# 1955 <br> AGRICULTURAL REPORT 



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Austin E. Mahoney
AGRICULTURE COMMISSIDNER

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TO THE STATE DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE AND
THE HONORABLE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
Section 65.5 of the California Agricultural Code requires that the Agricultural Commissioner compile a report covering conditions, acreage, production, and value of the agricultural products of his county. This is the twenty-second annual report published by this department.

Approximately one hundred commercial crops are covered in this report, and, for your easy reference, they are segregated as to their commercial use wherever possible.

Acreages of permanent crops are reported in actual bearing acreage only, and other crops are reported in actual harvested acreage. Production is reported in units commonly used in the marketing of crops commercially in this county. Prices are reported on an F.O.B. basis. Cost of production, harvesting, packing, and other handling costs should be deducted to arrive at a true farm value.

Copies of this report are sent to a number of persons in other states, to federal, state, and county agencies throughout the United States, and to an increasing number of organizations and individuals within the state. The members of this department have made every effort to make this report as accurate as possible by checking our figures with every known source of reliable information.

I wish to express my sincere appreciation to all who have assisted my inspectors and deputies by furnishing necessary information to them, which has made the compilation of this report possible.

## Respectfully submitted,



FUNCTIONS OF THE SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE


The San Joaquin County Department of Agriculture was one of the very first county offices established in this county excepting only the legislative and judicial offices required by law. The Board of Supervisors of San Joaquin County in the year 1881 appointed three local citizens to act as the Board of Horticulture. As a law enforcing agency, their duties were, as now, to "Protect and promote the agricultural interests of the county." In the year 1910, the San Joaquin County Board of Supervisors appointed the first person to act as their Horticultural Commissioner.

The Agricultural Code was amended in 1937 to read as follows: "There shall be the office of County Agricultural Commissioner in each county. Such commissioner shall be in charge of the County Department of Agriculture. The function of the department is to enforce agricultural laws; the purpose of which are to protect the welfare and agricultural interests of the county,"

Since the initial appointment of the County Board of Horticulture, the duties of this department have been greatly expanded. Some of these duties are plant quarantine; nursery inspection; field and orchard inspection; fruit, nut, vegetable, egg and honey standardization inspection; rodent and pest animal control; weed control; seed inspection; and apiary inspection. These various duties are outlined very briefly as follows:

## PLANT QUARANTINE

Foremost in the mechanics to prevent the introduction or spread of noxious weeds, plant diseases, insects or other animal pests injurious or detrimental to the agricultural industry of California is plant quarantine. When you consider the many insects and plant diseases found in other parts of the United States or in foreign countries, the quarantine laws are paramount in the protection of California agriculture.

The high diversification of crops in San Joaquin County makes this area correspondingly vulnerable to a large array of insects and plant diseases. By the enforcement of state and federal plant quarantine laws through continuous inspection of all plant material destined for propagation either entering or leaving the county, maximum protection is provided by the County Agricultural Department. This involves the inspection at all post-offices, freight lines, express companies, vessels, and transportation lines of all plant material and conveyances which may carry injurious plant disease, insect pests, noxious weeds or animal pests. Whenever shipments are found in violation, disposition of such plant material is either by treatment, destruction under the supervision of the inspector, or return to place of origin.

## PLANT CERTIFICATION

Many times other states or foreign countries require certification as to pest conditions of plant material from the point of origin. Such necessary certificates are issued by this office after a thorough inspection. To accommodate persons wishing to ship plant material to foreign ports, many sanitary and fumigation certificates were issued throughout the year. In addition to certification of shipments, shipping permits and certificates of inspection of nursery stock, after thorough inspection, were placed on all interstate shipments.

## POSTENTRY INSPECTION

Certain foreign plant materials are permitted entry into the United States under the Federal Nursery Stock, Plant and Seed Quarantine Number 37, with certain restrictions, including an approved growing ground for postentry inspections. These postentry properties are inspected by our office personnel prior to federal release of plants to ascertain if the proper exclusion facilities are available to protect existing plants.

## PLANT DISEASES AND INSECT SURVEY

During the year, a number of surveys of crops, properties, and miscellaneous plant materials were conducted for any new pests that may have been introduced into this area. To prevent the further spread of a potentially serious pest that may be found, immediate eradication or control measures are taken. By survey work, trapping and visual inspection, the extent of spread of these insects or plant diseases may be determined. Examples of plant disease survey carried out in this county are Chestnut Blight, Yellow Leaf Roll of Peach, and Grape Mosaic. Insects under survey are Japanese Beetle, Cherry Fruit Fly, Khapra Beetle, Walnut Husk Fly and Spotted Alfalfa Aphids.

## NURSERY INSPECTION

Various types of nursery stock, which includes trees and plants used for the production of our food crops or to decorate our gardens, may carry serious agricultural pests. Thus, it becomes the duty of the Agricultural Commissioner to inspect all nursery stock and premises where such stock is grown or sold to prevent the spread of such pests. At frequent intervals, all nurseries in the county are inspected for the presence of plant pests. This work involves the careful examination of large numbers of each variety of plants and the premises where the plants are grown.

