34
Grenache	1,144	171
Mission	499	33
Petite Sirah	7	
Salvador	141	
Zinfandel	294	
French Columbard	38	2
Valdepenas	182	43
Other Wine - white	8	42
Other Wine - dark	117	
TOTAL WINE VARIETIES	<u>7,792</u>	<u>361</u>
TOTAL ALL GRAPES	14,654	733

NECTARINES

Early Le Grand		8
Freedom	10	
Gower	8	
Late Le Grand	24	4
Le Grand	95	41
Quetta	16	
Red Grand	13	
Rivers	17	3
Sun Grand	37	35
Others	77	54
TOTAL NECTARINES	<u>297</u>	<u>145</u>

PEACHES, CLING

Andora	613	1
Carolyn	243	48
Corona	496	28
Cortez	1,849	219
Fortuna	1,814	151
Gaume	1,889	230
Giblin	18	
Halford	4,294	1,092
Johnson	128	4
Paloro	1,641	213
Peak	1,287	42
Phillips	121	
Sims	144	4
Stuart-Gomes	1,782	121
Sullivan	163	59
Vivian	373	737
Wiser	69	68
Other Cling Varieties (24 varieties)	1,005	1,181
TOTAL CLINGS	<u>17,929</u>	<u>4,198</u>

*Does not include 1958 plantings

<u>CROP</u>	<u>BEARING ACRES</u>	<u>NON-BEARING*</u>
<u>PEACHES, FREESTONE</u>		
Babcock - - - - -	3	
Blazing Gold - - - - -		2
Early Elberta - - - - -	20	
Elberta - - - - -	2,332	
Gold Dust - - - - -	3	
Hale - - - - -	127	
Lovell - - - - -	369	
Merrill Gem - - - - -	4	
Muir - - - - -	67	
Red Haven - - - - -	12	
Rio Oso Gem - - - - -	260	27
Other Freestone Varieties - - - - -	109	25
TOTAL FREESTONES		
TOTAL ALL PEACHES	21,235	5,136
<u>PEARS</u> - - - - -	6	
<u>PERSIMMONS</u>	15	
<u>PLUMS</u> - - - - -	29	10
<u>POMEGRANATES</u> - - - - -	9	
<u>WALNUTS</u>		
Blackmer - - - - -	62	26
Concord - - - - -	101	
Eureka - - - - -	3,243	821
Franquette - - - - -	4,056	230
Hartley - - - - -	1,477	1,477
Mayette - - - - -	625	5
Payne - - - - -	2,025	782
Placentia - - - - -	7	
Waterloo - - - - -	180	67
Other Varieties - - - - -	43	6
TOTAL WALNUTS	11,819	3,414
 TOTAL ALL - - - - -	 57,338	 12,071

*Does not include 1958 planting

FRUITS, GRAPES AND NUTS

Crop	Bearing Acreage	Production			F.O.B. Value	
		Per Acre	Total	Unit	Per Unit	Value
<u>Almonds</u>	6,806	386 (lbs.)	1,815	Ton	\$ 750.00	\$1,361,250
<u>Apricots</u>	2,365	1.35	3,198*			498,235*
(Canned)			2,767	Ton	150.00	415,050)
(Dried	14.7 dry ton		110	Ton	1000.00 (dry ton)	14,700)
(Frozen			40	Ton	150.00	6,000)
(By-products			281	Ton	150.00	42,150)
(Pits-wet			332	Ton	61.25	20,335)
<u>Peaches, Clings</u>	17,929	9.54	171,358*	Ton		11,183,800*
(Canned			166,452	Ton	66.00	10,985,832)
(Dried	254 dry ton		1,650	Ton	320.00 (dry ton)	81,280)
(Spiced			3,036	Ton	33.00	100,188)
(Fresh			220	Ton	75.00	16,500)
<u>Peaches, Freestones</u>	3,306		21,870*			1,106,550*
(Canned			16,060	Ton	47.50	762,850)
(Dried	465 dry ton		2,790	Ton	400.00 (dry ton)	186,000)
(Shipped			500	Ton	56.00	28,000)
(Frozen			800	Ton	60.00	48,000)
(By-products			1,720	Ton	47.50	81,700)
<u>Nectarines</u>	297		988	Ton	1250.00 125 ⁰⁰	123,500
<u>Cherries</u>	55	655 (lbs.)	18	Ton	378.00	6,804
<u>Plums</u>	29		84	Ton	173.00	14,532
<u>Olives</u>	395		80*	Ton	50.00	4,000*
(Oil			77	Ton	50.00	3,850)
(Pickling			3	Ton	50.00	150)

