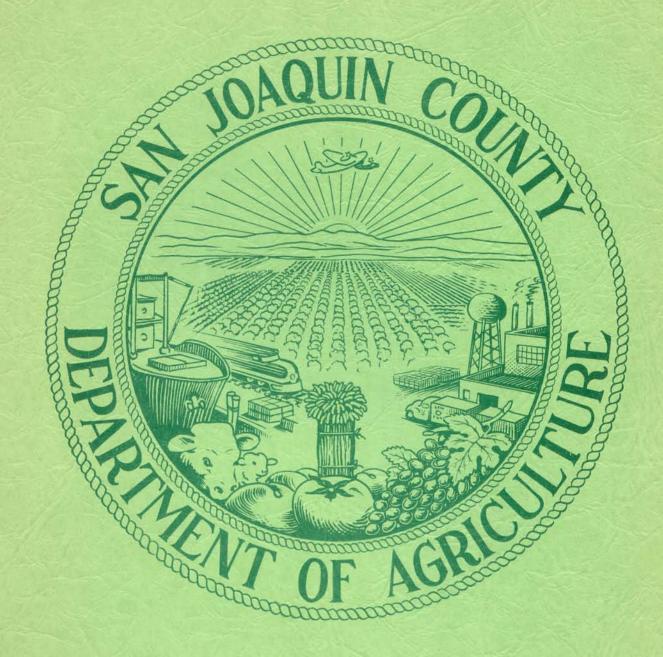
1957



Agricultural Report

Agricultural Commissioner
Austin E. Mahoney

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

Department of Agriculture

AUSTIN E. MAHDNEY

1868 EAST HAZELTON AVENUE STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA POST OFFICE BOX 1809
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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-fourth 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.

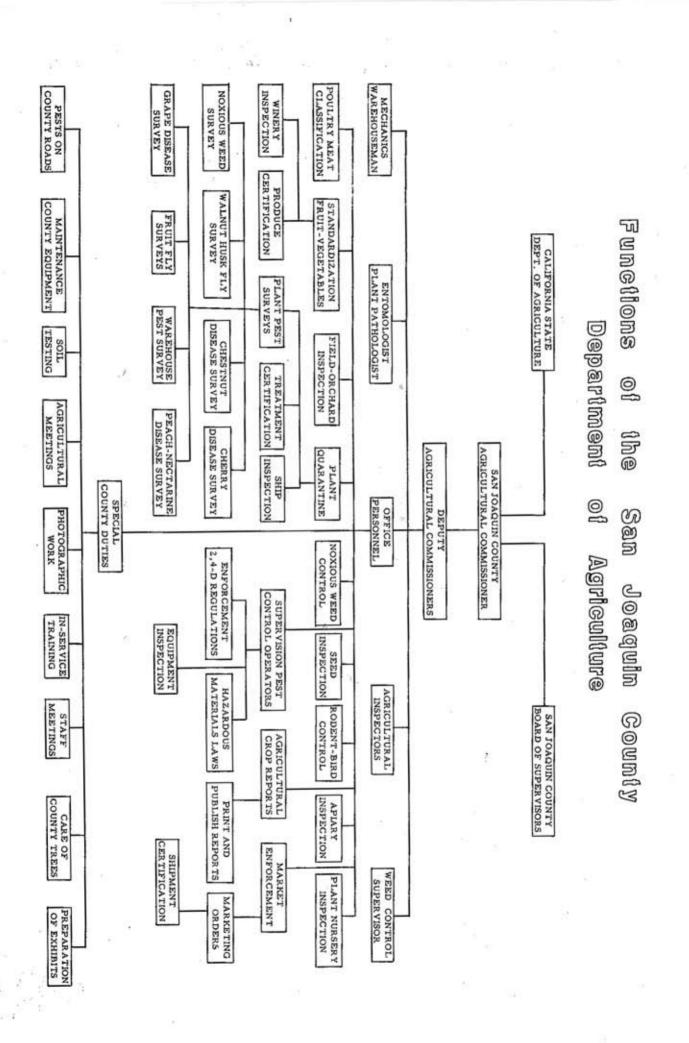
Acreages of permanent crops are reported in actual bearing acreage only and other crops are reported in actual harvested acreage. Production is reported in units commonly used in the marketing of crops commercially in this county. The prices are reported on an F. O. B. basis. Cost of production, harvesting, 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,

