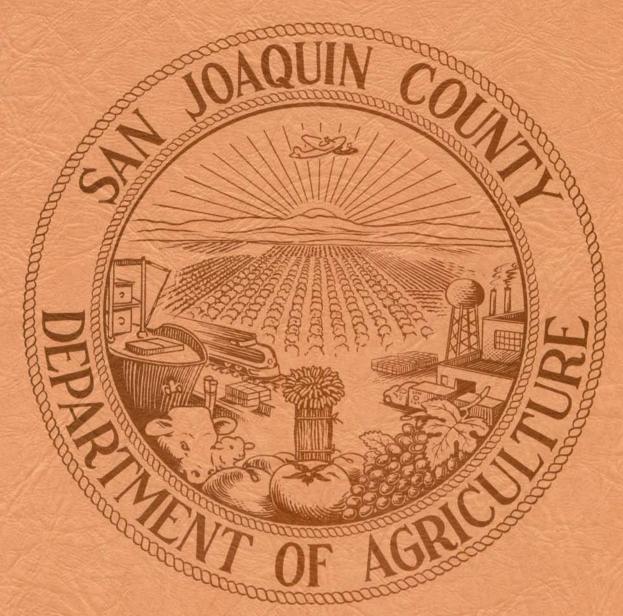
1956



AGRICULTURAL REPORT

AUSTIN E. MAHONEY - AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

AUSTIN E. MAHONEY

Department of Agriculture

1868 EAST HAZELTON AVENUE STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA POST OFFICE BOX 1809 TELEPHONE HO 6-6806

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-third 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. The 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.

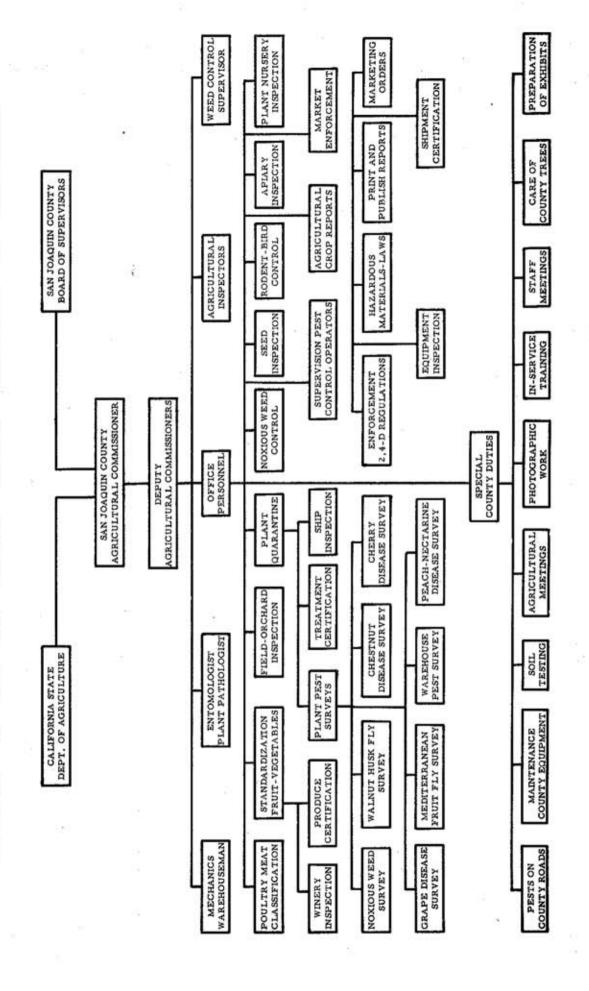
I wish to express my sincere appreciation to all who have assisted my inspectors and deputies by furnishing necessary information to them, which has made the compilation of this report possible.

Respectfully submitted,

Keahous

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER

AGRICULTURE O. DEPARTMENT COUNTY JOAQUIN SAN THE ğ **FUNCTIONS**



PERSONNEL

STOCKTON

Hazelton and B Streets

Stockton HO 6-6806

Austin E. Mahoney
Allen L. Bugbee
Mark A. Huberty
Kenneth W. Jones
John Odelberg
R. Dale Odneal
John R. Solari
James K. Mahoney
Lee La Plant
Marvin Switzenberg
Johannes Joos
D. V. Widney
Elna Benjamin
Geraldine Hodge
Dorothy Parks

Agricultural Commissioner
Supervising Inspector
Calaveras District
Linden District
Stockton District
Standardization
Roberts Island District
Quarantine and In-Service Trainer
Seed Inspection
Weed Control Supervisor
Entomologist

Warehouse Bookkeeper and Stenographer Stenographer Clerk Typist Clerk

LODI OFFICE

210 North Sacramento Street

Lodi 8-2757

George Stipe
Paul Switzenberg
Leslie Todd
Richard DeVol
Frank Newhall
Ethel Kenny

Deputy Commissioner
Thornton District
Victor District
Terminous District
Lockeford-Clements District
Typist Clerk

MANTECA OFFICE

392 South 99 Highway

Manteca 797

Nick J. Wolter Walton Bauer Jess Grisham Joseph F. Silva Supervising Inspector French Camp District and Manteca Ripon District Escalon District

TRACY OFFICE

Tracy City Hall

Terminal 5-2211

Ex.10

Aage R. Tugel Wilfred McDaniel

Deputy Commissioner South Tracy District

Richard R. Raney Walter Beck Edward Braghetta Weed Control Foreman Mechanic

Mechanic

With the exception of the legislative and the judicial offices, the San Joaquin County Department of Agriculture was one of the first county offices to be established in this county. In 1881 the Board of Supervisors of San Joaquin County appointed three local citizens to serve as the County Board of Horticulture. Their duties, as now, were those of law enforcement - "To protect and promote the welfare and agricultural interests of the county." In 1910 the Board of Supervisors of this county appointed the first person to act as their Horticultural Commissioner.