## ORCHARD AND FIELD INSPECTION

Insects and plant diseases which are pests to agriculture are controlled by the methodical enforcement by this office as provided by the provisions of the Agricultural Code. Many inspections are made of various orchards, vegetable and field crops throughout the county to determine the extent of damage by these established pests, and the methods of control used. This information gives comparative value of materials used and methods of application; thus new insecticides and fungicides may be properly evaluated. These records of degrees of control of the various operations in the county are the basis for recommendations for the most efficacious methods of control in this area from this office.

## PEST CONTROL OPERATIONS

According to the regulations of Chapter la of the California Agricultural Code, commercial pest control operations are carried out in San Joaquin County, A commercial operator must register with this office to
carry on work in this county, and report monthly all work performed in this county. By this method and through field inspection, complete records of all commercial pest control operations are maintained throughout the year by this department. There were 27 aircraft and 41 ground-rig operators registered during 1955 in San Joaquin County.

As defined by the Director of the California Department of Agriculture, injurious insecticides are arsenic, TEPP, Parathion, Methyl Parathion, EPN, OMPA and Systox.

Before the application of any of these materials is made, a permit must be obtained according to law from the Agricultural Commissioner's Office in Stockton. The application for a permit will be refused if there is any danger either to neighboring crops, livestock, bees, or humans, or to the operator himself. The regulations and safety precautions are fully explained to the person applying for the permit. By these methods, protection to the applicant and his neighbors is provided. Many times the applicant is not aware of the hazards involved in the use of these poisonous materials. In San Joaquin County during the year, 180 permits covering 8,498 acres were issued for the use of injurious insecticides.

Farmers using 2,4-D and related injurious herbicides must obtain a permit from this department prior to application. During the year, 370 permits were issued which represented 61,785 acres sprayed with $2,4-\mathrm{D}$.

The equipment to be used for spraying is checked by our inspectors to be sure that such equipment meets rules and regulations of this county and the State Department of Agriculture. To minimize the possibility of damage by drift, there are regulations on wind velocity and other requirements on nozzle size, pressure, and gallons per acre. Crops adjacent to the field to be sprayed must be listed on the permit by the applicant.

Standardization of fruits, nuts, vegetables, EGGS and honey
Under Chapter 2, Division 5, of the Agricultural Code, activity of standardization work is authorized. Covered under standardization is the inspection of eggs, honey, walnuts and thirty-two different fruits and vegetables. These must comply with standards specified in the code. Also included is a general regulation on mold, decay and insect damage on all other fresh fruits and vegetables having no specific minimum quality standards.

The enforcement of these standardization laws are the responsibility of this office. Furthermore, all fruit, nuts, vegetables, eggs, and honey, when being packed or offered for sale, must be inspected to maintain standardization requirements. Inspectors visit packing houses, wholesale and distributing establishments and retail stores and markets daily to examine representative samples to determine that all provisions of the law as to quality, condition, pack and markings are complied with. Whenever produce is found in violation, a notice of violation is issued to persons concerned by the inspector, and instruction for reconditioning of the commodity is given. When the produce has been reconditioned to meet standardization requirements, it is released for sale by the inspector.

In addition to standardization laws, this office inspects certain fruit to see that they conform to the requirements of the fresh Peach and

Plum Advisory Board. A total of 57,247 packages of peaches and 12,411 packages of plums were inspected and certified during the season under the marketing 0rder.

Wineries purchasing grapes on a sugar content basis shall have an official test made on each load delivered as provided in Section 771 of the Agricultural Code. This year four wineries had official tests made by our department.

To facilitate the movement of produce past state inspection stations, 2957 Standardization Certificates were issued this year. This insures the recipient at destination produce that conforms at least with the minimum California Standardization Law requirements. The issuance of these certificates represents a major activity of this department imparting an important service to growers and shippers of this county alike since San Joaquin County is a heavy exporter of fruits and vegetables.

## RODENT CONTROL

Due to the destructive habits of ground squirrels, field mice, gophers, voles, and muskrats, serious agricultural losses may be sustained by rural areas. Furthermore, some of these rodents may carry certain diseases transmissible to humans, such as plague and relapsing fever. Thus, under the California Agricultural Code, the Agricultural Commissioner is charged with the responsibility to control or eradicate these animals. The control of these pests is required by this department and, if necessary, abatement procedure is carried out to protect other properties. To further facilitate the controlling of these rodents, this office maintains a service to all farmers in the mixing, handing, and selling of poison baits, rodenticide gases, and rodent field equipment. All poison baits are prepared by the Agricultural Department and are sold virtually at cost.

## BIRD CONTROL

During the year, many requests for information on control of birds detrimental to agriculture were received by this office. After inspection of fields concerned, control recommendations for various species of birds are made. The poison baits and methods of control used by this department are those recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Fish and Wildife Service and the California Department of Agriculture.

WEED CONTROL
A number of plants, due to vigorous growing habits, resist normal methods of cultivation. Such plants under the Agricultural Code are therefore declared to be noxious weeds and are subject to abatement or special control measures. The authority is given the Agricultural Commissioner to prevent the spread of these noxious weeds by seed or otherwise, and also require the control or eradication of established weed pests. Inspections are made of ranches, roadways, ditch banks, railroad rights-of-way, for the presence of noxious weeds. When found, this department is instrumental in contacting parties concerned and in initiating measures of control.