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER



PERSONNEL

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Agricultural Commissioner

Deputy Commissioner

Deputy - Calaveras District

Deputy - Linden District

Stockton District

Roberts Island District

Standardization

Deputy - In-Service Trainer

Deputy - Grain and Seed Inspection

Grain and Seed Inspection

Grain and Seed Inspection

Weed Control Supervisor

Entomologist

Warehouse

Bookkeeper and Stenographer

Stenographer Clerk

Typist Clerk

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TErminal 5-2211

Aage R. Tugel

Wilfred A. McDaniel

Deputy Commissioner

Deputy - South Tracy District

STOCKTON REPAIR SHOP

R. Richard Raney

Walter A. Beck

Edward A. Braghetta

Weed Control Foreman

Mechanic

Mechanic

The San Joaquin County Department of Agriculture was the first county office established in this county with the exception of the legislative and judicial offices required by law. The Board of Supervisors of San Joaquin County in 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 the Horticultural Commissioner of San Joaquin County.

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 purposes 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; apiary inspection and poultry meat classification. These various duties are outlined very briefly as follows:

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 formal 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. One of the plant disease pest surveys conducted by the department this year was for Chestnut Blight. Some insects under survey were the Cherry Fruit Fly, Mediterranean Fruit Fly, Khapra Beetle, Walnut Husk Fly, Spotted Alfalfa Aphid, Melon Fly, Japanese Beetle and Oriental Fruit Fly.

Detection surveys for all new plant disease and insect pests are carried on constantly by all of our inspectors and deputies. This eliminates the need for many formal surveys.

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 22 aircraft and 61 ground rig operators registered during 1957 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), Guthion, Chipman 6199 and Phosdrin. According to the law, before these materials may be purchased or applied, a permit must be obtained from the Department. 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 1957, 796 permits covering 45,916 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 purchase or application of the material. During 1957, 493 permits were issued covering 63,525 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.

To facilitate the movement of produce past state inspection stations, 3262 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. Since San Joaquin County is a heavy exporter of fruits and vegetables, the issuance of these certificates represents an important service to growers and shippers of this county alike.

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 63,165 packages of peaches and 16,364 packages of plums were inspected and certified during 1957 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 three wineries had official tests made by the department.

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 of property owners by this department and, if necessary, abatement procedure is carried out to protect other properties. To further facilitate the control of these rodents, this office maintains a service to all farmers in the mixing, handling and selling of poison baits, rodenticide gases and rodent field equipment. All poison baits prepared by the Agricultural Department 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 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, through regulation, 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.

Whenever the seed of a noxious weed may be carried from a field in which a crop is being grown, when that crop is harvested a hold notice is placed on that field. This notice requires the owner to abate the pest or to handle the infested material only with special precautions.

A special weed program has been in progress for the past ten 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, export and other uses other than planting. 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. Over 12,000 shipments of grain were inspected in 1957 for the presence of noxious weeds.

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 of the State Department of Agriculture 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 \$21,124.27 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, Standardization and Seed Inspection.

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 close 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. Color and black and white photographs are taken by our personnel and developed in our darkroom. By this method costs are kept to a minimum. In cases where departmental enforcement of agricultural law is required, photographs are almost always 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

This year, this department sprayed the county Modesto ash trees for the ash aphid in order to prevent losses. Seven hundred ash trees were treated with 1200 gallons of Malathion 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.

Weather Reports

Weather reports are sent to the United States Weather Bureau and the State Department of Agriculture 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.

1957 WEATHER

The weather picture as it affects agriculture is ever changing and the 1957 season was no exception. The winter rains finally made their appearance in January. They persisted throughout the spring and our last rains came in the first week of June. These rains were beneficial to a great number of our grain and dry land crops and was adequate to mature crops depending on Spring rains. However, these rains caused variable damage to almonds and fruit crops during their blooming period. Also, considerable damage was caused to the early varieties of cherries during their harvest, and then hit the Bings and Royal Ann cherries just prior to picking time.

The frost danger period on almonds during the month of March was no problem this year as only one morning was really cold enough to require some smudging.