In 1937 the newly adopted Agricultural Code was amended to read: "There shall be the office of 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 the agricultural laws; the purposes of which are to protect the welfare and agricultural interests of the county."

The duties of the department have been greatly expanded since the initial appointment of the County Board of Horticulture. Some of these duties are plant quarantine; nursery inspection; field and orchard inspection; rodent and pest animal control; fruit, nut, vegetable, egg and honey standardization inspection; poultry meat classification; weed control; seed inspection and apiary inspection. The following is a brief outline of the various duties:

PLANT QUARANTINE

The purpose of Plant Quarantine is to prevent the introduction into or the spread within an area of pests - noxious weeds, plant diseases, insects or other animal pests detrimental to the agricultural industry of California. The plant quarantine laws are indispensable when you consider the many insects and other plant pests found in other parts of the United States which have not yet been introduced into California.

San Joaquin County, since it is so highly diversified in its crop production, is particularly vulnerable to a great number of these plant pests. For this reason, plant quarantine is probably more important to this county than any other county in the state.

Maximum protection is provided by the County Department of Agriculture 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. This involves inspection at all post offices, freight lines, express companies, ships and transportation lines and inspection of all plant material and conveyances which may carry plant pests. Whenever shipments are found in violation, disposition of such plant material is either by treatment or destruction under the supervision of the inspector or return to the 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. After a thorough inspection of the material in such shipments, this office issues the required certificates. Throughout the year, many phytosanitary and fumigation certificates were issued to accommodate persons wishing to ship plant material to foreign countries. In addition to this, all interstate shipments were inspected and, if found free of serious pests, the shipments were certified.

POSTENTRY INSPECTION

Certain foreign plant materials are permitted entry into the United States under the Federal Nursery Stock, Plant and Seed Quarantine, No. 37, with certain restrictions, including an approved growing ground for postentry inspection. These postentry properties are inspected by our office personnel prior to federal releases of plants to ascertain if the proper exclusion facilities are available to protect existing plants.

PLANT DISEASE AND INSECT SURVEYS

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 future 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 insect and plant disease pests may be determined. Some of the plant disease pest surveys conducted by the department this year were for Chestnut Blight, Yellow Leaf Roll and Grape diseases. Some insects under survey were the Cherry Fruit Fly, Mediterranean Fruit Fly, Khapra Beetle, Walnut Husk Fly and the Spotted Alfalfa Aphid.

NURSERY INSPECTION

Nursery stock, including trees and plants used for the production of our food crops or to decorate our gardens may carry serious agricultural pests. It, therefore, 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.

All nurseries are inspected at frequent intervals for the presence of plant pests. Involved in this work is the careful examination of large numbers of each variety of plants and the premises where the plants are grown.

ORCHARD AND FIELD

Under the provisions of the Agricultural Code, this office makes inspections of various orchards, vineyards, vegetable and field crops throughout the county to determine the extent of damage of established pests and the methods used for their control. The information gathered from such inspections enables this office to properly evaluate the new pesticide materials and to make accurate recommendations for the control of pests found.

PEST CONTROL OPERATIONS

Commercial pest control operations are carried out in San Joaquin County in accordance with the provisions of the Agricultural Code. Commercial pest control operators must register with this office before they can carry on work in this county and report monthly all work performed in this county. Complete records of such operations are maintained throughout the year by this department. There were 21 aircraft and 60 ground rig operators registered during 1956 in San Joaquin County.

The Administrative Code lists several chemicals as injurious insecticides. These materials are arsenic, TEPP, parathion, Methyl parathion, EPN, OMPA (Schradan), Systox (Demeton) and Phosdrin. According to the law, before these materials may be purchased or applied, a permit must be obtained from the Department. The application for a permit will be refused if there is any danger to any persons or animals in the area. The regulations and safety precautions are fully explained to the person applying for the permit. By this method, the applicant and the neighbors are provided protection.

In San Joaquin County during 1956, 732 permits covering 38,391 acres were issued for the use of injurious insecticides. This is an increase of 406% in the number of permits and 451% in the acres covered over 1955.

Farmers using 2,4-D and related injurious herbicides must obtain a permit from this department prior to purchase or application of the material. During 1956, 429 permits were issued covering 56,081 acres in San Joaquin County.

Equipment to be used for applying this injurious herbicide is checked by our inspectors for compliance with State and County regulations. Wind velocity, nozzle size, pressure and gallons per acre must meet certain requirements before the materials can be applied.

STANDARDIZATION

Standardization of eggs, honey, nuts, poultry and rabbit meat and thirty-two different fruits and vegetables is authorized under Chapter 2, Division 5, of the Agricultural Code. The commodities must comply with the standards specified in the code. Also included is a general regulation on mold, decay and insect damage on all fresh fruits and vegetables.

The enforcement of these standardization laws is the responsibility of this office. Inspectors visit packing houses, wholesale and distributing establishments and retail stores and markets daily to examine representative samples to determine if all of the provisions of the Code are complied with as to quality and condition. Whenever produce is found in violation, a notice of violation is issued to persons concerned by the inspector and instructions for reconditioning the commodity are given. When the produce has been properly reconditioned, it is released for sale by the inspector.

This office, in addition to the enforcement of the standardization laws, inspects certain fruit to see that it conforms to the requirements of the Fresh Peach and Plum Advisory Board. A total of 65,311 packages of peaches and 24,951 packages of plums were inspected and certified during 1956 under this marketing order.