A special weed program has been in progress for the last eight years to control or eradicate perennial noxious weeds on public and private property. To further assist the farmer in this program, the county, through this department, has made available free of charge powered spray rigs to apply herbicidal materials. This has greatly facilitated the control of noxious weeds for farmers that do not have the necessary equipment.

## SEED AND GRAIN INSPECTION

Since noxious weed seed may be readily disseminated in the planting of crop seed, this department inspects the seed sold in this county for the presence of noxious weed seed. At the same time, the labels are examined for proper label information required by the California Seed Law. All seed subject to certification is sampled and tagged under the supervision of this department in cooperation with the California Crop Improvement Association.

Numerous lots of grain and hay are transported into this county for livestock feed. These lots are inspected for the presence of noxious weed seeds, and all other quarantine regulations affecting such shipments. Whenever a shipment is found in violation, it is disposed of according to law.

Seed screenings which accumulate from all lots of seed are either destroyed or disposed of in a manner satisfactory to the Agricultural Commissioner.

## APIARY INSPECTION

To prevent the introduction and spread of diseases injurious to bees within the county, colonies are inspected periodically. This year an intensive inspection of all apiaries within the county was carried out. Colonies infested with American Foulbrood were treated to kill the bees and then burned according to prescribed methods as outlined in the California Agricultural Code. In order to have a complete file on all bees located in the county, a registration list of apiaries is maintained, certificates of inspection issued, and records of apiary movement permits are administered by this office.

## AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

Throughout the year, statistics are gathered by this department as required by Section 65.5 of the Agricultural Code. Thus, a comprehensive report covering conditions, acreages, production and value of agricultural products of this county may be formed. These statistics give the farmer a current economic picture of farm crops which is useful for future planning. Such information can readily be utilized by all connected with the agricultural industry.

## MARKET ENFORCEMENT

The bureau of Market Enforcement is controversies arising over unpaid claims
concerned with the settlement of between growers and buyers. Every possible effort is extended by the County Agricultural Commissioner's
office to collect evidence to aid the Bureau of Market Enforcement. A comprehensive collection of facts enables the Bureau to make a fair readjustment to all concerned.

Investigations, hearings, and procedures set forth under the Produce Dealers ' Act, The Processors' Law and the Milk Control Law resulted in a net remittance of $\$ 30,378.74$ to producers of this county.

## PUBLIC SERVICE

Although enforcement of the California Agricultural Code is the primary function of this department, considerable work of an educational nature is done which may be classified as a public service.

Home owners with garden problems, a majority of which are located in city residential areas, are frequent callers seeking information to rid their plants of insect pests or plant diseases. In order to identify and make proper recommendations of control, many requests are followed by personal calls. Not only is the community further served by this department, but this also serves as a convenient way of watching for the introduction of agricultural pests that may be of a highly serious nature.

During the year numerous telephone calls are received requesting information pertaining to other public agencies. This department endeavors to keep current with the activities of these various agricultural and public agencies in order to offer greater service to individuals requesting this information.

Requests are occasionally made by various clubs or groups for talks on work activities of this department or some phase of agriculture. Such talks are given by members of this department which gives the public a better understanding of the work of this office.

## MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTAL DUTIES

A number of activities are carried out each year by this department which are additional to our regular duties. These activities are designed to facilitate the operation of this Department and extend to agriculturalists a more complete service.

Identification of Insects, Diseases and Plants
An important function of this office is the identification of insects, plant diseases and plants. This function is closely related to quarantine, nursery inspection, field and orchard inspection, plant pest control and weed control. It is only after identification that proper control of a pest can be recommended. If a positive identification cannot be made, the specimen is sent to an insect taxonomist, plant pathologist, or plant taxonomist of the State Department of Agriculture. Thus, a serious agricultural pest new to this area may be recognized and positive control measures initiated.

Farm Meetings
In order to keep closer contact with problems and needs of the farmers of the county, inspectors from this department attend many of the farm meetings. These meetings also provide excellent opportunities to introduce educational programs on the work of this office.

## Photographic Work

As a method of recording agricultural information for later reference, numerous photographs are taken of local agricultural activities. Colored and black and white photographs are taken by our personnel and developed in our own darkroom. By this method costs are kept to a minimum. In cases where departmental enforcement of agricultural law is required, photographs are occasionally submitted as evidence. However, the main purpose of photographs is for visual education.

## Soil Tests

Since soil defects that are detrimental to plant growth are not always apparent, samples of soil are of ten tested in our laboratory, These tests are of valuable aid to the inspectors in determining some of the common deficiencies or the presence of too much alkali or salt. Such information is very helpful in making recommendations to correct adverse soil conditions.

Spraying of County Shade Trees
Once again, this department sprayed county sycamore trees for sycamore scale in order to prevent losses. This year, 555 sycamore trees were treated with 8,400 gallons of light medium oil spray mixture.

Shop Work
Maintenance of trucks and weed control spray rigs of the Department is a major activity of our work shop. Many pieces of equipment are assembled and some designed by our shop personnel which provides a more economical operation.

Staff Meetings
Once a month the inspectors of this office hold a meeting. This gives the inspectors a chance to discuss problems of the department, changes in the law, and keep abreast of events in other portions of the county. These meetings are valuable in formulating uniform departmental policies and activities.