Some scattered hot days during the early summer caused damage to the first tomato blooms and some first set tomato fields were very light on their first picking. There was some sunburn damage to walnuts and tomatoes this season, which is another factor that helped contribute to the lighter crops.

The feeling of fall weather came early this year with warm weather ending around mid-September. Our first fall rains came during the end of September and caused considerable damage to tomatoes, beans, alfalfa, etc., during or prior to their harvest. However, after taking its initial toll, the weather cleared up nicely giving the farmers sufficient time to complete their fall harvests.

The early fall rains were very beneficial to range grasses, as it gave them a good early start for cattle grazing. To summarize the weather, we feel that it was one of the big factors responsible for lowering the agricultural crop value of our county in 1957.

CROP SUMMARY

FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

Almonds

New planting acreage is still on the increase. The yields have been very spotted this season due to rain during the pollenization period. Also brown rot set in during wet weather. Very little frost protection was necessary this year with only one morning requiring smudging. The price received per ton of in-shell nuts was considerably lower than during 1956 and a percentage of the crop is subject to control. Generally speaking, the almond growers had a very poor season.

Apricots

The yield was lower this season due to inclement weather during blooming time. The price received per ton was also down for the 1957 season. Most of the fruit went to the cannery with a small percentage being dried.

Cherries

Cherry picking was underway by the last of May this year. However, the rains came and considerable damage was done to the early cherries. There was a big crop of all varieties this year, so the yield was up for processing and down for fresh shipments. The canneries received a larger volume of cherries than normal this season for brining.

Chestnuts

The quality of this year's crop was very similar to the 1956 crop with a predominance of smaller sizes which keeps the gross income down. The yields for 1957 were better than the previous year, giving an increase in total income.

Grapes

The grape harvest this year started the last of August in the Lodi area. The quality was fairly good, but some growers were plagued with irregular sized berries for shipping. The rains came the latter part of the picking season which accounts for the increased number of tons going to the wineries. The price received per ton this year was up from the previous year, giving the farmers a nice increase in cash receipts. There was some sunburn reported, but the general control measures were about normal.

Olives

The receipts to growers this year were down due to the decrease in yields. Even with the average price paid per ton being up, it still did not compensate for the drop in yield.

Peaches (Clings)

Our harvested tonnage for the 1957 season is down from 1956 due to a 16% green drop ordered by the Cling Peach Marketing Order. Two other factors that helped to lower the yield this year were being plagued with brown rot brought on by the late rains and a more strict grade for the fruit sent to the cannery.

Peaches (Freestone)

The Freestone grower had a drop in yield from the previous year plus lower prices received from the canneries and for their dried fruit. Disease problems paralleled those of the Cling growers.

Pears

There is new interest being shown in pear growing with approximately a hundred acres of new plantings going in this spring. The yields were very good this year, but price received was down some.

Plums

The fresh plum shipments were normal this season and also realized a better price for the fruit that was marketed. Some tonnage was sold to processors for jams.

Walnuts

The walnut growers realized a lower yield this season due to a number of reasons. The weather, blight and insects all had a part in keeping the walnut production down. The price received by the farmer was as good or slightly better than 1956. The quality varied from very poor to excellent depending on care, variety and other problems. The control of insects, such as scale, aphids, codling moth, etc., kept the farmer constantly on his guard to produce a saleable crop.

FIELD CROPS

Alfalfa

The alfalfa acreage dropped considerably this season due mainly to the alfalfa aphid. The infestation in some areas became so heavy and difficult to control, the farmer either lost the crop or spent excessive amounts of money on attempted control. This prompted many farmers to plow their fields in the fall. Most new plantings are using the resistant variety with the hope of eliminating the necessity of spraying for alfalfa aphid. The yield this year was slightly less than 1956.

Beans

Most bean growers were unfortunate enough to still have their beans out when the early fall rains hit them. This lowered the quality and made for a heavier clean-out in the warehouse. The yield was down this season. Also, the average price received was lower. The growers carried on a normal dusting program for the control of insects.

Field Corn

The field corn acreage stayed about the same this year. The yield and price received per ton dropped below 1956 figures. We can say that the yield and quality was very good in 1957.