Section 771 of the Agricultural Code requires that wineries purchasing grapes on a sugar content basis must have an official test made on each load of grapes delivered to the winery. This year five wineries had official tests made by the department.

To facilitate the movement of produce past state inspection stations, 3815. Standardization Inspection Certificates were issued this year. This insures the recipient at destination produce that conforms at least with the minimum California Standardization law requirements at time of inspection. The issuance of these certificates represents 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

Certain rodents, such as ground squirrels, field mice, gophers, voles and muskrats can cause serious damage to agriculture. Furthermore, some of these animals may carry certain diseases that are transmissible to humans, such as bubonic plague or relapsing fever. Therefore, the California Agricultural Code charges the Agricultural Commissioner with the responsibility to control or eradicate these pests. The control of these animals is required of the property owner by this department and, if necessary, abatement procedure is carried out to protect other properties and persons. To further facilitate the controlling of these rodents, this office maintains a service to all farmers in mixing, handling and selling of poison baits, rodenticide gases and rodent control field equipment. All poison baits are prepared by the department and are sold virtually at cost.

BIRD CONTROL

This year seemed to be an especially bad one for bird damage. Many calls for information on bird control were received by this office. After inspections are made, control measures are recommended, if control seems practical and justified. State personnel are often called in on bird control problems. The poison baits and methods of control used by this office are those recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Fish and Wildlife Service and the California Department of Agriculture.

WEED CONTROL

Certain weed pests resist normal cultural methods of control due to their vigorous growth habits. Such plants are declared to be noxious weeds in the Agricultural Code and are subject to abatement or special control measures. The

Agricultural Commissioner is given the authority to prevent the spread of these noxious weeds by seed or otherwise, and also to require the control or eradication of established weed pests. Inspections are made of ranches, roadways, ditch banks and railroad rights-of-way for the presence of noxious weeds. When found, this department is instrumental in contacting parties concerned and in initiating control measures.

A special weed program has been in progress for the past nine 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

Noxious weed seeds may be readily disseminated in the planting of crop seed. This department, therefore, inspects the seed sold in this county for the presence of noxious weed seeds. 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.

A great number of 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 for compliance with all other quarantine regulations affecting such shipments. Whenever a shipment is found in violation, it is disposed of in accordance with the law.

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

APIARY INSPECTION

Apiary colonies are inspected periodically, to prevent the introduction and spread of diseases injurious to bees. This year an intensive inspection of all apiaries within the county was carried out. Colonies infected with American Foulbrood were treated to kill the bees and then burned in accordance with the 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 are issued and records of apiary movement permits are administered by this office.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

Statistics are gathered by this department throughout the year as required by Section 65.5 of the California Agricultural Code. Through these statistics, a comprehensive report covering conditions, acreages, production and value of agricultural products of this county may be formed. These statistics give the farmer the

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 concerned with the settlement of controversies arising over unpaid claims between growers and buyers. Every possible effort is extended by the County Agricultural Commissioner's office to collect evidence to aid the Bureau in their work. 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 \$15,232.44 to producers of this county.

PUBLIC SERVICE

Even though the 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 in urban areas are frequent callers seeking information to rid their plants of insect pests and plant disease. In order to identify the pest and to make proper recommendations for control, many requests are followed by personal calls. In addition to serving the community better, this service allows the department to watch more carefully for the possible introduction of new plant pests into this area.

During the year, a great many telephone calls are received requesting information pertaining to other public agencies. This department endeavors to keep up 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 in addition to our regular duties. The activities are designed to facilitate the operation of this department and to extend to agriculturalists a more complete service.

In-Service Training

During 1956 a formal In-Service Training Program was initiated by this

department. Instructions for all inspectors are held at regular intervals covering the current problems and procedures in the rapidly changing subjects with which the department is concerned. Written training programs supplementing the class work are printed by the department. Programs this year included Plant Quarantine, Nursery Inspection, Field and Orchard, Apiary, Pest Control and Administration and Supervision.

Identification of Insects, Diseases and Plants

Identification of plants and plant pests is an important function of this office. This function is closely related to plant quarantine, nursery inspection, field and orchard inspection, plant pest control and weed control. It is only after proper identification of plant pests that controls can be recommended. At times, if proper identification cannot be made, the specimen is sent to a taxonomist of the State Department of Agriculture.

Farm Meetings

Inspectors from this department attend many farm meetings in order to keep closer contact with problems and needs of the farmers of the county. 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 often 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, 561 sycamore trees were treated with 12,100 gallons of light medium oil spray mixture.

Shop Work

Maintenance of trucks and weed control spray rigs of the Department is a

-7-

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.

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. 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.

1956 WEATHER

Weather conditions play an important part in our county's agriculture; therefore, a summary of our weather in 1956 is in order.

The December floods of 1955 destroyed some river bottom crops by prolonged submersion. Other lands were not planted to the crops planned due to the inability to prepare land at the proper time. We were fortunate in this county not to lose more orchard trees than we did.

Empire Island, containing 3,700 acres, was flooded, with most of the asparagus lost. When the levee was replaced and the water pumped out, a crop of corn was planted and the yield at harvest time was very good.

January and February were normal winter months with cool crisp weather and occasional rains. Mid-February realized some heavy frosts which held up fresh asparagus shipments temporarily and caused some almond smudging on early varieties.

The month of March had a few cold days in the first two weeks which required smudging in orchards for three mornings. March turned out to be a dry month which was detrimental to some crops. However, this weather was beneficial for the tree crops, such as: almonds, apricots and peaches that were blooming at this time. Some peach trees had an abnormal bud drop; however, the overall crop was larger than in 1955.

