STANISLAUS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL REPORT

2019

Celebrating the Hands That Feed Us

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COVER STORY

James "Jim" Curtoni was born and raised in Oakdale, California. He remained in Oakdale where he and his wife raised their family. Jim was a cattle rancher his entire life. He ran commercial Hereford cattle in the North Eastern parts of Stanislaus County in the fall/winter. In the summer, the cattle were brought down to irrigated pasture located between Oakdale and Riverbank. He spent most of his time checking cattle, fixing fences, irrigating, and the list goes on, but he loved this way of life. The freedom of cattle ranching allowed him the time to visit with friends, family and neighbors. There were always stories being told and lots of laughs. He continued ranching until the age of 78 when he passed. His family proudly continues to carry on the cattle ranching business.

Cover Story and Photograph Courtesy Ann Curtoni-Lial
Photographer: Aaron Draper

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE
AND SEALER OF WEIGHTS & MEASURES

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Karen Ross, Secretary
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and

The Honorable Board of Supervisors of Stanislaus County

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In accordance with Sections 2279 of the California Food and Agricultural Code, we are pleased to submit Stanislaus County's Agricultural Report for 2019. This report provides a statistical description of Stanislaus County's agricultural production. We must emphasize that this report represents gross values of agricultural commodities and does not reflect production costs or profits.

The value of agricultural commodities produced last year in Stanislaus County increased to $3,598,404,000. This represents a small increase of 1% or $28 million above the 2018 value of $3,569,990,000.

Although the overall value of agricultural commodities varied little, there were some commodities that experienced significant changes. Organic products decreased by $132 million due mostly to less organic poultry and dairy production, almonds increased by $121 million as 20,000 new acres came into production, chickens increased by $88 million, cattle and calves decreased by $38 million, peaches decreased by $29 million, and melons increased by $25 million.

We wish to express our appreciation to the agricultural producers, industry representatives and public agencies that provide data for this report. We would also like to express our thanks to the UC Cooperative Extension, and the Agricultural Commissioner's crop report team that compiled, designed and edited this report.

Respectfully submitted,

Milton O'Haire
Agricultural Commissioner/Sealer
Stanislaus County

Jennifer Heguy
County Director, UC Cooperative Extension
Stanislaus County

SO GOD MADE A FARMER

And on the 8th day, God looked down on his planned paradise and said, "I need a caretaker."
So God made a Farmer.

God said, "I need somebody willing to get up before dawn, milk cows, work all day in the fields, milk cows again, eat supper and then go to town and stay past midnight at a meeting of the school board."
So God made a Farmer.

"I need somebody with arms strong enough to rustle a calf and yet gentle enough to deliver his own grandchild. Somebody to call hogs, tame cantankerous machinery, come home hungry, have to wait lunch until his wife's done feeding visiting ladies and tell the ladies to be sure and come back real soon -- and mean it."
So God made a Farmer.

God said, "I need somebody willing to sit up all night with a newborn colt. And watch it die. Then dry his eyes and say, 'Maybe next year.' I need somebody who can shape an ax handle from a persimmon sprout, shoe a horse with a hunk of car tire, who can make harness out of haywire, feed sacks and shoe scraps. And who, planting time and harvest season, will finish his forty-hour week by Tuesday noon, then, pain'n from 'tractor back,' put in another seventy-two hours."
So God made a Farmer.

God had to have somebody willing to ride the ruts at double speed to get the hay in ahead of the rain clouds and yet stop in mid-field and race to help when he sees the first smoke from a neighbor's place.
So God made a Farmer.

God said, "I need somebody strong enough to clear trees and heave bails, yet gentle enough to tame lambs and wean pigs and tend the pink-combed pullets, who will stop his mower for an hour to splint the broken leg of a meadow lark. It had to be somebody who'd plow deep and straight and not cut corners. Somebody to seed, weed, feed, breed and rake and disc and plow and plant and tie the fleece and strain the milk and replenish the self-feeder and finish a hard week's work with a five-mile drive to church.

"Somebody who'd bale a family together with the soft strong bonds of sharing, who would laugh and then sigh, and then reply, with smiling eyes, when his son says he wants to spend his life 'doing what dad does.'"
So God made a Farmer.

Paul Harvey

TOP 10 COMMODITIES

#1 Almonds

2019 Value $1,228,536,000

2018 Value $1,107,328,000

Almonds account for 34% of all Agricultural Commodity Value in Stanislaus County for 2019

34%

#2 Milk 17%

2019 Value $628,701,000

2018 Value $636,499,000

#3 Chickens 10%

2019 Value $365,786,000

2018 Value $276,879,000

#4 Cattle & Calves 6%

2019 Value $198,477,000

2018 Value $236,822,000

#5 Nursery, Fruit & Nut Trees, & Vines 5%

2019 Value $175,314,000

2018 Value $170,164,000

#6 Silage 4%

2019 Value $137,001,000

2018 Value $135,901,000

#7 Walnuts 3%

2019 Value $122,549,000

2018 Value $102,661,000

#8 Almond Pollination 2%

2019 Value $83,945,000

2018 Value $75,847,000

#9 Turkeys 2%

2019 Value $60,931,000

2018 Value $64,342,000

#10 Melons 1%

2019 Value $51,490,000

2018 Value $25,874,000

SUMMARY		2019 TOTAL	2018 TOTAL
TOTAL TOP 10	85%	$3,052,730,000	$2,832,317,000
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	15%	$545,674,000	$737,673,000
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES	100%	$3,598,404,000	$3,569,990,000

Casey Brizendine grew up farming almonds on his family's farm. "I like to stay active and be outside, and farming lets me do that-and get paid," he says. His interest in bees grew when he met his wife and began helping her family with their beekeeping business. Knowledgeable and focused, Casey now has his own apiary. He has learned to manage the two biggest threats to his apiary; mite levels and the disadvantages of monoculture farming. Remaining optimistic despite the challenges, Casey's commitment to integrity in agriculture is found in his statement, "I became a beekeeper because farmers need heroes too. As a family farmer, it's important to always be honest and fair with anyone you're doing business with because you should want your community and the people in it to prosper."

SUMMARY

CATEGORY	YEAR	HARVESTED ACRES	TOTAL VALUE
Apiary Products	2019		$109,523,000
	2018		$89,041,000
Field Crops	2019	639,534	$214,113,000
	2018	652,442	$212,742,000
Fruit and Nut Crops	2019	275,627	$1,484,057,000
	2018	259,901	$1,390,010,000
Livestock and Poultry	2019		$636,561,000
	2018		$588,352,000
Livestock and Poultry Products	2019		$659,186,000
	2018		$680,197,000
Nursery Products	2019	1,650	$227,537,000
	2018	2,777	$220,953,000
Organic Products	2019	16,444	$61,415,000
	2018	7,038	$193,609,000
Other Agriculture	2019	360	$25,018,000
	2018	678	$23,540,000
Vegetable Crops	2019	28,223	$180,994,000
	2018	28,097	$171,546,000
Total	**2019**	**961,838**	**$3,598,404,000**
	2018	**950,933**	**$3,569,990,000**

Photos Courtesy of Casey Brizendine

APIARY PRODUCTS

CATEGORY	YEAR	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL VALUE
Beeswax [1]	2019	662,952	Lb	$3.25	$2,155,000
	2018	605,208	Lb	$3.61	$2,185,000
Honey [1]	2019	5,686,746	Lb	$3.96	$22,520,000
	2018	5,191,424	Lb	$2.00	$10,383,000
Pollination, Almond	2019	430,488	Colony	$195.00	$83,945,000
	2018	392,992	Colony	$193.00	$75,847,000
Pollination, Other [2]	2019				$903,000
	2018				$626,000
Total	**2019**				**$109,523,000**
	2018				**$89,041,000**

1 Beeswax and Honey are based on resident colonies plus the value of the colonies during almond pollination season
2 Pollination, Other includes: Apple, Blueberry, Cherry, Cucumber, Melon, Pumpkin, Queen & Bulk Bees, Squash