Potatoes

The growers did not have the high outstanding market this year that they had in 1956. However, the price and yield was fairly near normal. The acreage harvested in 1957 was very small in comparison with previous years.

Rice

The rice yield was very good this season for the acreage we had planted. Our acreage was considerably lower this season due to a good many acres going into the Soil Banks.

Sugar Beets

Our sugar beets produced an excellent crop this season, but the sugar content was a little low. Also, our acreage made a marked increase over 1956.

Sunflowers

The only appreciable change in the sunflower plantings for 1957 was the sharp decrease in acreage. The yield and value was similar to the 1956 crop.

Sweet Potatoes

Due to unfavorable conditions, the yield this season was below 1956. Prices received for the season were about the same as last year.

VEGETABLE CROPS

Asparagus

The marketing order was not in effect in 1957, so our fresh shipments

again increased over the previous year. Our fresh market harvesting did not get under way until the 1st of March and the peak harvest was reached by the end of the month. The processors started to receive canning asparagus by the end of April. They did not pay as much for cannery asparagus as the year before and did not receive as much tonnage.

Carrots

Due to the smaller acreage of carrots this year the demand was very good. Better demands gave the farmer a higher overall price for the season. The yields for the acreage produced was very good.

Celery

The early shipments were again plagued with low prices and this situation carried on long enough to bring the season's average down from 1956. The acreage was larger this season with a little better yield reported. The quality was very good, due to the minimum amount of frost.

Melons

The melon growers realized a good year as the prices received started out very well and the quality was excellent. The yields were better than normal in most all types of melons raised. The only appreciable downward trend in acreage was watermelons.

Onions

There was an increase in both early and late onion plantings in 1957. However, the growers did not realize the excellent returns they had in 1956. The quality was good with yields holding about the same as usual.

Peas

There was an extremely large drop in acres planted in 1957. The yield and price received was about the same as 1956. Most all the peas went to the processors.

Spinach

The spinach acreage and yield was up this season with few problems to hamper harvest operations. The per ton receipts were the same as 1956.

Strawberries

The strawberry industry has gone through a drastic change in our county in 1957. The acreage made an extremely large drop over the previous year,

the reason being the very poor prices paid by processors early in the season. The growers that had a good late picking survived the season because of the increase in revenue. There was some rain damage in the early picking.

Tomatoes

We did not have the extremely large acreage that we had in 1956. The problems were numerous, starting with the unfavorable weather during the fruit setting period which caused some areas to have a very poor early picking. There was some verticillium wilt that took its toll during the season. The final blow that cut down a good crop yield was the early rains that came during the harvest season. Prices paid for round and pear tomatoes was slightly lower than the previous season.

FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

		BEARING	PRODUCT		1		. VALUE
CROP		ACREAGE	PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
		22/22/24/1			71	\$480.00	\$ 2,619,360
Almonds		8,945	.61	5,457 6,709	Ton	10.00	67,090
Hulls			.75	0,109	ION.		
				1			
	Ship.		5.51	5,981	Pkg.	1.40	8,373
Apricots	Proc.	1,086	4.44	4,822	Ton	90.00	433,980
	Dried		.04	41	Ton	610.00	25,010
Pits	7.00			14	Ton	50.00	700
	-						
Cherries	Royal	1,110	5.05	5,604	Ton	240.00	1,344,960
Other	Ship.	ar teacon	1.30	3,892	Ton	505.00	1,965,460
Cherries	Proc.	2,997	1.84	5,528	Ton	240.00	1,326,720
Chestnuts		76	1.45	110	Ton	280.00	30,800
Figs	Ship.	81	171.36	13,880	Flats	1.96	27,205
Grapes	Ship.	25,577	1.30	33,245	Ton	109.15	3,628,692
Juice	Wine	-100	5.10	130,442	Ton	53.60	6,991,691
Grapes	Ship.	21,789	164.14	3,576,433	Pkg.	1.85	6,616,401
Tokay	Wine	21,107	6.39	139,276	Ton	43.00	5,988,868
	CV.I.	1,264	34.97	44,208	Pkg.	1.75	77,364
Grapes All other	Ship. Wine	1,202	7.77	9,823	Ton	48.10	472,486