The balance of spring weather was very nice with a few showers in April and May. These showers were necessary for most crops, but there is always the exception where the rain caused damage to the first picking of strawberries and the early cherries.

The last of May and the month of June had excellent growing weather with warm days and balmy evenings. July and August had a few scattered hot days which caused a little sunburn to walnuts and grapes. By this time a majority of crops were as much as two weeks ahead of the 1955 season.

Our late summer and fall was very mild, allowing harvests to be completed under ideal conditions. This accounts for some of the excellent crop yields produced in San Joaquin County.

Our first rains came on September 19th, but very little damage was noted. The next two showers came the last of October.

The year ended fairly dry with November having no rain and December having less than one-half inch. This was not conducive to good pasture or grain growth, but we are hoping for rains after the first of the year.

CROP SUMMARY

FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

Almonds

Yields this year will equal the 1955 crop even though we had some frost on February 17th and 27th and March 6th, 7th and 8th. Most of the growers have frost protection which makes for a more uniform yearly production in most cases. Sizes were small on some varieties, but this did not affect the overall tonnage. Some growers were hit with almond blast this year which caused some concern. Price wise, almonds have been an excellent crop the last two years.

Apricots

The crop was a little lighter this year for our county. However, there was a slight increase in price paid farmers, so this helped some in equalizing the returns. Except for a few tons that were dried, most of this year's crop again went to canneries.

Cherries

Acreage is still on the increase in this area for 1956. Our fresh shipments and processed tonnage have exceeded the totals of the last several years. Our early varieties suffered some rain damage from the shower we had on May 3rd. Shipping and processing prices were up slightly over 1955 with a larger percentage being processed. The first fresh shipment of cherries was made on May 30th. The overall quality for the season was very good.

Chestnuts

Quality of this year's crop was very good; however, some small sizes prevail. Returns to the farmers are up a little from the 1955 season.

Figs

The fig acreage in this county has become very small. Most of the fruit was shipped fresh this season to local and city markets.

Grapes

The harvest date was approximately two weeks ahead of 1955 with the Tokay shipments starting around August 24th in the Lodi area. There was a spotted yield in some areas but the overall yield was good and the price paid farmers was equal to 1955 or above. We had a fairly cool growing season which created quite a problem in mildew control. The sugar content was very good with the exception of a few early cases where they tried to rush the season. There was a small drop in juice grape acreage due to the removal of marginal vineyards.

Olives

The returns to growers for 1956 was as good as last year, with a more normal production. This justifies a better year for the olive grower.

Peaches (Cling)

The harvest started earlier this season due to the ideal growing weather. The growers were troubled with a limited amount of brown rot and mildew plus an abnormal bud drop prior to blooming. The tonnage was up due to no green drop required by the Marketing Order. The quality and size was very good, but growers received much less for their peaches than was expected. The \$70.00 per ton advertised price was much higher than that actually received.

Peaches (Freestone)

The freestone growers realized better production this year with about similar prices paid in most cases. Their disease problems are similar to the cling growers.

Pears

There has been new interest shown in the growing of pears and it looks like some new acreage will be planted this year. The yields and prices were both good again this year. Nearly all the pears grown in this area are shipped to canneries.

Plums

The fresh plum shipments this year exceeded 1955. This was attributed to an exceedingly good crop. However, there was an excess of small sizes that were not marketable.

Walnuts

The prices paid by independent buyers this year was considerably lower than those paid in 1955. However, from all indications it looks as though the growers that belong to the Walnut Association will receive more per pound for their walnuts than those selling independently. The growers were plagued with aphids throughout most of the season. The quality fluctuated from excellent to poor depending on the condition of the trees and the care they received.

FIELD CROPS

Alfalfa

The growers had a mild growing season for their alfalfa, but were certainly plagued with insects. Early in the season the pea aphid was quite heavy; then,

later on the striped army worm came along. Our biggest problem this season was the spotted alfalfa aphid which really started to take hold in August and continued until late fall. In quite a few areas it was necessary to spray to control the aphid; in others, cutting in time kept them in check. With all our pests, the yield was about the same for the season due to the long dry fall.

Beans

The spider mite problem this year was about the same as usual with some spraying and dusting needed. The late dry fall allowed all beans to be harvested. The yield will be up slightly and the price down, so, all in all, it will equalize with the 1955 season.

Field Corn

The corn acreage in this county is still on the increase. This was an excellent growing year, as can be seen by the increase in yields. There was also a slight boost in price.

Potatoes

The potato growers this year had an excellent market. The price started high and held well until late in the season. The yield was about the same as 1955 and the quality was very good.

Rice

With the long dry fall, farmers were able to harvest all their rice acreage, which made for an increase in yields. The demand for rice wasn't as good this season, which accounts for the drop in price.

Sugar Beets

The receipts by growers was a little higher this year. In some cases the sugar content was low, but the yield stayed about the same. There was an increase in acreage over the 1955 plantings.

Sunflowers

A quality of 80% Large was produced in some areas, which gives us a little better price this year. However, there was some moth damage and it was necessary to spray in some cases.

Sweet Potatoes

Due to the cool growing weather, sweets did not size too well, accounting for not too large a yield. Price was about the same as the 1955 crop.

VEGETABLE CROPS

Asparagus

Growers shipped more fresh asparagus this season than in 1955. The season started quite slow with the frosts interrupting cutting. This put the peak of asparagus shipments near the end of March. There was a drop in process tonnage and prices paid for processed and fresh asparagus was slightly lower. Fresh asparagus shipments stopped the last of April with the balance of the seasons supply going to the processors.