Weather Reports
Weather reports are sent to the United States Weather Bureau once each week during the summer months and once each month during the winter. Progress of crop growth in this county is reported with comments on the weather effect.

Publications
In addition to this annual crop report, each year this department issues numerous news articles and a comprehensive pest control guide. These publications and articles are sent to radio stations, newspapers, local farm papers and persons interested in agriculture to give them a better knowledge of the agricultural situation in this area.

## Crop Summary

Adverse weather during some periods of 1955 caused unfavorable growing conditions for some crops. With weather conditions playing such an important part in agriculture, a brief review is in order.

January was a typical winter month with some fog, overcast days and occasional rains beneficial to all crops.

February was crisp and clear with occasional rains which stimulated growth in all crops. This month ended with a cold snap that caused some smudging of early almond varieties.

March warmed up to promote blooming of Almond, Apricots and Peaches which were damaged by frosts occurring the latter half of the month. The shortage of spring rains was detrimental to some pasture and nonirrigated lands.

A cool cycle started in April and carried on through most of the spring and summer with intermittent windy days. There was some rain the last of April and the first part of June, which caused damage to the early cherries.

The summer was very mild with exceptions of a few hot days in July, August and September. September's hot weather caused some damage to Walnuts, Beans and Tomatoes.

The best description of this year's weather would be to say that most crops were set back by the cool weather and harvests were as much as two weeks late. However, we had a late mild fall with the first major rains coming on November l3th. This allowed most all crops to be harvested under ideal conditions, and yields in most cases were near normal.

The year ended with a week of rain, starting December $17 \mathrm{th}, 1955$, which melted snow, filling streams and low lands. Extensive flooding throughout the county as a result of this excess rain caused considerable damage. Many of the major waterways of the county overflowed their banks inundating some 38,000 acres of agricultural land. A levee broke on Empire Tract, one of the Delta Islands, putting the 3600 acre tract under 15 feet of water.

FRUIT AND NUT CROPS
Almonds
There was some frost damage from March 17 to 22 of this year, especially in orchards that did not have frost protection. Yields this year in the large almond growing areas of this county were above normal and the prices paid to growers were considerably higher than last year. Total tonnage for our county this year is nearly double the 1954 crop, or one of the largest tonnages yet produced.

Apricots
With a little more acreage and better production, the apricot yield exceeded last year's production by 2,200 tons. The biggest portion of this year's crop went to the canneries with prices a little lower.

## Cherries

With the increased planting of cherries in this area, the production was up 1,600 tons over last season for Black varieties shipped. The increased yield also produced small fruit in early varieties and spring rains ruined a small percentage of early cherries. A larger percentage of the cherries went to the fresh market this year due to the drop in cannery prices. However, processed Royal Anns produced a higher tonnage than last year by 800 tons.

## Chestnuts

The yield for this year was normal; however, small sizes still prevail again this year with prices somewhat lower.

Figs
A larger percentage of our crop was shipped fresh this year. However, trees are still being removed, so we now harvest a very small acreage.

## Olives

The price received for olives this year was very good considering the small sizes harvested. However, the very poor yield nullified any reasonable return to the growers.

## Grapes

With the exception of one shower early in the harvest season, Tokay producers, as well as other grape growers, were able to complete harvesting of all varieties without loss. Tokays increased 152,000 packages for shipment and 46,000 tons for wineries over last season. Eastern shipments of juice grapes dropped 9,000 tons while the local winery shipments increased 21,000 tons. Shipping and winery prices were down some from last year. Due to the cool summer and fall, grapes were slow in ripening and the sugar content was not as high as the growers would have liked.

Peaches (cling)
The harvest started a little late this year due to cool growing weather. The quality and size was not the best. The growers were again plagued with brown rot and mildew due to adverse weather, but our processed tonnage this year was 1,300 tons over the 1954 crop. There was no green drop this year. Some growers were damaged by frost during blooming season, which accounts for our small increase in production. A substantial increase in processed prices benefited the growers this year.

Peaches (Freestone)
The freestone peach growers experienced the same problems as the cling growers. Fresh and processed shipments were similar to 1954 with an increase in monetary returns.

## Pears

The pear yields and prices have held up very well this year. The growers experienced no trouble from fire blight but did have some leafminer troubles. The biggest share of our small acreage went to the processors.

Plums
There was considerable fluctuation in price between varieties this year and the over-all price was down from the previous year. However, the number of packages shipped this year was up approximately 40,000 over 1954.

Walnuts
The walnut industry progressed to a higher plane this year with an increase in yield of 1,150 tons over last year and an increase in receipts of approximately 11 cents a pound. This year still had the usual sunburn damage and off-colored meats, but not too much greater than in the past.

## FIELD CROPS

## Alfalfa

The growers experienced another cool growing year and some rain damage was suffered during the month of April. Alfalfa acreage increased 973 acres this year, with a substantial increase in price of approximately $\$ 7.00$ a ton. The growers had an active market throughout the season. The new pest, spotted alfalfa aphid, did not hit our county until late in the season and no damage was caused or spraying necessary.

## Beans

The growers had excellent weather in which to harvest their crop this season. The yield was down slightly this year, due to a few hot days while pods were filling. The receipts to farmers were down some, especially on certain varieties, with overall acreage about the same.