Misc'l	}	201	<u> </u>	1	Acre	250.00	93,500
Orchards		374			Acre	230.00	
						1	126 076
Nectarines	Ship.	161	414.71	66,768	Pkg.	2.05	136,874
					7.7.7.5		
Olives	1	376	.92	346	Ton	246.00	85,116
	m :-		137.23	263,342	Pkg.	1.35	355,512
Peaches	Ship. Proc.	1,919	8.86	17,002	Ton	45.00	765,090
Free	Dried	1,717	.24	465	Ton	380.00	176,700
		6.017	0.57	51,565	Ton	62.50	3,222,81
Peaches	Proc.	6,017	8.57	1,367	Ton	30.00	41,01
Cling	Pickles	Unate terretaries e					
	27			1 400	701	1.67	2,70
Pears	Ship.	74	21.89 17.80	1,620	Pkg. Ton	64.15	84,48
	Proc.		17,00	1,,,,,	1011		
			100000		1000		
Plums	Ship.	745	215.36	160,443	Pkg.	2.95	473,30
	Proc.	ř.	.17	126	Ton	25.00	3,15
					7.7.7.7	1	1
Prunes	Ship.	93	182.58	16,980	Pkg.	2.95	50,09
	Dried	53	.32	30	Ton	160.00	4,80
Walnuts	F 9 1	13,090	.55	7,200	Ton	470.00	3,384,00

FIELD CROPS

	Control of the Control		CTION	17573745745	F. U.	B. VALUE		
CROP	ACREAGE	PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL		
Alfalfa Hay	55,332	6.22	344,165	Ton	\$ 25.52	\$ 8,783,09		
Barley	66,130	24.96	1,650,605	Gwt.	2.06	3,400,24		
			201.047	Cwt.	7.10	1,433,82		
Beans, Dry	13,071	15.45	201,947					
Corn, Grain	26,852	2.26	60,686	Ton	49.87	3,026,41		
Corn Husks			107	Ton	880.00	94,16		
Grain, Sorghum	17,916	2.05	36,728	Ton	48.80	1,792,32		
			27,275		18.90	515,49		
Hay, Grain	12,686	2.15	21,215	Ton		315,49		
Hay, Wild	4,943	1.75	8,650	Ton	18.00	155,70		
Dats	10,426	13.07	136,268	Cwt.	2.08	283,43		
Range Clover Pasture Sudan Grass Stubble	180,572 84,432 880 76,315			Acre Acre Acre	4.00 45.00 25.00 1.50	722,28 3,799,44 22,00 114,4		
Potatoes	4,166	273.00	1,137,318	Cwt.	2.33	2,649,9		
Pumpkin - Canning	408	20.80	8,486	Ton	8.50	72,1		
Rice	5,064	38.72	196,078	Cwt.	4.50	882,3		
Silage, Corn	5,233	18.00	94,194	Ton!	6.50	612,20		
Sugar Beets*	16,167	23.00	371,841	Ton	12.98	4,826,49		
Sunflowers	1,615	14.60	23,579	Cwt.	7.40	174,4		
weet Potatoes	1,170	125.00	146,250	Bskt.	3.15	460,6		
Wheat	8,073	27.80	224,429	Cwt.	3.72	834,8		
Soil Bank Payments		· · · · · · · · ·				213,1		