Photo Courtesy of Tommy Van Groningen

FIELD CROPS

CATEGORY	YEAR	HARVESTED ACRES	PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL VALUE
Beans, Dried All	2019	6,954					$9,533,000
	2018	8,599					$13,711,000
Blackeyed	2019	1,568	1.02	1,600	Ton	$992	$1,587,000
	2018	836	0.85	711	Ton	$1,010	$718,000
Baby Limas	2019	1,228	1.15	1,410	Ton	$987	$1,392,000
	2018	1,720	1.52	2,610	Ton	$913	$2,383,000
Large Limas	2019	3,412	1.20	4,090	Ton	$1,428	$5,841,000
	2018	5,197	1.35	7,020	Ton	$1,370	$9,617,000
Beans, Dried [1] Other	2019	746	0.92	686	Ton	$831	$570,000
	2018	846	0.97	821	Ton	$910	$747,000
Bean Straw	2019			4,090	Ton	$35	$143,000
	2018			7,020	Ton	$35	$246,000
Hay, Alfalfa	2019	18,664	6.82	127,000	Ton	$198	$25,146,000
	2018	18,639	6.72	125,000	Ton	$212	$26,500,000
Hay, Oat	2019	9,018	4.08	36,800	Ton	$135	$4,968,000
	2018	8,945	4.14	37,000	Ton	$143	$5,291,000
Hay, Other [2]	2019	10,748					$6,125,000
	2018	8,287					$4,921,000

The Van Groningen family has run a diversified farming operation for over 40 years, but is most widely known for their watermelon and pumpkins. Growing up watching tractors go round and round in a field, Tommy Van Groningen knew he always wanted to be a farmer. Now a farm manager, he spends much of his time on farm related paperwork, irrigation, field set up and pest control. His favorite time is harvest. "During the busy season, it's those late hours in a field. Not because working twelve-plus hours is the best way to spend the summer, but because of the peaceful feeling of being in a field after everyone else has gone home for the day. When you finish a field from planting, growing, to harvest it brings you this satisfaction that you and all members of the team accomplished something beneficial."

FIELD CROPS continued

CATEGORY	YEAR	HARVESTED ACRES	PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL VALUE
Pasture, Irrigated	2019	32,000			Acre	$297	$9,504,000
	2018	32,000			Acre	$265	$8,480,000
Rangeland	2019	421,449			Acre	$35	$14,751,000
	2018	421,449			Acre	$35	$14,751,000
Silage, All	2019	139,443					$137,001,000
	2018	153,318					$135,901,000
Corn	2019	70,857	27.67	1,961,000	Ton	$50	$98,050,000
	2018	81,890	27.08	2,218,000	Ton	$44	$97,592,000
Oat	2019	27,054	14.54	393,000	Ton	$33	$12,969,000
	2018	26,833	15.16	407,000	Ton	$30	$12,210,000
Other [3]	2019	20,910					$13,562,000
	2018	22,454					$13,555,000
Wheat	2019	20,622	16.74	345,000	Ton	$36	$12,420,000
	2018	22,141	17.71	392,000	Ton	$32	$12,544,000
Miscellaneous [4]	2019	1258					$7,085,000
	2018	1,205					$3,187,000
Total	**2019**	**639,534**					**$214,113,000**
	2018	**652,442**					**$212,742,000**

1 Beans, Dried Other includes: Garbanzos, Jackson Wonder, Red Lima
2 Hay, Other includes: Clover, Grass, Sudan, Wheat, Winter Forage
3 Sileage, Other includes: Alfalfa, Barley, Broccoli Stalks, Grass, Ryegrass, Sorghum, Sudan, Triticale, Vetch, Winter Forage
4 Miscellaneous includes: Barley, Corn Earlage, Corn Grain, Corn Human Consumption, Corn-Sweet, Industrial Hemp, Rice, Safflower, Wheat Grain, Wheat Straw

A third generation farmer, Charles (Chuck) Voss has grown permanent crops in the Ceres-Modesto area since 1959. Chuck has grown almonds, walnuts, peaches and now provides custom brush shredding. "I have seen changes, good and bad. In almonds we have seen a trend in positive marketing of the crops, but in peaches I have seen canneries close and the peach industry fading. We need to find new markets for canned fruit. I like seeing a good crop being harvested; proof of all the hard work that had been put into it and seeing the love of agriculture in my kids. Personally, I love getting on a tractor and just driving!"

FRUIT & NUT CROPS

CATEGORY	YEAR	HARVESTED ACRES	PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL VALUE
Almonds, All	2019	216,265					$1,228,536,000
	2018	196,496					$1,107,328,000
Almond Meats	2019	216,265	1.10	237,900	Ton	$4,965	$1,181,174,000
	2018	196,496	1.15	226,000	Ton	$4,700	$1,062,200,000
Almond Hulls	2019			476,000	Ton	$95.60	$45,506,000
	2018			452,000	Ton	$96.50	$43,618,000
Almond Shells	2019			238,000	Ton	$7.80	$1,856,000
	2018			226,000	Ton	$6.68	$1,510,000
Apricots	2019	2,549	7.20	18,400	Ton	$647	$11,905,000
	2018	3,678	5.77	21,200	Ton	$824	$17,469,000
Cherries	2019	3,282	1.91	6,270	Ton	$3,638	$22,810,000
	2018	3,411	1.82	6,210	Ton	$5,470	$33,969,000
Citrus [1]	2019	512					$5,333,000
	2018	501					$4,871,000
Grapes, All	2019	9,226					$40,738,000
	2018	9,655					$46,709,000
Red	2019	5,651	9.32	52,700	Ton	$520	$27,404,000
	2018	5,890	10.23	60,300	Ton	$495	$29,849,000
White	2019	3,575	8.93	31,900	Ton	$418	$13,334,000
	2018	3,765	9.92	37,300	Ton	$452	$16,860,000

Photos Courtesy of Charles Voss

FRUIT & NUT CROPS continued

CATEGORY	YEAR	HARVESTED ACRES	PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL VALUE
Peaches, All	2019	3,136					$26,744,000
	2018	5,460					$56,601,000
Cling	2019	2,763	17.75	49,000	Ton	$463	$22,687,000
	2018	4,475	16.77	75,000	Ton	$477	$35,775,000
Freestone	2019	373	12.37	4,610	Ton	$880	$4,057,000
	2018	985	11.84	11,700	Ton	$1,780	$20,826,000
Walnuts	2019	37,044	1.71	63,300	Ton	$1,936	$122,549,000
	2018	37,468	1.84	68,900	Ton	$1,490	$102,661,000
Miscellaneous [2]	2019	3,613					$25,442,000
	2018	3,232					$20,402,000
Total	**2019**	**275,627**					**$1,484,057,000**
	2018	**259,901**					**$1,390,010,000**

1 Citrus includes: Grapefruit/Pomelos, Lemons, Mandarins, Oranges, Tangerines
2 Miscellaneous includes: Apples, Avocados, Berries (Blackberries, Boysenberries, Blueberries, Raspberries, Strawberries), Chestnuts, Figs, Jujube, Kiwifruit, Nectarines, Olives, Pears, Pecans, Persimmons, Pistachios, Plums, Pluots, Pomegranates, Prunes, Raisin Grape, Quince, Table Grapes

Photos Courtesy of Cailin Casey

LIVESTOCK & POULTRY

CATEGORY	YEAR	NUMBER OF HEAD	TOTAL VALUE
Cattle & Calves, All	2019	327,970	$198,477,000
	2018	324,075	$236,822,000
Beef Feeders [1]	2019	133,845	$30,709,000
	2018	123,955	$31,299,000
Beef Slaughter [2]	2019	45,725	$11,104,000
	2018	42,720	$15,112,000
Dairy Replacement	2019	74,000	$96,496,000
	2018	83,000	$130,141,000
Dairy Slaughter [3]	2019	74,400	$60,168,000
	2018	74,400	$60,270,000
Chickens, All [4]	2019	161,020,385	$365,786,000
	2018	159,104,555	$276,879,000
Game Birds [5]	2019	200,310	$1,322,000
	2018	71,000	$764,000
Goats [6]	2019	15,347	$1,933,000
	2018	13,058	$1,495,000

Cailin Casey has been a member of the Newman 4-H for six years. She shows rabbits and maintains about 65 head of rabbit breeding stock. Since joining 4-H she has wanted to actively promote agriculture in the county. The Stanislaus County 4-H Ambassadors, formerly the All Stars, are a hard-working group of young adults in 4-H engaged in just that activity.