Field Corn
The corn acreage increased this year by approximately 10,000 acres over last season. The yield was about the same as the previous year, but the receipts to the farmer were lower.

## Potatoes

The potato acreage this year was only slightly higher than the 1954 season. However, the quality and yields were lower, with a decrease in farmer receipts. The market was very poor this season, with the exception of an upward spurt in the latter part of the year.

Rice
The average yield of rice per acre increased four sacks this season, but the county acreage dropped $38 \%$. Again cool weather during the summer slowed up the development of the plants; however, a dry fall provided farmers with ample time to harvest their crops.

Sugar Beets
Due to Federal acreage allotment, the county acreage dropped a substantial 4,358 acres under the previous year, representing a $25 \%$ decrease. Again favorable growing conditions resulted in a good tonnage.

Sunflowers
Growers enjoyed a better yield this year even though some crops were bit by fall rains and riarvested late. The 1,379 acre drop under the previous year represented a $30 \%$ decrease.

Sweet Potatoes
Both yicld and quality dropped for this crop as compared with the previous year. The average price was the same, although there was near1y a $12 \%$ decrease in the county acreage.

VEGETABLE CROPS

## Asparagus

Growers had a very successful season considering the slow start due to cold weather. However, after the fresh shipments got under way, they exceeded last year by 77,381 crates. The excellent price paid by processors cut the fresh shipments off as soon as prices were comparable. Quality of fresh shipments was poor for a short time due to wind damage, but it soon recovered and carried on well throughout the processing season. Price was up for both fresh and processed asparagus, with an increase of 9,570 tons for processed asparagus over last year. The bearing acreage increased this year over last by nearly 4,600 acres.

## Carrots

The county acreage made a small jump of 90 acres this year. Farmers also enjoyed a higher tonnage; however, the average price per ton decreased $\$ 2.50$ per ton.

Celery
The celery acreage and yield remained approximately the same, compared with the year before. Quality was good but the harvesting was hampered some by wet weather. A fair price was received on the celery first harvested, but deteriorated as the season progressed. This resulted in an average price lower than the low price of the previous year.

Melons
The yields remained about the same on the various melon crops with the exception of cantaloupes, which jumped nearly $67 \%$ over the previous year. Price stayed about the same on the low side. There was slightly over a 100 acre decrease in the county of all melons. Casaba melons dropped sharply over 200 acres, with small gains in some of the other types. Our largest melon acreage, watermelons, remains about the same.

Onions
The acreage of this crop declined 1,034 acres under the previous year, or, approximately, a third less than the previous year. This reduction probably resulted from the poor prices of the year before. This year the market demand was very good with yields about even for early and late shipments. Prices were slightly higher than the previous year.

Peas
Virtually all the pea crop went to the processors. Both yield and price declined as compared with the year before. The county acreage increased 1,019 acres, which represented a $137 \%$ jump over 1954.

Spinach
For the third successive year, the spinach crop remained at the record yield of seven tons per acre. Price remained the same; however, the acreage increased nearly $36 \%$ over the previous year. Mildew was discovered in a small acreage, but no appreciable damage resulted.

## Strawberries

There was an additional acreage increase in strawberries again this year of 252 acres over the 1,020 acres of 1954. The yield was a little lower this year, due to the early frosts and the poor growing season. Processors received the bulk of this year's crop, due to the quality. The price received by growers this year was slightly higher.

Tomatoes
The round tomato acreage of 34,429 acres represented an increase of 9,569 acres over 1954. There was approximately a half-ton increase in the yield of round tomatoes to the cannery; also, the price increased by $\$ 2.50$ per ton. Pear tomato acreage stayed about the same with nearly a ton increase in yield. Also, the price increased $\$ 3,50$ per ton. Some acreage had to be replanted due to poor stands; however, damage due to worms and disease was not great during the growing season. The size of the fruit was almost normal for such a cool growing season. The growers were very fortunate in having such a long harvest season of good weather. Quality even at the end of the season was very good.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY 1955
AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT
FRUIT AND NUT CROPS


SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY 1955 AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