VEGETABLE CROPS

			PRODU				B. VALUE
CROP		ACREAGE	PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
Asparagus	Ship. Proc.	55,695	25.94 .80	1,444,529 44,788	30# Pkg. Ton	\$ 4.23 168.69	\$ 6,110,358 7,555,288
Beets, Tabl	e	76	18.36	1,395	Ton	24.00	33,480
 Cabbage		114	270.00	30,780	Pkg.	2.15	66,177
Cauliflower		. 16	341.00	5,456	Pkg.	1.56	8,511
Carrots		418	23,10	9,656	Ton	26.98	260,519
Celery		1,752	891.00	1,561,032	Pkg.	2.10	3,278,167
Corn, Sweet	:	1,030	191.00	196,730	Pkg.	1.88	369,852
Cucumbers		405	8.90	3,605	Ton	39.80	143,479
Garlic		7	80.00	560	Cwt.	19.00	10,640
Lettuce		360	285.00	102,600	Pkg.	1.92	196,992
Melons	Cranshaw Cantaloupe Casaba Honeydew Persian Watermelo	358 188 15	348.00 279.00 7.25 5.50 6.53 13.00	58,812 18,135 2,596 1,034 98 15,171	Pkg. Pkg. Ton Ton Ton Ton	1.77 2.55 20.88 40.00 60.30 20.93	104,097 46,244 54,204 41,360 5,909 317,529
Onions	Early	1,466	715.00	1,048,190	50# Sk.	2.10	2,201,199
	Late	530 	700.00	371,000	Sk.	1.20	445,200
Peas 	Proc.	624	1.64	1,023	Ton	74.00	75,702
Peppers		459	8.90	4,085	Ton	64.58	263,809
Spinach		873 	6.77	5,910	Ton	22.50	132,975
Squash		754 	7.60	5,730	Ton	18.45	105,718
Strawberrie	s 	589	1,030.00	606,670	Crate	1.35	819,004
Boysenberri	es	182	4.00	728	Ton	200.00	145,600
Tomatoes	Ship. Round Pear	43,050 1,980	30.86 15.28 15.75	1,328,665 657,804 31,185	Pkg. Ton Ton	2.27 22.00 26.50	3,016,076 14,471,688 826,40
Truck Garde Misc'l Vege	NONE CONTRACTOR	1,261			Acre	500.00	630,500

TOTAL \$ 41,736,674

SEED CROPS

1		PRODUC			F. O. 1	B. VALUE
CROP	ACREAGE	PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
			Plante I	27	7.	
Alfalfa Seed, Common	755	- 538	406,190	Lb.	\$.19	\$ 77,176
Alfalfa Seed, Lahontan	485	440	213,400	Lb.	.40	85,360
Asparagus Roots	530			Acre	750,00	397,500
Asparagus Seed	. y . o	a	3,200	Lb.	2.00	6,400
Beans:	1 2 2 .		1			11
Certified Seed*	1 122	1,50 10 10				400 050
Light Red Kidney	4,400			F		608,850 120,439
Dark Red Kidney Other	811 842		1.7			99,426
Other	346	n v				///.20
						2 000
Cantaloupe Seed	10	400	4,000	Lb.	.50	2,000
Cabbage Seed	15	835	12,525	Lb.	.50	6,263
Ladino Clover Seed	475	277	131,575	Lb.	.30	39,473
Nursery, Trees and Vine	s	()+	2.6			308,000
Nursery, Other						192,500
Onion Seed	38	615	23,370	Lb.	.79	18,463
Popcorn Seed	- 12	2,500	30,000	Lb.	.065	1,950
Potato Seed	524	273	143,052	Cwt.	2.33	333,312
Potato Seed			113,032	2.1.1		
			210 500		0.5	15.535
Pea Seed	207	1,500	310,500	Lb.	.05	15,525
1						
Safflower Seed	210	900	189,000	Lb.	.035	6,615
	2000000					
Sudan Grass Seed	410	1,625	666,250	Lb.	.06	39,975
Other Seed Crops	9 (80)	te de la		4 5	-	16,700
				L		
1					TOTAL	\$ 2,375,927

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

Incomes for these crops are estimated.