Carrots

The acreage and yields were up this season. The larger yields were due to a decline in price and growers were waiting for a price increase before digging. The price received by growers this season was lower than last year.

Celery

There was another drop in celery acreage this year. The early shipments realized a poor price; however, as the season progressed, the prices increased. The year ended with good prices being received, so the final average will be better than 1955. The growers were plagued with frosts during the month of December, accounting for the small heads of celery being packed.

Melons

The melons had a tough time becoming established this season, but as the season progressed, the harvest time was near normal. The yields were fair this year, with the prices paid slightly higher on most varieties. However, watermelons fell down a little. The only melons that fell below last year's acreage were honeydews and watermelons.

Onions

There was another decline in onion acreage this year, due to excessive moisture at planting time. This was more than compensated for by the good yields and the excellent prices received for the early plantings. The later plantings unfortunately did not bring the high prices the early plantings enjoyed. The excellent demands on the early onions was due to a shortage in the United States market.

Peas

Except for a few peas planted for seed, the bulk went to processors again this season. Yield, price and acreage made a slight increase again this year.

Spinach

The yields were down some from our record year due to the inability of processors to remove all foreign materials. The acreage was also down some because of a small percentage of spinach being flooded out.

Strawberries

There was another increase of 300 acres, bringing our bearing acreage to a new high of 1572 acres. The growers were plagued during the first picking by rain which caused some loss by rot. Processors received the bulk of the berries produced again this season. The discouraging factor confronting the growers was the drop in price.

Tomatoes

One of our largest acreages in the history of the county was planted this year. Although there were the usual problems in growing tomatoes, such as insects and diseases, the overall yield was good. The reason for such good yields was the long mild fall and most all harvesting was complete before the frosts came. The quality stood up very well throughout the season. Prices paid for round and pear tomatoes was the same as for the 1955 season.

FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

LESS PROPERTY.		BEARING	PRODUC			F. O. B.	VALUE
CROP		ACREAGE	PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
Almonds		8,694	.80	6,955	Ton	\$ 780.00 \$	5,424,90
Almond Hulls	1 9	0,074	1.00	8,694	Ton	10.00	86,94
Almond Hum	1		1.00	0,094			
2 3	Ship.	22	5.31	5,888	Pkg.	1.50	8,83
Apricots	Proc.	1,109	5.69	6,321	Ton	109.30	690,88
	Dried		.04	47	Ton	840.00	39,69
Cherries	Royal	1,051	6.31	6,628	Ton	220.00	1,458,16
Other	Ship.		2.25	6,239	Ton	498.00	3,107,02
Cherries	Proc.	2,764	1.08	2,995	Ton	220.00	658,90
Chestnuts	e //	78	.97	76	Ton	280.00	21,28
Figs	Ship.	85	126.40	10,750	Flats	2.04	21,93
Grapes	Ship.	26,203	1.19	31,224	Ton.	105.00	3,278,52
Juice	Wine	i see see see	5.30	138,876	Ton	35.00	4,860,66
Grapes	Ship.	21,783	207.66	4,523,657	Pkg.	1.70	7,690,21
Tokay	Wine		5.17	112,618	Ton	30.00	3,378,54
Grapes	Ship.	1,292	42.80	55,289	Pkg.	1.80	99,57
All other	Wine		6.76	8,734	Ton	35.00	305,69
Misc'l	1 1	200					
Orchards		292		3	Acre	250.00	73,00
			1			11	
Nectarines	Ship.	126	532.00	67,032	Pkg.	1.40	93,8
			1			11	
Olives		377	1.85	70	Ton	206.15	143,8
						1	
	Ship.		146.00	257,120	Pkg.	1.25	321,4
Peaches	Proc.		9.88	17,349	Ton	63.50	1,101,6
Free	Dried	1,756	.26	,464	Ton	480.00	222,7
						11	• • • • • •
Peaches	Proc.		11.50	60,602	Ton	70.00	4,242,1
Cling	Pickles	5,272	.42	2,223	Ton	35.00	77,8
Pears	Ship.	74	46.2	3,424	Pkg.	1.75	5,9
3	Proc.		13,4	991	Ton	78.25	77,5
Plums	Ship.	758	260.00	197,415	Pkg.	2.20	434,3
Fluins	Proc.	.,,,	.05	38	Ton	200.00	7,6
				 			
Prunes	Ship.	93	191.00	17,816	Pkg.	2.20	39,1
= /4	Proc.	=	.80	75	Ton	200.00	15,0
						1	
Walnuts		12,908	.78	10,068	Ton	437.00	\$ 4,399,7
	L				L	TOTAL	