FIELD CROPS

*Including Federal Subsidy

VEGETABLE CROPS

| CROP | BEARING | PRODUCTION |  |  | F.O.B. VALUE |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ACREAGE | PER ACRE | TOTAL | UNIT | PER UNIT | TOTAL |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { Ship. } \\ \text { Asparagus }-\frac{\text { Proce }}{} \text {. } \end{array}$ |  | 15.22 | 900,026 | $30 \#$ Pkg | \$ 5.00 | \$ 4,500,130 |
|  | 59,112 | - - ${ }^{81}$ | - 5 [1, $\underline{1} 4 \underline{3}$ | Ton_ | - 243. $\underline{6}_{7}$ | -12,510,748 |
| Beets | 134 | 18.00 | 2, 412 | - ${ }^{\text {Ton }}$ | 25.00 | $-60,300$ |
| Broccoli_ _ . . | 241 | 1.60 | 386 | -Ton | 140.00 | - $54, \underline{40}$ |
| Cabbage - - - - | 100 | -300,00 |  | -Pkg | -95 | -58,500 |
| Cauliflo | $-2 \mathrm{O}$ | $-3 \underline{0} 0200$ | - $6, \underline{0} 0 \underline{0}$ | - Pkg | . 25 | 7, 5, 00 |
|  | 665 | 7.00 | $-11,305$ | Ton | $27 \cdot 50$ | - 310,887 |
| Celery _ _ . | - $1, \underline{92} \underline{0}$ | - 500 000 | - 960,000 | - Pkg_ | 1.95 | - $1,872,000$ |
|  | 755 | $-160.00$ | 120,800 | - Pkg | 5 | 199,320 |
| Cucumbers |  | -6.50 | - 1,131 | Ton | . 54.85 | $\ldots 22,035$ |
| arlic_ - - - - - 3 |  | 56.00 | - - 168 | -CWT- | 17.30 | - 2,906 |
|  | 1702 | $-\frac{27}{10} 0.00$ | $-27,544 \frac{0}{1}$ | $-\frac{\mathrm{Pkg}}{\text { Ton }}$ | $40 \cdot 10$ | $-\frac{57}{69}, \frac{8}{60} \frac{34}{}$ |
|  | 108 | 200.00 | 21,600 | Pkg | 1. 75 | 37,800 |
| Melons C | 358 | 7.00 | 2,506 | Ton | 20.00 | 50,120 |
|  | 277 | 7.25 | 2,008 | Ton | 23.50 | 47,188 |
|  | 20 | 7.75 | 155 | Ton | 24.00 | 3,720 |
|  | 1,715 | $\underline{12} \times 20$ | -21,438 | $-\frac{T o n}{50 \#}$ | 20.00 | 428,760 |
| Onions_ _ - Late_ | 1,333 | 580.00 | 773,140 | Sk. | 1.10 | 850,454 |
|  | - 653 | -610-00 | - 398,330 | Sk. | 1.45 | - 577,578 |
| Peas_ _ - Proc. | 754 | -1. 50 | ,631 | T | -62.85 | - 165,358 |
| Peppers | 385 | 10.00 | - 3 , $\underline{8} 5 \underline{0}$ | To | -72. | $-279,125$ |
| in | 888 | $-7.00$ | - $\underline{6}, \underline{216}$ | To | $-22.50$ | - 139,860 |
| Squash_ _ _ _ | - $22 \underline{5}$ | . 00 | - $2,70 \underline{0}$ | Ton_ | -17. | - 47 2, 115 |
| Boysenberries Proc | -35 | _3. 14 | _ - 110 | Ton | $\underline{2} 04.00$ | $\ldots 22,440$ |
| Strawberries | $\underline{1}, \underline{2} 7 \underline{2}$ | $-8 \frac{6}{4} \frac{0}{6} .4 \frac{0}{48}$ | $\frac{1}{7}, \frac{0}{6} \frac{3}{0}, \frac{9}{37} \frac{0}{4}$ | Pkg | $\frac{2}{2} \cdot \frac{0}{2}$ | $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{242}{60}, 536$ |
| Tomatoes Ro | 34,429 | 17.40 | 599,065 | Ton | 2.25 22.50 | $3,600,841$ $13,478,962$ |
|  | 1, ${ }^{5} 5$ | 14.85 | - - 15, 667 | Ton_ | -27.50 | - 430,842 |
| Truck Garden | $\underline{9} 40$ |  |  | Acre | 250.0 | 235,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  | total | \$42,403,499 |

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY 1955 AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

SEED CROPS

| CROP | BEARING | PRODUCTION |  |  | F.O.B. VALUE |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ACREAGE | PER ACRE | TOTAL | UNIT | PER UNIT | TOTAL |
| Alfalfa Seed _ - <br> Asparagus Roots - <br> Asparagus Seed - - <br> Beans <br> Certified Seed: * Light Red Kidney Dark Red Kidney White Kidney Cranberry Black Eye -Others - . . . - | 2,115 | 465.00 | $\underline{9} 8 \underline{3}, \underline{47} \underline{5}$ | $-\mathrm{LB}$ | \$ | \$_ 216, $\underline{3}^{65}$ |
|  | 540 |  |  | Acre | 600.00 | -324,000 |
|  |  |  | 3,000 | LB | $\underline{2} \cdot 50$ | 7,500 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6,373 |  |  |  |  | 1,290,000 |
|  | 818 |  |  |  |  | 164,033 |
|  | 54 |  |  |  |  | 15,300 |
|  | 43 |  |  |  |  | 15,552 |
|  | 209 |  |  |  |  | 15,995 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | - 8,838 |
| Cantaloupe_Seed Ladino_Clover Seed | -10 | 140.00 | 1,400 | LB | -. 40 | - $56 \underline{0}$ |
|  | - 2, 120 | -195.00 | 413,400 | LB | -. $5^{5}$ | - 229,437 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Millet_Seed }-V \overrightarrow{\text { Grape }} \text { - } \overline{i n e s} \\ & \text { Nursery and } \end{aligned}$ | 148 | 12400,00 | $\underline{2} 0 \underline{7}, \underline{2} 0 \underline{0}$ | LB | - $0^{4}$ | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\underline{2} 4 \underline{8}, \underline{0} 0 \underline{0}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | - 130,000 |
| Onion Seed | -28 | $4 \underline{00} \div 00$ | 11,200 | LB | $-90$ | - _10,080 |
| Popcorn Seed _ - | -28 | 2.000 .00 | 56,000 | LB | -. 06 | $\ldots$ - $3, \underline{360}$ |
| Potato_Seed | - $46 \underline{1}$ | _265.00 | 22,165 | - CW | - - 2.95 | $-\underline{3} 6 \underline{0}, \underline{3} 8 \underline{7}$ |
| Pumpkin Seed_ | - 4 | -325.00 | 1, 3, 00 | LB | - 24 | - |
| Safflower | $-450$ | -550.00 | 247, 500 | LB | - ${ }^{0}$ | - - $9, \underline{15} \underline{8}$ |
| uash_See | -25 | -190.00 | - 4, 750 | LB | - 2 | - |
| Sudan Grass Seed_ | 1,183 | $\cdots 450.00$ | 715, 350 | LB | - 0 | - -77,190 |
| Watermelon_S | -40 | -157.00 | $\underline{6}, \underline{2} 80$ | $\underline{L}$ | - - $3^{30}$ | - |
| Other Seed_Crop |  |  |  |  |  | 15,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  | TOTAL | \$3,152,474 |