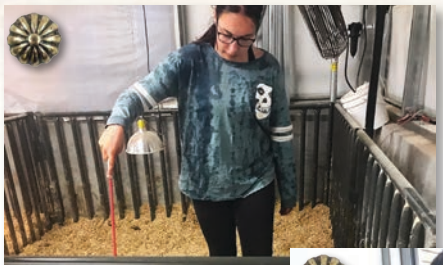
Chosen as a County Ambassador for the 2019-2020 season, Cailin joins two other members of the county-level Gold Star rank within 4-H as team-builders and leaders. A Gold Star member is required to have completed many hours of public speaking, community service, serve on various 4-H positions, and participate in club and county level activities. Cailin has gained rich knowledge about agriculture through local training days, project skills activities, public speaking events, and record book workshops.

Cailin says, "Helping to organize events as a member of the Ambassador team will benefit young members in promoting our agriculturally rich county. Being a County Ambassador was something I looked forward to from the time I was nine years old when I first joined 4-H." Cailin takes pride in being a County Ambassador representing both Stanislaus County and the 4-H program.

LIVESTOCK & POULTRY continued

CATEGORY	YEAR	NUMBER OF HEAD	TOTAL VALUE
Hogs & Pigs	2019	22,261	$3,720,000
	2018	28,437	$3,971,000
Sheep & Lambs [7]	2019	3,229	$595,000
	2018	2,949	$480,000
Squab	2019	629,758	$3,797,000
	2018	596,835	$3,599,000
Turkeys, All [8]	2019	8,181,139	$60,931,000
	2018	8,663,708	$64,342,000
Total	**2019**		**$636,561,000**
	2018		**$588,352,000**

1 Beef Feeders includes: Beef Heifers, Beef Replacement Heifers, Beef Steers, Drop Calves less Replacement Heifers, Feed Lot Cattle, Transient Cattle
2 Beef Slaughter includes: Beef Bulls, Beef Cows, Dairy Beef
3 Dairy Slaughter includes: Cull Bulls, Cull Cows
4 Chickens, All includes: Chickens, Chicks
5 Game Birds includes: Chukar, Duck, Geese, Guinea, Partridge, Peacock, Pheasant, Quail,
6 Goats includes: Cull Bucks, Cull Does, Dairy Goat Kids less Replacement Does, Meat Goats
7 Sheep & Lambs includes: Cull Ewes, Cull Rams, Lambs, Replacement Ewes, Replacement Rams
8 Turkeys, All includes: Poults, Turkeys



Photos Courtesy of ReeAnn Worley

ReeAnn Worley is a 15-year old, first year Oakdale FFA member. ReeAnn joined FFA to learn what is raised and grown here in California. She has chosen to diversify her high school agriculture experience by raising swine and enrolling in an agriculture mechanics class. Due to the COVID pandemic canceling the Stanislaus County Fair and closing many businesses, ReeAnn was encouraged to become more resourceful in marketing her show hog. In ag mechanics she has learned welding and woodworking basics, integral skills for many farmers. She enjoys the hands-on learning that FFA provides and believes that FFA helps teach her generation about what goes into making food available.

LIVESTOCK & POULTRY PRODUCTS

CATEGORY	YEAR	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL VALUE
Eggs, Chicken Market	2019	27,250,000	Doz	$0.88	$23,980,000
	2018	25,431,929	Doz	$1.44	$36,622,000
Eggs, Other [1]	2019				$0
	2018				$3,338,000
Milk, All	2019	38,207,107	Cwt		$628,701,000
	2018	40,386,000	Cwt		$636,499,000
Milk, Dairy Cow	2019	38,120,000	Cwt		$625,168,000
	2018	40,324,000	Cwt		$634,164,000
Milk, Other [2]	2019	87,107	Cwt		$3,533,000
	2018	62,000	Cwt		$2,335,000
Manure [3]	2019	797,596	Ton	$8.08	$6,445,000
	2018	490,000	Ton	$7.54	$3,695,000
Wool [4]	2019	39,128	Lb	$1.54	$60,000
	2018	24,100	Lb	$1.80	$43,000
Total	**2019**				**$659,186,000**
	2018				**$680,197,000**

*CWT = HUNDRED WEIGHT
1 Eggs, Other includes: Turkey Hatching Eggs, Quail, Duck Eggs (none reported in 2019)
2 Milk, Other includes: Goat & Sheep Milk
3 Manure includes: Chicken, Cow, Turkey
4 Wool includes: Alpaca Fiber, Sheep Wool

Photos Courtesy of Abby Van Klaveren

Abby Van Klaveren is a member of the Modesto FFA and a sixth-generation nursery grower. Fittingly, her supervised agricultural experience project is her family's wholesale nursery, Generation Growers, in Modesto. Generation Growers cultivates over 700 different varieties of ornamental plants, primarily for retail nurseries in the Bay Area and northern San Joaquin Valley. Just this Spring of 2020, Abby won an FFA State Award for her Nursery Operations project, nominating her for the national competition in October. Abby oversees the family nursery on-line media, propagates plants, manages green houses and organizes customer workshops. She recently attended the International Plant Society Conference and enjoys going to other workshops and trade shows to stay on the cutting edge of the nursery industry.

NURSERY PRODUCTS

CATEGORY	YEAR	FIELD ACRES	UNIT SOLD	TOTAL VALUE
Fruit & Nut Trees & Vines	2019	856	22,079,265	$175,314,000
	2018	916	16,886,000	$170,164,000
Ornamental Trees & Shrubs	2019	453	2,652,334	$34,022,000
	2018	453	2,738,000	$32,738,000
Miscellaneous [1]	2019	341		$18,201,000
	2018	1,408		$18,051,000
Total	**2019**	**1,650**		**$227,537,000**
	2018	**2,777**		**$220,953,000**

1 Miscellaneous includes: Christmas Trees, Industrial Hemp, Lavender, Raspberry Transplants, Tomato Transplants, Turf

Photos Courtesy of Debbie Wohld

ORGANIC PRODUCTS

CATEGORY	YEAR	HARVESTED ACRES	TOTAL VALUE
All Organic Products	**2019**	**16,444**	**$61,415,000**
	2018	**7,038**	**$193,609,000**

OTHER AGRICULTURE

CATEGORY	YEAR	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL VALUE
Firewood	2019	81,099	Cord	$240.00	$19,464,000
	2018	73,686	Cord	$235.00	$17,316,000
All Other Agriculture [1]	2019				$5,113,000
	2018				$5,455,000
Seed Crops [2]	2019	360	Acres		$441,000
	2018	678	Acres		$769,000
Total	**2019**				**$25,018,000**
	2018				**$23,540,000**

1 All Other Agriculture includes: Aquaculture (Largemouth Bass, Silver Carp, Channel Catfish), Compost, Vermiculture (Worms, Worm Castings)
2 Seed Crops includes: Blackeye Bean/Cowpea, Lima Bean, Oat, Rice, Vegetable, Rice

Ken Lundell is a third-generation farmer and WWII veteran from the Hughson area. "Growing up on a farm, I was often alongside my father helping in the orchard. Over the years, farming continued to be a family affair. My wife kept the books and helped grade peaches. In the early days of farming, if a load taken to the cannery was rejected, the load came home, and the family pulled together to grade that load so it could be taken back to the cannery. My children also helped on the farm during their childhoods, just as I had when I was a child."

Now 94 years young and residing at Samaritan Village in Hughson, Ken recounts, "It was hard to move off the ranch after so many years, but I am thankful the farm stayed in the family (the farm is now owned by his grandson). Sometimes I still dream at night that I am irrigating or harvesting my fruit. The dreams seem so real, so I guess once a farmer always a farmer!"

Looking back on his family's farming legacy, he says, "I hope small family farms survive. They bond families and communities together. It also is a connection in a community as farmers gather and share information and ideas, and the farming community provides a support system when times get tough."