PERMANENT CROPS

								8
		NON-			NON	-		
		BEARING	BEARING		17070	RING	BEARING	7
CROP & VARIETY		ACREAGE	ACREAGE	CROP & VARIETY	1,771,771,771	EAGE	ACREAG	
				CO ADEC (Defeir)				
ALMOND		523	16	GRAPES (Raisin)		2	- 13	7
Davey	12	7	230	Muscat		82	57	
Drake		0		Thompson Seedless		0		1
IXL		57.7	70	Zante Currant				1
Jordanola		47	701		Total	84	72	16
Mission		489	3,113		Total	04	- 12	.0
Ne Plus Ultra		46	517	an inner im it.				
Non Pareil		1,841	3,981	GRAPES (Table)		0		39
Peerless		28	300	Cardinal		0	1/2	6
Other		20	17	Concord		0		17
	Total	3,001	8,945	Emperor		0	-	57
	Total	3,001	8,945	Malaga		0	100	29
A DDT DC				Ribier		197	21,78	
APPLES		243	10	Tokay				80
Astrachan		1	1.75	Other		12		30
Golden Delicious		1	1		err 4 1	209	22.2	
Other			<u>Z</u>		Total	209	22,37	. 1
10	Total	2	13	GRAPES (Wine)			N. Person	
				Alicante		3	3,2	-3.70
APRICOTS				Burger		0	- CO - A1	93
Blenheim & Royal		492	675	Carignane		92	6,4	
Moorpark & Hems	kirk	0	2	Colombar		0		05
Tilton		512	409	F. Reisling		0		16
Other		72	0	Golden Chasselas		0		77
				Grenache		267		69
	Total	1,076	1,086	Mataro		0		32
				Mission		20	1,3	46
CHERRIES				Palomino		25	9	18
Bing		1,502	1,990	Petite Sirah		0	3	22
Black Republican		4	25	Sauvignon Blanc		0		23
Chapman		4	136	Zinfandel		4	10,3	21
Lambert		90	238	Other White		0	1	40
Royal Ann		281	1,110	Other Dark		7	8	24
Tartarian		103	526			27-00		
Other		237	82		Total	418	25,5	77
	Total	2,221	4,107	NECTARINES				
	707 PBV		107,000	John Rivers		6		81
CHESTNUTS (All)		0	76	Other		129	12	80
FIGS					Total	135	1	61
Black		0	20		20101		*	-
Kadota		o	61	OLIVES				
- Lauvia				Ascolano	30	. 0		32
	Total	0	81	Manzanillo		22		95
	LUIAI		- 01	Mission		0		14
				Other		5		35
			1.0	Other			n	33
					Total	27	3	76

	N	ON-					NON-			
	F	EARING	В	EARING			BEARING		BEA	RING
CROP & VARIETY		CREAGE		CREAGE	CROP & VARIET	Y	ACREAGE			EAGE
PEACHES (Cling)					PEARS					
Andora		13		141	Bartlett		245			72
Carolyn		. 141		141	Beurre Hardy		0			1
Corona		24	2	61	Winter Nelis		0			1
Cortez		232		246			-			
Dixon (Dix 6-6)		348		0		Total	245			74
Fortuna		94		141						2523
Gaume		257		1,052	PERSIMMONS (A	(11)	0			3
Gomes (Stuart)		178		540						
Halford		718		1,480	PLUMS					
Hauss		0		10	Beauty		0			2
Johnson		0		101	Burbank		0			7
Libee		0		49	Duarte		25			97
Palora		211		1.144	Grand Duke		0			1
Peak		4		172	Kelsey		0			3
Petersen	118	î		55	President		12			54
Phillips		0		131	Santa Rosa		54			243
Shasta		28		43	Tragedy		37			217
Sims		1		14	Other		165			121
Stanford		15	20	157	Other		105			-141
Sutter		1		39		Total	293			745
Vivian		230		52		104	,-			143
Walton		0		53	PRUNES					
Other		358		195	French		37			8
Omer		330			Robe De Sergea		0			5
	Total	2,854		6,017	Sugar	tint	0			76
	TOTAL	6,054		0,011	Other		0			
PEACHES (Free)					Other					4
Babcock		3		3		Total	37			0.0
Early Elberta		19		0		lota	31			93
Elberta		152		910	QUINCES (All)					200
Fay Elberta		689		196	QUINCES (AII)		0			11
J. H. Hale		7		196						
Kim Elberta		10		41	WALNUTS		_			
Late Hale		- 100		61	Concord		7			42
Lovell	20	5		182	 Eureka		440			3,245
Muir		0		E 77 77 41	Franquette		84			3,379
Nector		0		99	Hartley		542			715
Red Haven				8	Mayette		1			612
		20		21	Payne		609			4,682
Rio Oso Gem		30		183	Placentia		0			86
Salway		0		6	Other		326			319
Other				104	Seedling		37		0.5	10
	Total	957		1,919		Total	2,046		E 1	13,090
				a^{T}	BLACK WALNUT	rs	1,109			347
#3			1.5		ASPARAGUS		2,925			55,695
					STRAWBERRIES		60	1.8		589