*Accumulated total

FRUITS, GRAPES AND NUTS

Crop	Bearing Acreage	Production			F.O.B. Value	
		Per Acre	Total	Unit	Per Unit	Value
<u>Figs</u>	48	2.5	120	Ton	\$ 145.00	\$ 17,400
<u>Walnuts</u>	11,819		6,297	Ton	380.00	2,392,860
Black Walnuts			3,000	Bags	1.00	3,000
<u>Boysenberries</u> (1)	1,235	4.1				927,720*
(Canned			1,620,000	Lbs.	.10	162,000)
(Frozen & Shipped Fresh			8,508,000	Lbs.	.09	765,720)
(1 Also Ollalie & Nectarberry						
<u>Strawberries</u>	300		4,200,000	Lbs.	.11 $\frac{3}{4}$	493,500
<u>Grapes</u>						(Total All Grapes - \$5,427,160)
<u>Wine</u>	8,153	8.1	66,039*	Ton		2,665,680*
(Winery			62,019	Ton	40.00	2,480,760)
(Shipped			4,020	Ton	46.00	184,920)
<u>Raisin & Table</u>	7,147	9.4	67,182*	Ton		2,761,480*
(Golden Raisin			8,550	Ton	48.00	410,400)
(Canned			700	Ton	44.00	30,800)
(Shipped			300	Ton	50.00	15,000)
(Wine			57,632	Ton	40.00	2,305,280)
<u>Honey</u> - 19,000 hives, 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per hive					10.9¢ per lb.	230,916)
Wax - 35,308 lbs.					.44¢ per lb.	15,536)
						246,452*
	59,884					\$ 23,806,763

<u>Nursery Stock</u>	331*		1,782,658*
(Deciduous Fruits and Nuts	65	939,595 plants	437,502)
(Vegetable plants	7	9,500,000 plants	42,750)
(Ornamental plants	219	3,383,001 plants	1,195,566)
(Strawberry plants	10	10,000,000 plants	100,000)
(Bushberry plants	30	114,000 plants	6,840)

*Accumulated Total

<u>KIND</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>PER UNIT</u>	<u>VALUE</u>
<u>Dairy</u>			
Cows - BF in Mkt. milk	12,558,733 lbs.	\$ 1.12 per lb.	\$14,065,781
BF in Mfg. milk	12,066,233 lbs.	.84 per lb.	10,135,636
Meat and Breeding stock			<u>1,939,375</u>
			\$26,140,792*
<u>Miscellaneous</u>			
			10,000
<u>Beef Cattle</u>			
28,000 fed cattle		240.00 head	6,720,000
10,000 feeders		150.00 head	1,500,000
18,000 clover slaughter or fleshy feeders		210.00 head	3,780,000
4,000 cows and breeding stock			<u>800,000</u>
			12,800,000*
<u>Sheep</u>			
Lambs			
1,200 feeders		12.00 head	14,400
2,800 milk fat		20.90 head	58,520
5,000 fed lambs		19.00 head	95,000
<u>Wool</u>			
44,000 lbs. (does not include wool incentive payment)		.30 av. price/#	<u>13,200</u>
			181,120*
<u>Swine</u>			
7,000		30.00 head	210,000
<u>Horses & Mules</u>			
250		100.00 head	25,000
Chicken Eggs - Commercial			
15,697,000 doz.		36.3 per doz	5,698,011
Chicken Meat Hens			
906,200 @ 4½#		12¢	489,348
Chicken - Baby Chicks			
19,774,400 chicks		13.6¢	<u>2,689,040</u>
			8,876,399*
Turkey Meat			
1,045,660 @ 18.5#		22.5¢	4,352,560
Turkey Eggs - Hatching			
1,968,900 eggs		25¢	493,470
Turkey Poults			
307,000 poults		54.7¢	<u>167,850</u>
			5,013,880*
Commercial Fryers			
1,800,000 @ 3½#		19.8¢	1,158,300
Rabbits - Fryers			
99,000 @ 4#		23¢ per lb.	91,080
Breeding stock			
5,500		4.00 each	22,000
Skins, fertilizer & worms			
			<u>6,500</u>
			119,580*
			<u>\$ 54,535,071</u>