FIELD CROPS

		BEARING PRODUCTION				F. O. B. VALUE PER UNIT TOTAL			
CROP		ACREAGE	PER ACRE				TOTAL		
Alfalfa Hay		68,802	6.40	440,333	Ton	\$ 25.90	\$11,404,625		
		00,602	0.40		1				
Barley		49,979	23.60	1,179,504	Cwt.	2.47	2,913,375		
Beans, Dry		14,030	17.26	242,158	Cwt.	7.75	1,876,725		
Corn, Grain		26,020	2.52	65,570	Ton	59.30	3,888,301		
						 -			
Corn, Husks				160	Ton	900.00	144,000		
Grain, Sorghun	n	7,460	2.58	19,247	Ton	53.75	1,034,526		
Hay, Grain		8,251	1.65	13,614	Ton	20.50	279,087		
Hay, Wild		6,187	1.15	7,115	Ton	20.00	142,300		
Oats	1	9,840	8.26	81,278	Cwt.	2.80	227,578		
Rang		192,524			Acre	4.00	770,096		
Clov		87,098		e e	Acre	45.00	3,919,410		
	n grass	1,923			Acre	30.00	57,690		
Stubl	ble	75,658	8 1		Acre	1.25	94,573		
					1				
Potatoes		7,070	314.00	2,219,980	Cwt.	3.45	7,658,931		
Pumpkin - Can	ning	467	18,23	8,513	Ton	8.50	72,360		
Rice		9,186	39.30	361,009	Cwt.	4.10	1,480,137		
Silage, Corn		5 470	20.75	112 503	T		744 146		
Shage, Corn		5,470	20.75	113,503	Ton	6.75	766,145		
Sugar Beets *		14,048	20.80	292,198	Ton	13.50	3,944,673		
		11,010]		5,711,015		
Sunflowers		3,065	14.50	44,442	Cwt.	7.25	322,205		
		-,			1				
Sweet Potatoes		1,206	180.00	217,080	Bskt.	3,25	705,510		
Wheat		7,351	18.44	135,552	Cwt.	3.53	478,499		
		.,					.,,,,,,		

TOTAL \$42,180,746

VEGETABLE CROPS

CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR O		BEARING	PRODU			F. O. B	. VALUE
CROP		ACREAGE	PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
	69999			75-95 1925	30#	All Minuselle	la e morass
	Ship.	SECURITY IS AN ADVANCED	20.05	1,166,062	Pkg.	\$ 4.73	\$ 5,515,47
Asparagus	Proc.	58,135	.83	48,226	Ton	209.69	10,112,51
Beets, Tabl	e	95	20.20	1,919	Ton	24.25	46,53
Decto, Lab.			20.20	*1727	1011		10,55
Broccoli		261	1 00	496	Ton	150.00	74,40
Broccon		201	1.90	490	Ion	150.00	74,40
Cabbage		142	284.00	40,328	Pkg.	1.70	68,55
Cauliflower		, 11	308.00	3,388	Pkg.	1.37	4,64
Carrots	20	878	20.30	17,823	Ton	22.50	401,01
Celery		1,488	625.00	930,000	Pkg.	2.35	2,185,50
Corn, Sweet		586	215.00	125,990	Pkg.	1.80	226,78
		300	213.00	103,770	8.		1
Cucumbers		371	0.20	2 412	Ton	51.15	124 57
Cucumbers		3/1	9.20	3,412	ion	51.15	174,57
Garlic		3	100.00	300	Cwt.	18.00	5,40
Lettuce		197	275.00	54,175	Pkg.	2.15	116,47
	Cranshaw	183	14.00	2,562	Ton	55.45	142,06
	Cantaloupe	135	190.00	25,650	Pkg.	2.25	57,71
Melons	Casaba	353	8.10	2,859	Ton	20.10	57,46
	Honeydew	170	6.50	1,105	Ton	33.55	37,07
		20			Ton		
	Persian		7.15	143	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	43.35	6,19
	Watermelon	1,406	12.30	17,294	Ton	18.95	327,72
	2004 151	953-5093	PARTICIPATE A	12.000010.00000000	50#		2 consequences
	Early	930	810.00	753,300	Sk.	3.35	2,523,55
Onions	Late	425	750.00	318,750	Sk.	1.40	446,25
-							
Peas	Proc.	1,840	1.62	2,981	Ton	75.00	223,57
				-,,,,			
Peppers		426	9.00	3,834	Ton	59.80	229,27
reppers		420	7.00	3,034	1011	37.00	227,21
		404		2 500	T	22 50	00.05
Spinach		684	5.26	3,598	Ton	22.50	80,95
Squash		749	9.20	6,891	Ton	14.90	102,67
Strawberrie	8	1,572	985.00	1,548,420	Crate	1.70	2,632,31
Boysenberr	ies	78	5.55	433	Ton	200.00	86,60
	Chin		27,22	1,320,600	Pkg.	2.35	3,103,41
	Ship Round	48,520	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	1,016,494	Ton	22.50	22,871,11
m	3-30 pp. 70 m 500	0.705250000	20.95		Lancing and the second		
Tomatoes	Pear	1,323	18.20	24,079	Ton	27.50	662,17
Truck Gard					55. 1	G255	U
Misc'l Vege	tables	1,055			Acre	500.00	527,50
			1	1			 Internal Control of Control of

SEED CROPS

CROR	BEARING PRODUCTION					F. O. B. VALUE		
CROP	ACREAGE PER ACRE		TOTAL UNIT		PER UNIT	TOTAL		
						5		
Alfalfa Seed	1,575	395	622,125	Lb.	\$.283	\$ 176,06		
	1		000,100	20.	4 ,203	\$ 170,00		
Asparagus Roots	573			[1				
paragus Roots	3/3			Acre	600.00	343,800		
	1							
Asparagus Seed			3,000	Lb.	2.00	6,000		
Beans:				1 1				
Certified Seed: * Light Red Kidney	5,239		Tr.	1		22 ×		
Dark Red Kidney	1,012		1	1 1		729,413		
Other	258		1	1		141,680 37,452		
Cantaloupe Seed	15	295	4,425	Lb.	.32	1 41/		
		765	1,123		.32	1,416		
Sucumber Seed								
dcdniber beed	14	296	4,144	Lb.	.33	1,368		
adino Clover Seed	1,720	191	328,520	Lb.	.466	153,090		
ursery, Trees and Vines						300,500		
						300,300		
lursery other								
						165,500		
mion Seed	42	635	26,670	Lb.	.90	24,003		
		• • • • • • • •						
opcorn Seed	18	3,000	54,000	Lb.	.06	3,240		
otato Seed	240	314	75,360	Cwt.	3.45	259,992		
	-				3.15	237,772		
ea Seed	475	2,500	1 197 500					
	213	2,300	1,187,500	Lb.	.04	47,500		
afflower Seed	245	700	171,500	Lb.	.035	6,003		
udan Grass Seed	805	1,500	1,207,500	Lb.	.065	78,488		
able Beet Seed	18	555	9,990	Lb.	.17	1 400		
					,14	1,698		
atermelon Seed	20	300	4 000		1			
are Interest 9860	20	300	6,000	Lb.	.34	2,040		
ther Seed Crops	1		[15,500		
				-	1			

*Accurate prices and production figures are not available at this time.