VEGETABLE CROPS

CATEGORY	YEAR	HARVESTED ACRES	PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL VALUE
Beans, Succulent	2019	1,363	1.17	1,600	Ton	$1,106	$1,770,000
	2018	415	1.10	457	Ton	$900	$411,000
Melons, All [1]	2019	3,836					$51,490,000
	2018	3,673					$25,874,000
Pumpkins	2019	267	23.43	6,256	Ton	$414	$2,590,000
	2018	471	49.28	23,200	Ton	$494	$11,461,000
Sweet Potatoes	2019	1,903	15.17	28,900	Ton	$493	$14,248,000
	2018	2,020	14.06	28,400	Ton	$900	$25,560,000
Tomatoes, All [2]	2019	10,216					$42,493,000
	2018	8,803					$34,194,000
Miscellaneous [3]	2019	10,638					$68,403,000
	2018	12,715					$74,046,000
Total	**2019**	**28,223**					**$180,994,000**
	2018	**28,097**					**$171,546,000**

1 Melons, All includes: Cantaloupe, Hami, Honeydew, Piel de Sapo, Watermelon
2 Tomatoes, All includes: Fresh, Processing
3 Miscellaneous includes: Asparagus, Beet, Broccoli, Brussels Sprout, Cabbage, Cactus Leaf, Carrot, Cauliflower, Chinese Greens, Cole Crop, Cucumber, Daikon, Edible Flower, Eggplant, Fava Bean, Garlic, Herb-Spice, Kale, Kohlrabi, Lettuce-Head, Lettuce-Leaf, Mustard Greens, Okra, Onion-Dry, Onion-Green, Pea, Pepper, Potato, Radish, Rutabaga, Spinach, Squash-All, Sweet Basil, Swiss Chard, Turnip, Vegetable, Vegetable Leaf

PEST DETECTION EMERGENCY PROJECTS 2019

Focus: Protection of Agriculture and Horticultural industries in Stanislaus County

Traps Placed: 5,347 monitoring for specific pests.

Trap Attractants: Insect pheromone, food bait, color (varies by pest).

Distribution of Traps: 65% in residential yards, 24% in nurseries, 11% in vineyards and orchards.

Trapping allows for early detection of invasive and destructive pests that would be detrimental to the economy, the environment, and public health.

Target pests are shown with corresponding trap.
Insect & trap photos are not to scale.

European Corn Borer

Traps Deployed: 8
Crops Affected: Corn, green bean, oat, potato, & rhubarb

Japanese Beetle

Traps Deployed: 204
Crops Affected: Roses & turf

Gypsy Moth

Traps Deployed: 204
Crops Affected: Most trees

Khapra Beetle

Traps Deployed: 0
Crops Affected: All grain & grain products

Traps will be deployed in 2020

Asian Citrus Psyllid

(Vector for Huanglongbing Disease)

Traps Deployed: 616
Crops Affected: Citrus

Glassy-Winged Sharpshooter

(Vector for Pierce's Disease)

Traps Deployed: 1,933
Crops Affected: Almond, citrus, grape, & peach

Apple Maggot

Traps Deployed: 18
Crops Affected: Pome & stone fruit

Agricultural Commissioner

Pest Detection Program

Mexican Fruit Fly

Traps Deployed: 221
Crops Affected:
Apple, apricot, citrus, nectarine, pear, plum, peach, & pomegranate

Red Imported Fire Ant

Traps Deployed: 126
Crops Affected:
Infests agricultural & residential settings, natural habitats. Dangerous to children, elderly, pets, livestock, & wildlife

Mediterranean Fruit Fly

Traps Deployed: 435
Crops Affected: Almond, apple, apricot, citrus, fig, grape, nectarine, olive, peach, pear, plum, pomegranate, tomato, & walnut

Light Brown Apple Moth

Traps Deployed: 435
Crops Affected: Alfalfa, almond, apple, berries, broccoli, citrus, corn, grapes, stone fruit, & tomato

Oriental Fruit Fly

Traps Deployed: 435
Crops Affected: Apple, citrus, cucumber, fig, grape, pear, pomegranate, stone fruit, tomato, & walnut

Melon Fruit Fly

Traps Deployed: 221
Crops Affected: Apple, bean, cantaloupe, cucumber, grape, orange, peach, pear, tomato, & watermelon

Champ Trap (General Fruit Fly)

Traps Deployed: 84

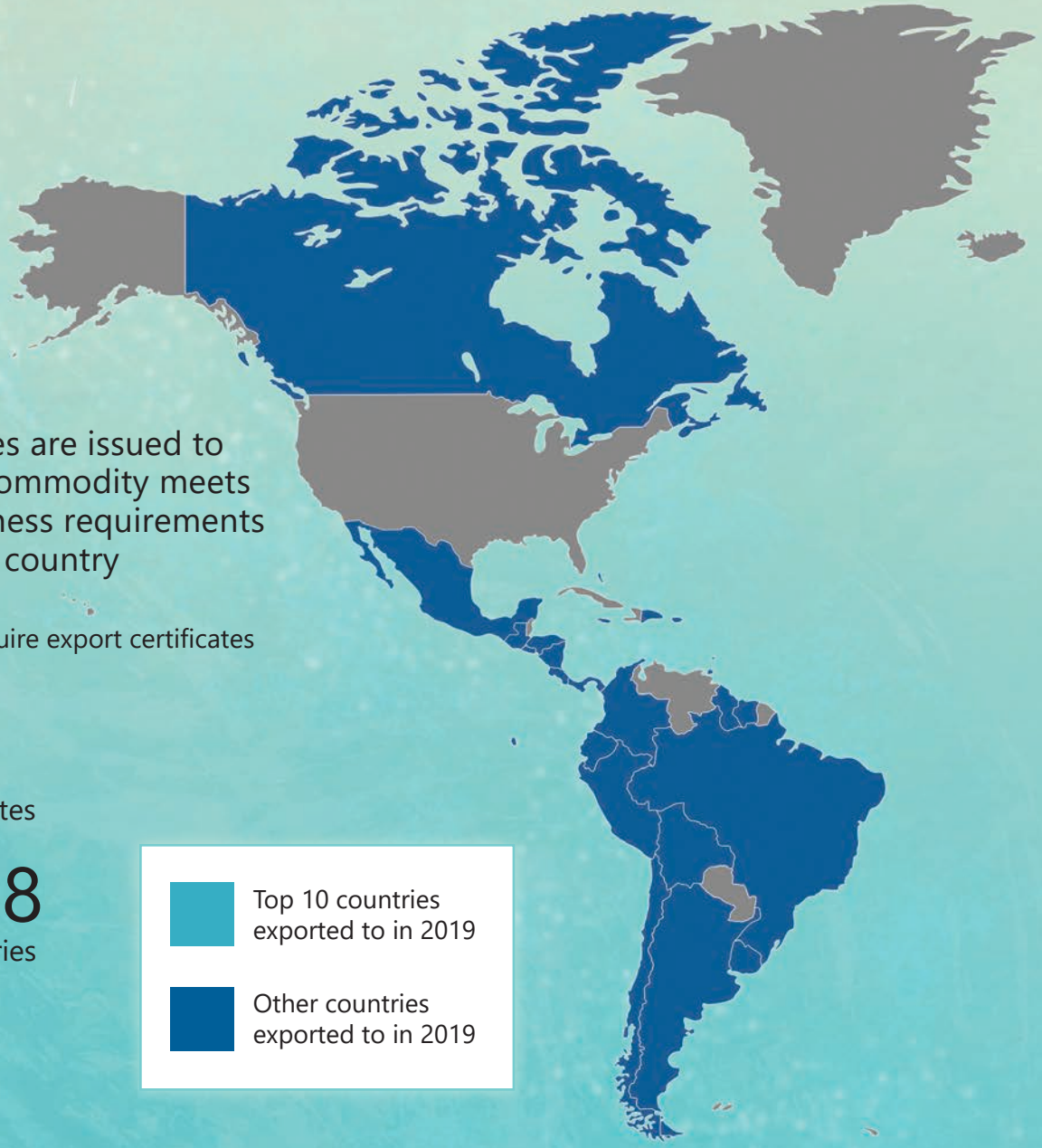
European Grapevine Moth

Traps Deployed: 366
Crops Affected: Grapes & spurge laurel

Vine Mealybug

Traps Deployed: 41
Crops Affected: Grapes

2019 EXPORT CERTIFICATES



Export Certificates are issued to certify that the commodity meets the plant cleanliness requirements of the importing country