[^0]SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY 1955
AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

|  |  | PERMANENT |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CROP \& VARIETY | NON <br> BEARING <br> ACREAGE | BEARING ACREAGE | CROP \& VARIETY | NON BEARING ACREAGE | BEARING ACREAGE |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ALMOND |  |  | GRAPES (Raisin) |  |  |
| Drake | 11 | 230 | Muscat | 2 | 145 |
| I X L | 0 | 71 | Thompson Seedless | s 105 | 569 |
| Jordanola | 137 | 603 | Zante Currant | 0 | 11 |
| Mission | 324 | 3,034 |  |  |  |
| Ne Plus Ultra | 62 | 486 | Total | 107 | 725 |
| Non Pareil | 849 | 3,692 |  |  |  |
| Peerless | 24 | 294 | GRAPES (Table) |  |  |
| Other | 103 | 35 | Cardinal | 6 | 33 |
| Total |  |  | Concord | 0 | 7 |
|  | 1,510 | 8,445 | Emperor | 0 | 122 |
|  |  |  | Malaga | 0 | 67 |
|  |  |  | Ribier | 3 | 124 |
| APPLES |  |  | Tokay | 506 | 21,724 |
| Astrachan | 1 | 10 | 0 ther | 1 | 220 |
| Golden Delicious Other | 0 | 1 |  |  |  |
|  | 0 | 2 | Total | 516 | 22,297 |
| Total | 1 | 13 | GRAPES (Wine) |  |  |
|  |  |  | Alicante | 8 | 3,780 |
|  |  |  | Burger | 0 | 822 |
| APRICOTS |  |  | Carignane | 231 | 6,798 |
| Blenheim \& Royal | 35 | 651 | Colombar | 0 | 20 |
| Moorpark \& Hemskirk | 0 | 8 | F. Reisling | 0 | 16 |
| Tilton | 92 | 355 | Golden Chasselas | 0 | 77 |
| Other $\quad$ Total | 0 | 4 | Grenache | 53 | 918 |
|  | 127 | 1,018 | Mataro | 0 | 35 |
|  |  |  | Mission | 36 | 1,483 |
|  |  |  | Palomino | 0 | 997 |
|  |  |  | Petite Sirah | 0 | 384 |
| CHERRIES | 1,069 | 1,686 | Sauvignon Blanc | 0 | 23 |
| Bing |  |  | Zinfandel | 51 | 10,881 |
| Black Republican | 4 | 25 | Other White | 0 | 140 |
| Chapman | 8 | 140 | Other Dark | 124 | 711 |
| Lambert | 75 | 225 |  |  |  |
| Royal Ann | 284 | 1,026 | Total | 503 | 27,085 |
| Tartarian 0 ther | 88 | 505 |  |  |  |
|  | 111 | 68 | NECTARINES |  |  |
| Total | 1,639 |  | John Rivers | 52 | 38 |
|  |  | 3,675 | Other | 107 | 52 |
| CHESTNUTS (AII) | 0 | 78 | Total | 159 | 90 |
|  |  |  | OLIVES |  |  |
| FIGS |  |  | Ascolano | 0 | 32 |
| Black <br> Kadota | 0 | 20 | Manzanillo | 65 | 151 |
|  | 0 | 65 | Mission | 0 | 120 |
|  |  |  | Other | 5 | 35 |
| Total | 0 | 85 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Total | 70 | 338 |



SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY 1955

THE TREND OF FRUIT \& NUT CROPS AT FIVE YEAR INTERVALS

BEARING ACREAGE

| CROP | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { YEAR } \\ & 1940 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { YEAR } \\ & 1945 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { YEAR } \\ & 1950 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { YEAR } \\ & 1955 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Almonds | 4,221 | 6,502 | 8,225 | 8,445 |
| Apples | 32 | 36 | 12 | 13 |
| Apricots | I, 621 | 1,876 | 1,081 | 1,018 |
| Cherries | 4,355 | 4,102 | 3,527 | 3,675 |
| Chestnuts | 245 | 182 | 130 | 78 |
| Figs | 458 | 510 | 406 | 85 |
| Grapes, Juice | 33,893 | 32,400 | 32,878 | 26,809 |
| Grapes, Raisin | 979 | 1,003 | 846 | 714 |
| Grapes, Table | 1,499 | 1,276 | 966 | 533 |
| Grapes, Tokay | 17,925 | 18,110 | 22,530 | 21,724 |
| Olives | 364 | 351 | 353 | 338 |
| Nectarines | 126 | 195 | 83 | 90 |
| Peaches, Cling | 3,273 | 4,124 | 5,519 | 4,838 |
| Peaches, Free | 2,781 | 3,181 | 2,111 | 1,769 |
| Pears | 285 | 141 | 90 | 74 |
| Persimmons | 5 | 13 | 1 | 3 |
| Plums | 1,572 | 1,280 | 1,091 | 720 |
| Prunes | 1,244 | 822 | 101 | 93 |
| Walnuts | 9,084 | 9,229 | 11,707 | 12,652 |

## THE TREND OF FIELD CROPS AT FIVE YEAR INTERVALS

BEARING ACREAGE

|  | YEAR | YEAR | YEAR | YEAR |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| CROP | 1940 | 1945 | 1950 | 1955 |
| Alfalfa hay | 47,822 | 50,505 | 65,655 | 68,333 |
| Barley | 92,483 | 91,199 | 97,382 | 66,095 |
| Beans, All | 25,090 | 11,469 | 16,729 | 16,456 |
| Corn, Grain | 16,583 | 14,564 | 9,046 | 23,065 |
| Flax Seed | 1,276 | 520 | 0 | 0 |
| Grain, sorghum | 14,057 | 4,187 | 3,144 | 8,441 |
| Hay, grain | 22,966 | 22,101 | 8,159 | 6,207 |
| Hay, wild | 10,839 | 24,573 | 7,093 | 6,615 |
| 0ats | 10,043 | 7,480 | 12,469 | 9,943 |
| Pasture, Range | 238,381 | 219,625 | 212,805 | 197,426 |
| Pasture, Ladino |  | 17,898 | 30,313 | 67,831 |

THE TREND OF VEGETABLE CROPS AT FIVE YEAR INTERVALS

## BEARING ACREAGE

| CROP | $\begin{aligned} & \text { YEAR } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { YEAR } \\ & 1945 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { YEAR } \\ & 1950 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { YEAR } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Asparagus | 31,499 | 43,681 | 55,022 | 60,290 |
| Beets, table | 22 | 63 | 38 | 134 |
| Broccoli | 125 | 10 | 50 | 241 |
| Cabbage | 11 | 26 | 60 | 100 |
| Cauliflower | 15 | 20 | 27 | 20 |
| Carrots | 786 | 1,386 | 442 | 665 |
| Celery | 5,885 | 5,482 | 3,379 | 1,877 |
| Corn, sweet | 345 | 432 | 442 | 755 |
| Garlic | 5 | 27 | 17 | 3 |
| Lettuce | 308 | 63 | 220 | 102 |
| Melons, All | 3,161 | 1,907 | 3,359 | 2,636 |
| Onions | 1,280 | 2,464 | 3,353 | 1,787 |
| Peas | 2,310 | 5,365 | 1,265 | 1,754 |
| Peppers | 43 | 29 | 133 | 385 |
| Spinach | 534 | 1,365 | 805 | 888 |
| Squash | 320 | 351 | 305 | 205 |
| Strawberries | 156 | 15 | 197 | 1,272 |
| Tomatoes, round | 5,036 | 18,595 | 21,382 | 34,429 |
| Tomatoes, pear | 10,557 | 7,507 | 1,873 | 1,055 |

## APIARY PRODUCTS

| Honey | 702,200 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Bees Wax | 11,350 |
| Queen Bees | 5,000 |
| Pollenization | 8,340 |

Milk and Milk Products

| Lbs. | @ | .116 | $\$$ | $81,455.00$ |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | ---: | ---: |
| Lbs. | @ | .51 |  | $5,788.00$ |
| Queens | @ | 1.00 |  | $5,000.00$ |
| Colonies | (3) | 2.65 |  | $22,101.00$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

## DAIRY PRODUCTS

Beef Cattle and Calves Hogs
Sheep and Wool

## LIVESTOCK

$\$ 14,840,000.00$

Administration
Plant Quarantine
Fruit, Nut, Vegetable, Honey and Egg Standardization

Field and Orchard Inspection
Nursery Inspection
Seed Inspection
Rodent Control
Weed Control
Apiary Inspection
Crop Statistics
Gardener \& Janitor

Capital Outlay

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\$ 32,721.11 \\
21,051.63 \\
20,410.37 \\
19,825.73 \\
1,362.77 \\
2,464.49 \\
15,101.89 \\
21,517.60 \\
1,911.34 \\
12,045.63 \\
6,348.00 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

SPECIAL WEED CONTROL
Salaries and Wages
Maintenance and Operation
Gapital Outlay

35,744.40
19,632.02
$1,047.20$
Total
$\$ 56,423.62$


[^0]:    *Accurate prices and production figures are not available at this time. Total income for these crops are estimated.