Incomes for these crops are estimated.

TOTAL \$2,494,744

PERMANENT CROPS

	NON- BEARING	BEARING	E V	NON- BEARING	BEARING
CROP & VARIETY	ACREAGE	ACREAGE	CROP & VARIETY	ACREAGE	ACREAGE
ALMOND			GRAPES (Raisin)		5 1
Drake	10	230	Muscat	2	145
IXL	0	70	Thompson Seedless	96	593
Jordanola	70	675	Zante Currant	0	11
Mission	377	3,045		-	
Ne Plus Ultra	40	509	Total	98	749
Non Pareil	1,245	3,835			Maria move
Peerless	26	298	GRAPES (Table)		
Other	279	32	Cardinal	0	39
	7		Concord	0	7
Total	2,047	8,694	Emperor	0	119
		000.00	Malaga	0	67
APPLES		100	Ribier	0	125
Astrachan	1	10	Tokay	319	21,783
Golden Delicious	0	1	Other	12	186
Other	0	2			
			Total	331	22,326
Total	1	13			0.00
			GRAPES (Wine)		
APRICOTS			Alicante	8	3,550
Blenheim & Royal	262	681	Burger	0	814
Moorpark & Hemskirk	0	8	Carignane	154	6,499
Tilton	385	416	Colombar	0	20
Other	25	4	F. Reisling	0	16
			Golden Chasselas	0	77
Total	672	1,109	Grenache	159	936
			Mataro	0	35
CHERRIES			Mission	47	1,428
Bing	1,176	1,771	Palomino	0	947
Black Republican	4	25	Petite Sirah	0	353
Chapman	4	144	Sauvignon Blanc	0	23
Lambert	84	225	Zinfandel	23	10,596
Royal Ann	296	1,051	Other White	0	140
Tartarian	90	523	Other Dark	68	759
Other	165	80			
			Total	459	26,193
Total	1,819	3,819		1007031	10000.4.00.4.00.
			NECTARINES		
CHESTNUTS (AII)	0	78	John Rivers	32	58
			Other	112	68
FIGS					-
Black	0	20	Total	144	126
Kadota	. 0	65		10	53.56
			OLIVES		
Total	0	85	Ascolano	0	32
		78.00	Manzanillo	23	194
			Mission	0	116
			Other	5	35
				-	
			Total	28	377

CROP & VARIETY	NON- BEARING ACREAGE	BEARING ACREAGE	CROP & VARIETY	NON- BEARING ACREAGE	BEARING ACREAGE
DEACUES (CH-a)			PEARS	8===== 8/	
PEACHES (Cling) Andora	22	132	Bartlett	156	72
	155	98		150	1
Carolyn Corona	80	54	Beurre Hardy	0	- 2
Cortez	231	153	Winter Nelis		1
Fortuna	69	134	Total	156	74
Gaume	227	950	Iotal	150	
Gomes (Stuart)	190	485	DED CD (MOME (All))	~	3
Halford	629	1,337	PERSIMMONS (All)	0 -	
Hauss	0	1,337	PLUMS		
Johnson	0	102			2
Libee	0	49	Beauty Burbank	0	7
Palora	327	1,000	Duarte	34	105
Peak	21	155	Grand Duke	0	
Petersen	19	37	Kelsey	o	1 3
Phillips	0	133	President	14	- 51
Shasta	28	51	Santa Rosa	65	244
Sims	1	17	Tragedy	14	223
Stanford	25	146	Other	139	122
Sutter	18	34	Other		
Vivian	174	9	Total	266	758
Walton	0	53	Ioui	200	100
Other	195	133	PRUNES		59
	- 1/3		French	0	8
Total	2,411	5,272	Robe De Sergeant	ő	5
	-,	3,2,0	Sugar	ő	76
PEACHES (Free)			Other	ŏ	4
Babcock	3	3	ome:		-
Early Elberta	1	0	Total	0	93
Elberta	202	843			, ,
Fay Elberta	534	131	QUINCES (All)	0	1.
J. H. Hale	7	110	400.000 ()	VI .	***
Kim Elberta	12	37	WALNUTS		
Late Hale	5	65	Concord	7	43
Lovell	0	202	Eureka	483	3,189
Muir	0	99	Franquette	144	3,325
Nector	18	8	Hartley	534	669
Red Haven	20	18	Mayette	1	614
Rio Oso Gem	72	145	Payne	553	4,682
Salway	0	6	Placentia	0	86
Other	43	89	Other	352	290
		2	Seedling	426	10
Total	917	1,756			2-113-09
			Total	2,500	12,908
			BLACK WALNUTS	027	245
			BLACK WALNUIS	927	265
			ASPARAGUS	2,290	58,135
			STRAWBERRIES	267	1,572