*Not all countries require export certificates

Total Certificates Issued
10,538
to 112 Countries

Top 10 countries exported to in 2019

Other countries exported to in 2019

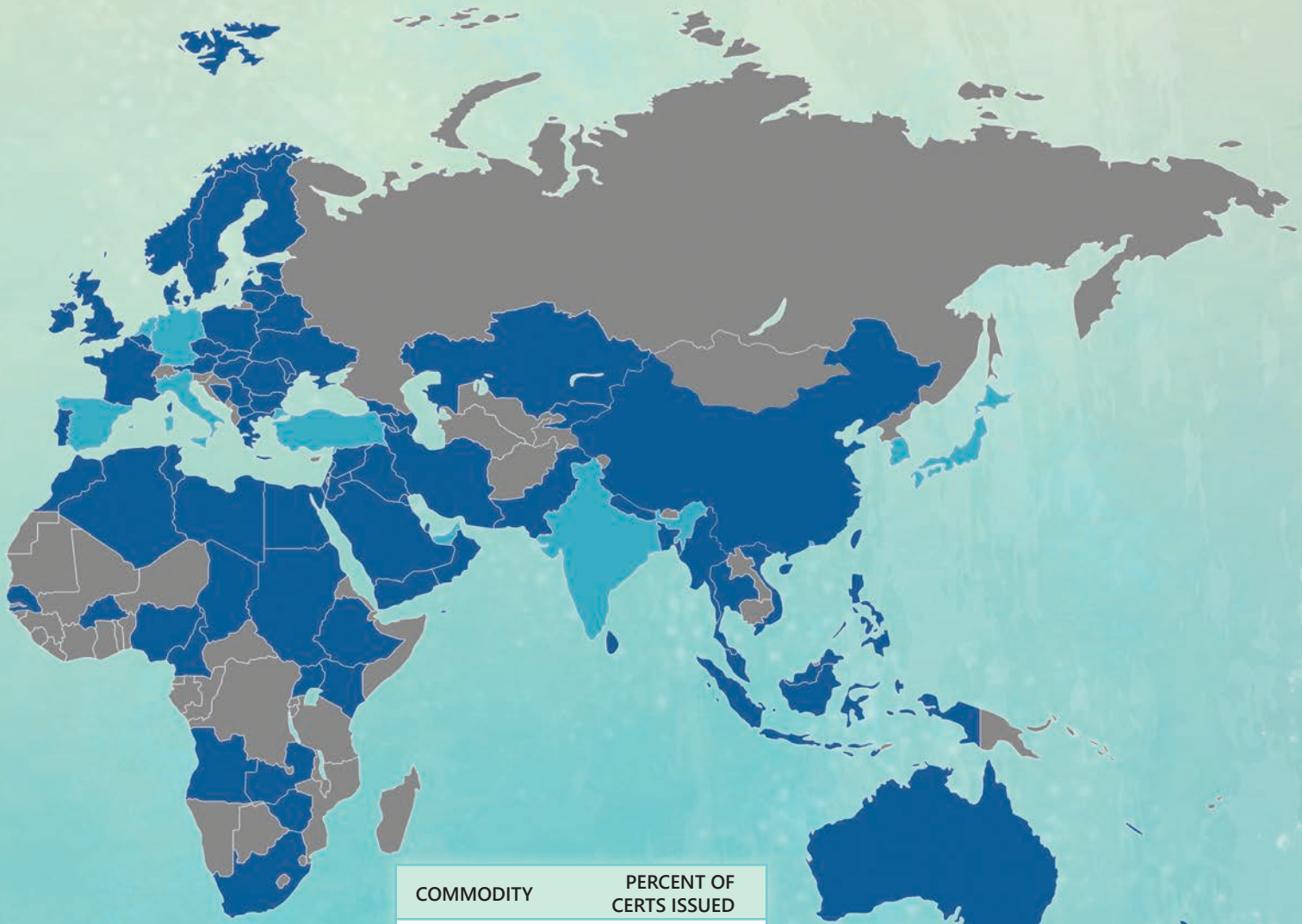
TOP TEN	
United Arab Emer.	993
Japan	910
Spain	804
Korea, Republic of	745
Germany	501
Turkey	427
India	404
Hong Kong	373
Italy	369
Netherlands	277

COUNTRY	CERTS
Afghanistan	11
Algeria	35
Argentina	39
Armenia	1
Australia	126
Austria	5
Azerbaijan	3
Bahamas	1
Bahrain	36
Bangladesh	1
Barbados	4

COUNTRY	CERTS
Belarus	2
Belgium	114
Belize	1
Bolivia	11
Bosnia Herzegovina	8
Brazil	93
Bulgaria	10
Canada	57
Chad	1
Chile	171
China	265
Colombia	31

COUNTRY	CERTS
Costa Rica	21
Croatia	6
Cyprus	3
Czech Republic	7
Denmark	13
Dominican Rep.	11
Ecuador	20
Egypt	70
El Salvador	10
Estonia	7
Ethiopia	3

COUNTRY	CERTS
Finland	1
France	194
French Polynesia	64
Georgia	16
Greece	38
Guatemala	37
Guyana	1
Honduras	24
Hungary	2
Indonesia	118
Iran, Islamic Rep of	22



COMMODITY	PERCENT OF CERTS ISSUED
Almond	59%
Walnut	25%
Seed	12%
Fruit	1%
Spices	1%
All Other Combined	2%

COUNTRY	CERTS
Iraq	34
Ireland	17
Israel	219
Jamaica	9
Jordan	275
Kazakhstan	42
Kenya	24
Kuwait	50
Kyrgyzstan	1
Latvia	18
Lebanon	133

COUNTRY	CERTS
Libya	11
Lithuania	36
Malaysia	115
Malta	1
Mauritius	4
Mexico	236
Morocco	71
Myanmar	1
Nepal	12
New Caledonia	4
New Zealand	49
Nicaragua	7

COUNTRY	CERTS
Nigeria	2
Norway	40
Oman	3
Pakistan	60
Panama	14
Peru	96
Philippines	33
Poland	14
Portugal	13
Qatar	29
North Macedonia	2

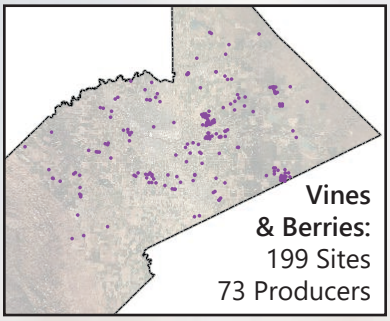
COUNTRY	CERTS
Saudi Arabia	162
Senegal	1
Serbia	2
Singapore	105
Slovakia	3
South Africa	66
Sri Lanka	2
Sudan	14
Sweden	22
Switzerland	66
Syrian Arab Rep.	20
Taiwan	163

COUNTRY	CERTS
Thailand	195
Trinidad & Tobago	7
Tunisia	3
Ukraine	17
United Kingdom	223
Uruguay	4
Uzbekistan	1
Venezuela	1
Vietnam	249
Yemen	17
Zimbabwe	3

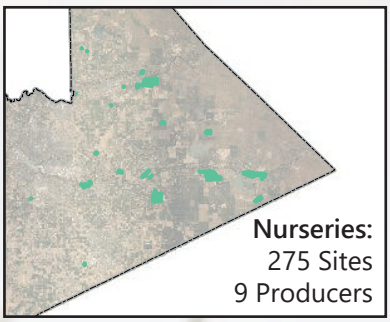
STANISLAUS COUNTY AG FACTS

STANISLAUS COUNTY AG DEPT REGISTERED SITES

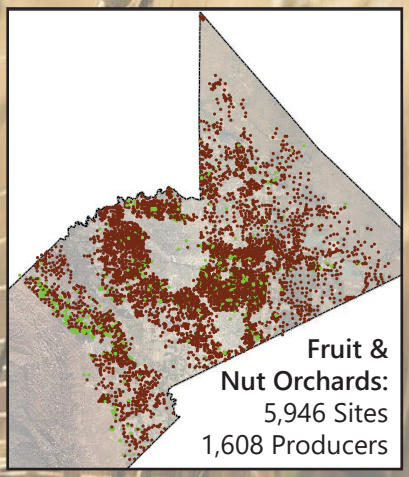
Grain, Field & Row Crops:
2,993 Sites
434 Producers