*Accumulated Total

FIELD CROPS

Crop	Acreage	Production			F.O.B. Value	
		Per Acre	Total	Unit	Per Unit	Value
<u>Beans, Dry</u>						
Blackeyes	11,500	16.0	185,000	Cwt.	\$ 6.30	\$ 1,165,500
Baby Limas	4,000	20.0	80,000	Cwt.	6.75	540,000
Large Limas	12,000	18.3	220,000	Cwt.	10.25	2,255,000
Other Varieties	8,800	15.7	138,000	Cwt.	7.70	1,062,600
<u>Bean Straw</u>						
Blackeyes	5,000	0.8	4,000	Ton	9.75	39,000
Lima Beans & Pea Silage	5,000	4.0	20,000	Ton	0.50	10,000
<u>Grain</u>						
Barley	68,000	14.5	990,000	Cwt.	2.10	2,079,000
Corn, Grain	9,300	28.0	260,000	Cwt.	2.40	624,000
Corn, Silage	19,000	12.0	228,000	Ton	4.25	969,000
Grain Sorghums	3,500	25.0	87,500	Cwt.	2.20	192,500
Oats	5,500	14.0	77,000	Cwt.	2.30	177,100
Rice	1,460	36.0	52,500	Cwt.	4.15	217,875
Wheat	700	15.0	10,500	Cwt.	3.25	34,125
<u>Hay</u>						
Alfalfa	58,000	6.5	377,000	Ton	20.00	7,540,000
Grain	23,000	1.8	41,500	Ton	16.00	664,000
Wild	5,000	1.3	6,500	Ton	17.50	113,750
Grain Straw	7,000	0.7	4,900	Ton	9.50	46,550
<u>Cotton</u>						
	55	950	52,250	Lbs.Lint	.347	18,131
		1,500	82,500	Lbs.Seed	.022	1,815
<u>Sugar Beets</u>	2,400	24.6	58,966	Ton	13.72	809,014
<u>Pasture</u>						
Irrigated (Ladino) Range	92,000	---	---	Acre	45.00	4,140,000
Stubble	432,904	---	---	Acre	4.00*	1,731,616
Sudan	12,000	---	---	Acre	1.50	18,000
	5,250	---	---	Acre	30.00	157,500
<u>Miscellaneous</u>						
Field Crops	1,400	---	---	Acre	100.00	140,000
	<u>792,769</u>					<u>\$ 24,746,076</u>

SEED CROP PRODUCTION

<u>Alfalfa</u>						
Certified	6,600	470	3,100,000	Lbs.	.34	1,054,000
Common	1,000	575	575,000	Lbs.	.18	103,500
<u>Red Clover</u>	1,150	675	775,000	Lbs.	.35	271,250
<u>Peas</u>	200	1,800	360,000	Lbs.	.05	18,000
<u>Miscellaneous Field & Vegetable Crops</u>	1,500	---	---	Acre	140.00	210,000
	<u>10,450</u>					<u>\$ 1,656,750</u>

*Average figure

TRUCK CROPS (VEGETABLES)

Crop	Acreage	Production			F.O.B. Value	
		Per Acre	Total	Unit	Per Unit	Value
<u>Lima Beans</u> (Processing)	6,700	2,300	15,410,000	Lbs.	.06 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$1,040,175
<u>Melons</u>						
Cantaloupes	600	220	132,000	90# Crts.	3.00	396,000
Honeydews	2,300	350	805,000	40# Crts.	1.75	1,408,750
Persians	600	350	210,000	40# Crts.	1.80	378,000
Crenshaws	400	350	140,000	40# Crts.	1.80	252,000
Casabas	600	400	240,000	40# Crts.	1.60	384,000
Watermelons	1,400	12	16,800	Ton	23.00	386,400
<u>Peas</u>	1,200	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,500	Ton	80.00	120,000
<u>Spinach</u>	2,040	6	12,240	Ton	22.50	275,400
<u>Sweet Potatoes</u>	510	130	66,300	50# Bkts.	4.50	298,350
<u>Tomatoes</u>						
Processing	9,600	17	163,000	Ton	22.50	3,667,500
Fresh	2,378	397	944,066	40# Lugs	2.75	2,596,182
<u>Carrots</u>	600	24	14,400	Ton	35.00	5,040,000
<u>Onions</u>	490	17	8,330	Ton	36.00	2,999,280
<u>Peppers</u>	550	600	330,000	30# Lugs	2.35	775,500
<u>Lettuce</u>	1,432	300	429,600	48# Crts.	1.60	687,360
<u>Broccoli</u>	100	4,000	400,000	Lbs.	.06	24,000
<u>Cauliflower</u>	305	9,000	2,745,000	Lbs.	.06	164,700
<u>Cabbage</u>	105	18	1,890	Ton	14.00	26,460
<u>Celery</u>	50	900	45,000	Crts.	2.75	123,750
<u>Sweet Corn</u>	715	5	3,575	Ton	21.50	76,863
<u>Turnip Greens</u>	50	8	400	Ton	22.50	9,000
<u>Mustard Greens</u>	40	8	320	Ton	22.50	7,200
Table Beets, Squash) Egg Plant, Garlic,) Okra and Cucumbers)	335		---	Acre	---	50,250
	<u>33,100</u>					<u>\$ 13,155,879</u> 13,951,720

* S U M M A R Y *

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u>	<u>ESTIMATED VALUE</u>
Fruit, Grapes, Nuts and Berries	59,884	\$ 23,806,763
Field Crops	792,769	24,746,076
Truck Crops (Vegetables)	33,100	13,951,720
Livestock and Poultry	---	54,535,071
Nursery Stock	331	1,782,658
Seed Crop Production	10,450	1,656,750
	<u>896,534</u>	
Non-bearing fruits and vines	+ 12,071	
	<u>908,605</u>	
Double crops (mainly field & vegetable)	- 35,000	
	<u>873,605*</u>	<u>\$ 120,479,038</u>

*Total gross acreage in Stanislaus County, excluding rivers, lakes and other natural bodies of water. Net producing acres is 873,605 - 35,000 acres are planted to double crops and 12,071 non-bearing crops.