THE TREND OF FRUIT AND NUT CROPS AT FIVE YEAR INTERVALS

BEARING ACREAGE

CROP	YEAR 1941	YEAR 1946	YEAR 1951	YEAR 1956
Almonds	4,354	6,976	8,801	8,694
Apples	33	36	12	13
Apricots	1,572	1,958	1,161	1,110
Cherries	4,113	3,987	3,589	3,815
Chestnuts	164	150	116	78
Figs	520	510	410	85
Grapes, Juice	31,707	31,764	32,992	26,203
Grapes, Raisin	991	988	847	749
Grapes, Table	1,386	1,231	911	543
Grapes, Tokay	17,198	18,471	22,613	21,783
Olives	129	186	86	377
Nectarines	350	351	348	126
Peaches, Cling	3,205	5,133	5,634	5,272
Peaches, Free	2,922	3,239	2,185	1,756
Pears	127	142	90	74
Persimmons	13	14	8	3
Plums	1,287	1,134	1,088	758
Prunes	880	725	101	93
Walnuts	9,197	9,591	11,745	12,908

THE TREND OF FIELD CROPS AT FIVE YEAR INTERVALS

BEARING ACREAGE

	27			
CROP	YEAR 1941	YEAR 1946	YEAR	YEAR
	2500 5000	1.00 0 80.00	1951	1956
Alfalfa hay	44,756	47,632	54,376	68,802
Barley	54,683	86,116	69,915	49,979
Beans, All	30,165	18,128	19,780	14,030
Corn, Grain	26,418	14,373	11,555	26,020
Flax Seed	0	55	0	0
Grain, sorghum	13,173	4,220	4,091	7,460
Hay, grain	14,043	20,355	7,243	8,251
Hay, wild	33,341	23,892	14,009	6,187
Oats	2,526	10,432	8,053	9,840
Pasture, Range	240,000	229,358	210,638	192,524
Pasture, Ladino				
clover	18,211	37,585	76,559	87,098
Pasture, Sudan				
grass	3,693	2,638	1,597	1,923
Potatoes, All	7,978	4,661	4,935	7,070
Pumpkins	763	1,147	918	467
Rice	3,086	3,242	8,194	9,186
Silage Corn	2,357	836	1,156	5,470
Sugar Beets	14,671	6,894	10,961	14,048
Sunflowers	5,467	2,440	1,897	3,065
Sweet Potatoes	2,055	1,760	1,281	1,206
Wheat	29,101	18,642	5,188	7,351

THE TREND OF VEGETABLE CROPS AT FIVE YEAR INTERVALS BEARING ACREAGE

197				
CROP	YEAR 1941	YEAR 1946	YEAR 1951	YEAR 1956
Asparagus	34,192	45,521	53,572	58,135
Beets, table	0	56	43	95
Broccoli	153	21	29	261
Cabbage	100	92	71	142
Cauliflower	100	42	33	11
Carrots	533	1,029	379	.878
Celery	5,286	6,687	3,727	1,488
Corn, sweet	428	246	531	586
Cucumbers	0	412	133	371
Garlic	. 20	5	3	3
Lettuce	134	97	137	197
Melons, All	2,279	3,152	3,489	2,267
Onions	1,449	2,413	2,330	1,455
Peas	2,304	3,336	1,055	1,840
Peppers	43	43	180	426
Spinach	734	1,270	898	684
Squash	178	326	293	749
Strawberries	166	67	408	1,572
Tomatoes, round	5,982	28,664	41,549	48,520
Tomatoes, pear	11,727	2,204	2,037	1,323

APIARY PRODUCTS

				92			**
Honey	770,880	Lbs	@	.125		\$	96,360.00
Bees Wax	12,490	Lbs.		.58		0.77	7,244.00
Queen Bees	3,200	Quee	_				3,200.00
Pollenization	10,580	Colo	11.10				22,747.00
				I	otal	\$	129,551.00
		DAI	RY PRODU	CTS			25
Milk and Milk	Products			T	otal	\$	16,874,000.00
							11.4
		9	LIVESTOC	K			
Beef Çattle and	d Calves	120	₩ (\$	15,275,565.00
Hogs							1,342,947.00
Sheep and Woo	1					9-	2,647,025.00
8.				r	otal	\$	19,265,537.00
			POULTRY				
			TOOLIKI				
Chickens						\$	1,334,311.00
Eggs							2,286,992.00
Turkeys							854,518.00
							1 1 1 1
				T	otal	\$	4,475,821.00
•:			SUMMARY				
Fault and Nut	C					Ф	42,387,509.00
Fruit and Nut	Crops					Ψ.	42,180,746.00
Vegetable Crops							53,049,501.00
Seed Crops	, s						2,494,744.00
Apiary Produc	te		(4)				129,551.00
Dairy Product							16,874,000.00
Livestock							19,265,537.00
Poultry Produ	cts						4,475,821.00
		. 2	÷ 1			13:	-, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -
		5	1	Grand T	Cotal	\$	180,857,409.00

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY 1956 AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT ANNUAL EXPENDITURES

Administration			. \$	29,503.12
Plant Quarantine				21,412.05
Fruit, Nut, Vegetable, Honey and Egg Standardization				22,361.09
Field and Orchard Inspection		5		21,226.31
Nursery Inspection				2,272.26
Seed Inspection				3,536.78
Rodent Control				19,455.71
Weed Control				28,888,72
Apiary Inspection	G.		12	967.43
Crop Statistics	5			12,934.62
Gardener & Janitor				6,684.00
			\$.	169,242.09
Capital Outlay) (9,426.91
			Total \$	178,669.00

SPECIAL WEED CONTROL

Salaries and Wages	DF	\$ 33,718.13
Maintenance and Operation	,	18,528.43
Capital Outlay	656	1,950.13
	9,	\$ 54.196.69