Vines & Berries:
199 Sites
73 Producers



Nurseries:
275 Sites
9 Producers



Fruit & Nut Orchards:
5,946 Sites
1,608 Producers

Locations Source Data: CalAg Permits
Dots Represent Sites Between .5 acre to 500 acres

AG CENSUS
STANISLAUS FARM HIGHLIGHTS

Total Number of Farms: 3,621

-Family Farms: 94%

-Orchard Farms: 64%

Land in Farms: 722,546 Acres

-Individual or Family Owned: 72%

-Orchards: 34%

-Average Size: 200 Acres

-Smallest Single Site: .02 Acres

-Largest Single Site: 850 Acres

Average Age of Stanislaus County Farmer: 59.6

Percent of State Ag Sales: 6%

Source: 2017 U.S. Agriculture Census

PRODUCTION RANK IN CALIFORNIA

1ST Apricots - Squab - Turkey

2ND Dry Beans - Honey - Irrigated Pasture - Nursery Products - Silage

3RD Almonds - Chickens - Peaches

4TH Chicken Eggs - English Walnuts Milk & Cream - Sudan Hay

5TH Cherries - Grain Hay

Stanislaus County Ranks

5th overall in California Ag Sales

Source: 2018-2019 California Agricultural Statistics Review & Squab Producers of California

How Agricultural Values in Stanislaus County Compare to State Totals

United States	$374,341,092,000
California	$50,264,375,000
Iowa	$26,605,200,000
Texas	$22,769,150,000
Nebraska	$21,315,097,000
Minnesota	$17,119,482,000
Illinois	$15,931,846,000
Kansas	$15,655,934,000
North Carolina	$11,480,620,000
Wisconsin	$11,330,883,000
Indiana	$10,579,799,000
Washington	$10,246,081,000
Missouri	$9,882,152,000
South Dakota	$8,954,744,000
Arkansas	$8,922,845,000
Georgia	$8,865,601,000
Hawaii	$8,865,601,000
Ohio	$8,481,031,000
North Dakota	$7,846,655,000
Florida	$7,642,257,000
Michigan	$7,339,359,000
Idaho	$7,206,960,000
Colorado	$6,723,375,000
Pennsylvania	$6,721,799,000
Oklahoma	$6,677,279,000
Mississippi	$5,652,139,000
Kentucky	$5,572,923,000
Alabama	$5,490,879,000
New York	$5,212,391,000
Oregon	$4,791,588,000
Arizona	$4,747,655,000
Stanislaus County	**$3,648,192,000**
Montana	$3,535,204,000
Tennessee	$3,480,910,000
Virginia	$3,473,692,000
Louisiana	$3,069,187,000
New Mexico	$2,954,741,000
South Carolina	$2,302,813,000
Maryland	$2,194,795,000
Utah	$1,742,929,000
Wyoming	$1,440,875,000
Delaware	$1,348,273,000
New Jersey	$1,077,769,000
Vermont	$812,594,000
West Virginia	$707,929,000
Maine	$702,402,000
Nevada	$658,352,000
Connecticut	$532,816,000
Massachusetts	$380,593,000
New Hampshire	$208,964,000
Rhode Island	$71,553,000
Alaska	$37,666,000

Source: United States Department of Agriculture Economic Research Service 2018 Farm Income and Wealth Statistics

SPOTLIGHT ON THE NEXT GENERATION:

Stanislaus County 4-H & FFA Programs

The University of California Cooperative Extension facilitates the 4-H programs in Stanislaus County. Nationally, 4-H is America's largest youth development organization. Members of 4-H range in age from nine to 18 years old (a primary program is available for members as young as five as well) and complete hands-on projects in areas such as health, science, agriculture, and civic engagement in positive environments where they receive guidance from adult mentors and are encouraged to take on proactive leadership roles. There are many opportunities for involvment, such as fairs, camps, leadership conferences, judging competitions, fashion shows, engineering events, guide dog training, and many more. If you would like to join a local 4-H club call the Stanislaus County Cooperative Extension at (209) 525-6801, or visit their website at **https://ucanr.edu/sites/Stanislaus4-H/**.

Students in eighth grade through one year after high school graduation that are or were previously enrolled in an agriculture program are eligible to become FFA (formerly Future Farmers of America) members. The FFA program prepares members for premier leadership, personal growth and career success through agricultural education. Members can be involved with fairs, camps, judging teams, public speaking competitions, leadership events, and much more. FFA members can develop their own unique talents and explore their interests in a broad range of agriculture career pathways through this program. Contact your local school for more information on FFA programs available in Stanislaus County.

STANISLAUS COUNTY FARM BUREAU FEATURING YOUNG FARMERS + RANCHERS

"For the good of your food" is the new motto for the Stanislaus County Farm Bureau (FB) and their subsidiary group, Young Farmers and Ranchers (YFR). The Stanislaus County FB is the local chapter of the California Farm Bureau Federation.

Members of YFR are FB members between the ages 18 and 35. While FB focuses primarily on public policy, YFR additionally tackles issues specifically relating to younger members in the agriculture industry. The program helps develop leadership skills, assists with job hunting and loans while also providing networking, industry tours and outreach. Community service is also a feature of the YFR group. Every year the group purchases a pig at the Stanislaus County Fair, and donates the meat to the Gospel Mission, and they also sponsor seven families at Christmastime.

FB and YFR serve as a voice in the industry, the community, and especially at all levels of government to protect the rights of farmers, ranchers and landowners, provide programs to assist its farm members and educate the general public about the importance of agriculture. They "Protect, Promote, Educate, and Advocate" to ensure a bright future in agriculture for generations to come.
More information is available at **https://www.cfbf.com/countyfb/stanislaus/**

LOCAL AG AWARDS:

STANISLUAS COUNTY FARM BUREAU DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD 2019 RECIPIENT: TIM SANDERS

A longtime member of the Stanislaus Farm Bureau, Ceres-area almond farmer Tim Sanders has served as stalwart representative for the local agricultural community. Sanders has volunteered himself to numerous causes through the Farm Bureau and the Turlock Exchange Club. He has served as a Stanislaus Water Advisory Board member, as well as a Farm Bureau Director and committee chair for the Bureau's youth camp, Camp Sylvester. True to the Exchange Club's Mission, Sanders continues to work diligently to make the community a better place to live through his volunteering and commitment to the values of honesty, hard work, and respect for all people instilled in him by his father.

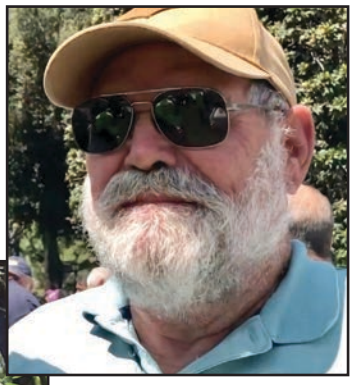


Photo Credit: Modesto Bee

National Ag Science Center Hall Of Fame 2019 Recipient: ETCHEBARNE DAIRY CONSULTING

Two generations of the Etchebarne family continue to dedicate themselves to the dairy industry not only in Stanislaus County and nearby areas, but across the US as well.

Etchebarne Dairy Consultants are known for their unbiased and whole-picture management approach, by advocating best farm practices in feeding and herd health while promoting excellence in reproduction and competitive milk performance. Utilizing the latest science and proven techniques, Etchebarne Dairy Consulting continues to improve the efficiency and performance of numerous dairies nationwide.

Photo Credit: Etchebarne Dairy Consulting

University of California Cooperative Extension Advisors

Many people in agricultural communities know about the University of California Cooperative Extension office whether it be via farm calls, newsletters, field days, educational meetings, 4-H or UC CalFresh. At the Stanislaus County office, we have eight advisors, some of which cover multiple counties. These advisors specialize in dairy, pomology, viticulture, livestock and rangelands, nutrient management and soil quality, vegetable crops and 4-H. Did you know we do research too? Almond growers benefit greatly from information provided by Roger Duncan's variety and rootstock trials while Jennifer Heguy currently focuses on the dairy industry's contribution to environmental stewardship through by-product feeding practices. Theresa Becchetti, our livestock and natural resource advisor studies invasive weed management, grazing for fuels reduction, youth education on rangelands and anaplasmosis status in her respective counties. Anthony Fulford, our nutrient management/soil quality advisor, is assessing edge-of-field conservation practices and their impact on soil carbon sequestration, nutrient characterization of dairy manures, and nitrogen availability from fall-applied compost. Jhalendra Rijal, our integrated pest management advisor, spends much of his time studying brown marmorated stinkbug damage on almonds and peaches, and pacific flat headed bore in walnuts. Zheng Wang, our vegetable crop advisor, focuses on grafting of vegetable crops for control of soil borne pathogens. This topic can be read in greater detail in his article "Approach to Vegetable Grafting: A Practice with the Value of Recombination." Emma Fete, our 4-H advisor, centers much of her effort on leader training to provide opportunities for valuable skill-building for volunteers to use outside of 4-H, including in their careers.

Kari Arnold, the author of this article, is a pomology and viticulture advisor focusing on walnuts, cherries, grapes and apricots. My research efforts focus on the establishment and sustainability of the orchard and vineyard. Two projects of note involve delayed irrigation and the integration of rootstocks and spacing for walnut orchards.

I am involved in several other projects on cherries, apricots and grapes in addition to overseeing the new Stanislaus County UCCE Master Gardener Program. Feel free to give me a call sometime so we can talk trees and vines.

Kari Arnold-

UCCE Area Orchard and Vineyard Systems, Stanislaus County

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Office: (209) 525-6800

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Delayed Irrigation In Walnuts

Recent research shows that walnut orchards do not appear to need applied water until later in the season, depending on the stem water potential (SWP) of the trees. Additionally, orchards with delayed irrigation show less stress in the fall. Yield data in both the current and previous year have shown no significant difference between the delayed irrigation treatment and the grower standard. Additionally, trees that were declining in previous years now appear to be recovering in the delay treatment. My delayed irrigation project is in collaboration with Prof. Kenneth Shackel, who specializes in irrigation studies in the Plant Sciences Department at UC Davis, Bruce Lampinen, Walnut Specialist, and Allan Fulton, Irrigation Advisor in Tehama County. My site (Stanislaus County) is a sister study to a northern location (Tehama County), providing regional information for the central portion of California.

Integration of Row Spacing, Tree Spacing, and Rootstocks for Walnut Production

Many walnut growers have been planting high density orchards over the last twenty years to increase early yields (more trees, more nuts) and save labor by mechanically hedging trees once mature. Unfortunately, recent research shows the loss of light penetration due to a denser canopy reduces yield and quality. Increased vigor of clonal rootstocks may also lead to an even denser canopy than before leading to lower quality/value nuts in later years. The question stands, is it more economical to plant less trees? In the study, Paradox seedling (industry standard), RX1 and VX211 (clonal UC releases) rootstocks are planted at three different spacings (22'x22', 26'x26' and 30'x30') in a randomized block design. The project is in its fourth year and significant differences in rootstock and spacing are already becoming apparent. More information is coming soon.

University Of California Cooperative Extension, Stanislaus County

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Kari Arnold, Area Orchards & Pomology
Theresa Becchetti, Livestock & Natural Resources
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Jhalendra Rijal, PhD, Integrated Pest Management
Zheng Wang, Vegetable Crops

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Rosalinda Ruiz, Community Education Specialists
Jaci Westbrook, Nutrition Program Manager

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Sandi Gudino, Administrative Clerk II
Tania Herrera, Junior Specialist
Madeline Morataya, Agricultural Assitant
Michael Rosenblum, Administrative Secretary

Approach to Vegetable Grafting: Practice With the Value of Recombination

Grafting woody crops to pursue the synergy of rootstock and scion has become a standard practice. This is also true for vegetable grafting that creates a recombined seedling from two different types of varieties with the initial motivation of providing the new plant disease resistance while maintaining or increasing fruit yield. Vegetable grafting as an ancient practice is now becoming routine in many Asian and European countries as well as in large-scale greenhouse vegetable industry. Although the U.S. farmers and researchers have collaborated on an increasing number of on-farm evaluations since the last ten years, vegetable grafting remains a new concept for many vegetable growers regarding its fundamentals. The ten most frequently asked questions about vegetable grafting are summarized from the interactions with vegetable growers and producers from our county and other area.

1. What vegetable crops can be grafted? The short answer is fruiting vegetables. Solanaceous and Cucurbitaceae vegetables, such as tomato, pepper, eggplant, melon, cucumber, watermelon, and squash, are commonly graftable commodities.

2. Why grafting? As mentioned earlier, the initial purpose is to combat soil-borne diseases. The prohibition and reduction of pesticide use, weakness of traditional variety development (e.g., time-consuming, inability to contain all desired traits), and shortness on arable lands are the driving forces of vegetable grafting. Re-connecting the commercial variety (scion) with limited or no disease resistance onto a rootstock whose root is specifically bred for soil-borne diseases can help maintain plant productivity and health. In addition, with more rootstocks being available, use of vegetable grafting has been expanded to increase crop yield, nutrient and water use efficiency, and tolerance to abiotic stresses (e.g., drought, cold, and salt).

3. What are the general differences between growing a grafted and regular plant? The differences start at the seeding stage. First, more greenhouse space is needed for rootstock plant growth. Sometimes, rootstock seeds are sowed at a different time from commercial varieties to match their stem diameter at grafting. Second, grafted plants require a longer time before introducing into fields than non-grafted plants because they need to be healed after grafting for 7-10 days in a high humidity chamber. Third, the graft union is supposed to be kept above the soil surface at transplanting to avoid scion root growth. Fourth, grafted plants may have extended vegetative growth resulting in a possible delay on fruit maturation and harvest. Therefore, harvest schedules and yield at each harvest may be different from what we have experienced with non-grafted plants.

4. What are the general grafting methods and are they the same for different vegetable crops? There are various methods of grafting a vegetable plant, and yes, they are different among crops. Please refer to the Grafting Manual at http://www.vegetablegrafting.org/resources/grafting-manual/ for crop-specific grafting methods.

5. It is hard to find a commercially available rootstock. How do I know what are currently available? Knowing where to find the information is the first step in choosing the correct rootstock for grafting. National efforts involved ten U.S. institutions aimed at increasing the adoption of vegetable grafting among U.S. vegetable industry. This team, under the support of USDA, established a website on which commercially available rootstocks are listed. The rootstock tables are updated periodically. Please check http://www.vegetablegrafting.org/resources/rootstock-tables/ to access the tables.

6. Will grafting affect the fruit flavor? Frankly, there is no absolute answer to how grafting will change fruit flavor so far. In tomatoes, many studies have found a lower fruit sugar content (°Brix), but this may be attributed to the higher yield of grafted fruit that "dilute" the sugar content. For melon and watermelon, on the other hand, researchers have investigated the impact of rootstocks bred for flavor on fruit quality after grafting. Higher contents of sugar and other compounds that are key for body health have been detected in grafted fruit. Overall, it is hard to tell if the flavor change is welcome or not; let alone we still cannot assert that grafting will change the fruit flavor.

7. Are we going to have larger/heavier fruit after grafting? There are two possibilities regarding the increase of fruit yield from grafted plants. One, there are more fruit per plant from grafted plots without a change of individual fruit size/weight. Two, fruit produced from grafted plants are bigger and heavier but without a change of total number. Generally, increase in fruit size is more an issue for watermelon than other vegetables. Oversized watermelon with average weight over 26 lbs. hardly has its market. We hope grafted plants can distribute more energy on producing more fruit than producing larger fruit.

8. I have been to your watermelon grafting Field Days last year. Besides watermelon, are you conducting any other grafting research? Besides the watermelon grafting trial, I have been collaborating with UCCE farm advisors from San Joaquin and Yolo counties to evaluate performance of grafted processing tomatoes since 2018. In 2020, I will partner with commercial processing tomato growers in Stanislaus and San Joaquin counties to continue the evaluation trials. In addition, the watermelon grafting trial will be repeated in 2020 at Turlock.

9. Do you expect different rootstock-scion combinations to have similar results? The answer is no. Demonstrating which combinations will have steadily positive effects and finding out the interactions among rootstocks are the main purposes of these trials. Previous experience indicated that not every commercial cultivar is suitable for grafting, or that they may only fit certain rootstocks. Quality, yield, and other parameters may become weak after grafting.

10. What messages are you going to deliver through these trials? The merits of grafting are well-recognized; however, the cost is the biggest barrier of widespread adoption. Reducing the cost while maintaining crop yield and fruit quality is the key incentive to keep grafting as an attractive approach. Reducing plant population is considered as a method to save the cost on grower's end. We hope to find the balance between population reduction and fruit yield and quality/marketability in order to keep grafting in the grower's toolbox as a credible practice

Besides working on vegetable grafting, I am also leading and collaborating a number of projects on basil weed control, compost, tomato pest and disease management, and crop biostimulant evaluation.

Zheng Wang, PhD-

UCCE Area Vegetable Crops Farm Advisor, Stanislaus County

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AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER PROGRAMS

PEST EXCLUSION:

- Interior Pest Exclusion
  - Enforcement of quarantines, inspection of packages, phytosanitary certification of exports
- Exterior Pest Exclusion
  - Enforcement of quarantines for materials subject to infestation that have crossed into California with a Stanislaus County destination
- Nursery and Seed
  - Licensing, pest cleanliness inspections, registration & certification, truth in labeling & quality, soil & plan laboratory permitting
- Noxious Weed Survey
  - Sampling of weeds & survey of their locations within the county

PEST DETECTION:

- Early detection of insect pests
- Administering specific "action plans" for unwanted agricultural pests
- Maintaining properly trained & equipped pest detection teams

SEED CERTIFICATION:

- Inspect retail & wholesale seed sellers
- Obtain samples for seed germination & purity testing
- Labeling inspections for compliance with state requirements
- Certification services for growers & processors in cooperation with the California Crop Improvement Association

NURSERY INSPECTION:

- Inspections of growing, propagation, production & sale sites of nursery stock to assure cleanliness from pests, true variety & vigorous healthy plants for sale to the consumer

INDUSTRIAL HEMP:

- Registration, inspection, and sampling of industrial hemp cultivation sites to ensure compliance with state requirements

APIARY INSPECTION:

- Registration of site location of honeybee colonies in the county
- Colony strength & health inspections

PESTICIDE USE ENFORCEMENT:

- Provides for the proper, safe, & effective use of pesticides for agricultural production & protection of public health & safety
- Prohibiting, regulating or ensuring proper stewardship of pesticides for environmental protection
- Ensuring safe working conditions, use of proper protective equipment & training for employees working with or around pesticides
- Pesticide use reporting, incident investigations, outreach activities, & monitoring applications

FRUITS, NUTS & VEGETABLE STANDARDIZATION:

- Compliance of California's minimum standards for quality & marketing produce commercially grown &/or marketed in the state
- Direct Marketing, Certified Producers & Certified Farmers Markets inspection & enforcement
- Organic law enforcement
- Local protection to growers, marketers & consumers

CROP STATISTICS:

- Annual agricultural report regarding the gross production & value of the county's commodities
- Agriculture disaster surveys used by other agencies offering disaster relief

PEST ERADICATION:

- Local government liaison to CDFA after a pest species is discovered
- Eradication of discovered invasive or exotic pest species

PEST MANAGEMENT:

- Managing nuisance pests of agriculture & human health
- Programs include glassy-winged sharpshooter, ground squirrels, capeweed, etc.

WEIGHTS & MEASURES PROGRAMS

DEVICES:

- Annually inspects commercial weighing and measuring devices to ensure they are correct
- Examples of commercial devices include livestock scales, vehicle scales, propane delivery trucks, fuel dispensers, deli scales, & taxi meters

QUANTITY CONTROL:

- Determine proper weight, measure, or count of packaged goods
- Ensure package labeling requirements
- Ensure pricing accuracy at the checkout

PETROLEUM:

- Enforce requirements for petroleum product quality, labeling & advertising

WEIGHMASTER:

- Persons licensed to certify the weighed, measured, or counted quantity of any commodity are weighmasters
- Inspectors assure that commercial transactions certified on a Weighmaster Certificate are accurate

SERVICE AGENTS:

- Review the work of licensed persons that sell, rent, install, service or repair commercial weighing and measuring devices to validate the accuracy of their work & to verify the appropriate use of commercial devices

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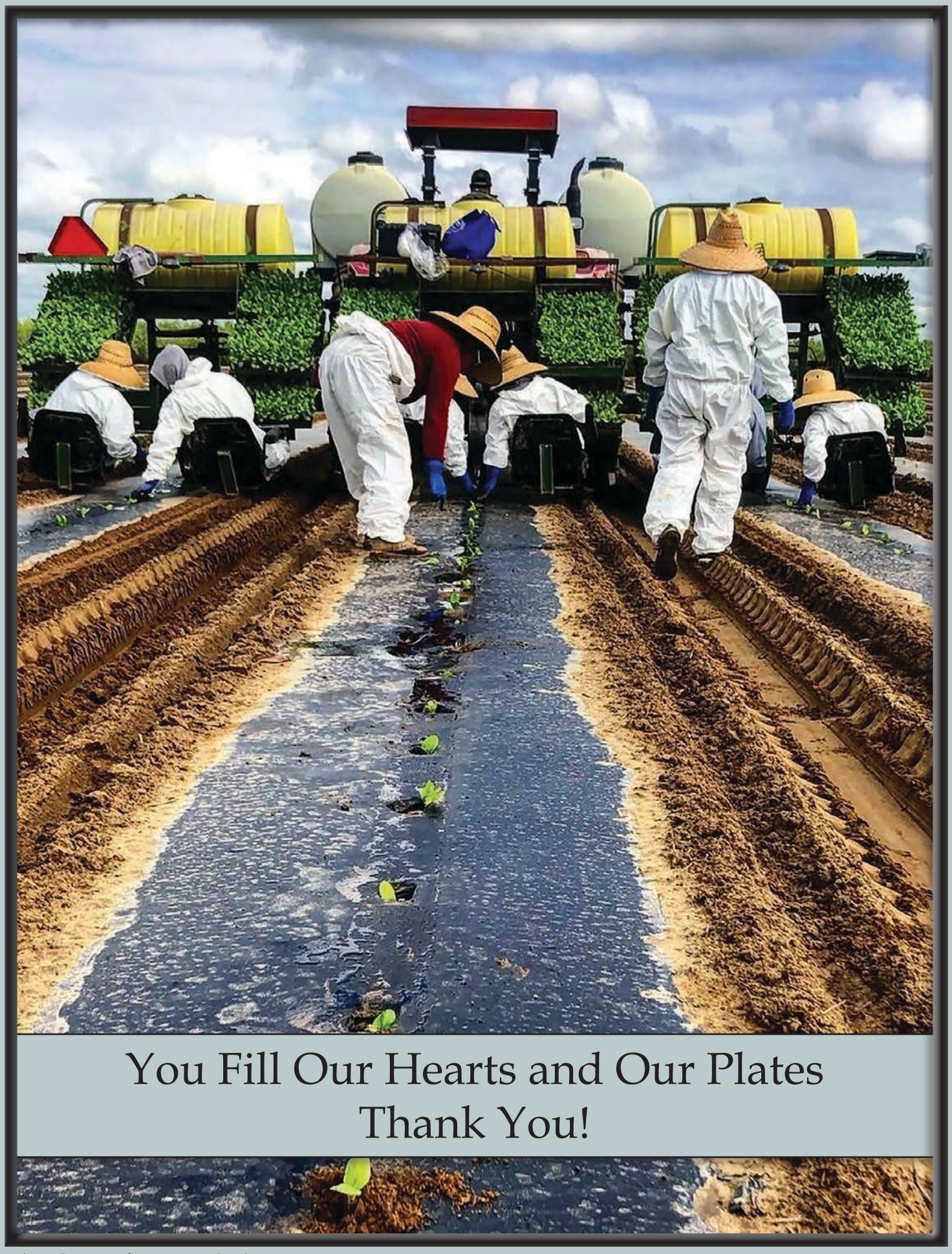

You Fill Our Hearts and Our Plates
Thank You!

Photo Courtesy of Tommy Van Groningen