THE TREND OF FRUIT AND NUT CROPS AT FIVE YEAR INTERVALS

BEARING ACREAGE

	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR
CROP	1942	1947	1952	1957
Almonds	4,760	7,264	8,943	8,945
Apples	31	36	12	13
Apricots	1,718	1,890	1,153	1,086
Cherries	4,173	4,134	3,779	4,107
Chestnuts	171	150	108	76
Figs	510	510	410	81
Grapes, Juice	31,792	31,937	32,217	25,577
Grapes, Raisin	991	863	855	726
Grapes, Table	1,381	1,205	892	538
Grapes, Tokay	17,350	18,960	22,759	21,789
Olives	351	351	373	376
Nectarines	157	185	79	161
Peaches, Cling	3,484	5,207	5,789	6,017
Peaches, Free	3,068	3,135	2,210	1,919
Pears	135	142	90	74
Persimmons	12	14	8	3
Plums	1,265	1,108	878	745
Prunes	883	714	283	93
Walnuts	9,355	9,548	11,935	13,090

THE TREND OF FIELD CROPS AT FIVE YEAR INTERVALS

BEARING ACREAGE

	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR
CDOD			2 1 9 3	
CROP	1942	1947	1952	1957
Alfalfa hay	43,846	54,223	61,640	55,332
Barley	102,603	83,676	87,230	66,130
Beans, All	24,782	14,373	13,365	13,071
Corn, Grain	17,280	11,551	13,580	26,855
Flax Seed	285	286	0	0
Grain, Sorghum	7,078	2,811	2,165	17,916
Hay, Grain	17,357	21,821	8,000	12,686
Hay, Wild	15,683	15,009	12,470	4,943
Oats	13,135	9,051	9,510	10,426
Pasture, Range	210,000	225,748	203,180	180,572
Pasture, Ladino clover	23,831	44,078	86,116	84,432
Pasture, Sudan		MI (d)	e) A common	
grass	2,992	2,217	1,850	. 880
Potatoes, All	7,783	5,539	5,214	4,166
Pumpkins	869	887	680	408
Rice	2,892	4,032	9,975	5,064
Silage Corn	1,966	1,019	1,585	5,233
Sugar Beets	18,769	6,250	11,891	16,167
Sunflowers	1,863	1,533	3,490	1,615
Sweet Potatoes	1,608	1,672	1,005	1,170
Wheat	24,193	16,970	11,985	8,073

THE TREND OF VEGETABLE CROPS AT FIVE YEAR INTERVALS

BEARING ACREAGE

	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR
CROP	1942	1947	1952	1957
Asparagus	34,742	43,759	53,798	55,695
Beets, table	88	20	100	76
Broccoli	101	12	410	8
Cabbage	250	71	50	114
Cauliflower	150	32	17	16
Carrots	1,028	480	590	418
Celery	5,831	4,453	3,580	1,752
Corn, sweet	542	368	600	1,030
Cucumbers	80	63	223	405
Garlic	30	16	4	7.
Lettuce	88	102	120	360
Melons, All	1,338	2,960	2,990	1,962
Onions	2,206	2,517	2,752	1,996
Peas	2,308	1,471	980	624
Peppers	50	60	244	459
Spinach	1,638	931	903	873
Squash	150	232	405	754
Strawberries	45	73	510	589
Tomatoes, round	10,676	32,972	32,760	41,171
Tomatoes, pear	12,718	1,995	2,550	1,568

APIARY PRODUCTS

	41						
Honey	927,800	Lbs.	@	.109	\$	101,130.00	
Bees Wax	26,700	Lbs.	@	.528		14,098.00	
Queen Bees	8,200	Queens	@	1.00		8,200.00	
Pollenization	23,730	Colonies	@	2.20		52,206.00	
				Total	\$	175,634.00	
		DAIRY PRO	DUC	TS		ga Sg F	
					-		
Milk and Milk	Products			Total	\$	19,790,000.00	
	27	LIVEST	ock				
Beef Cattle and	d Calves		12		\$	15,156,439.00	
Hogs					1	2,194,479.00	
Sheep and Woo	1			94		3,083,652.00	
				325 F 2	- 2		
	14	* ×	111	Total	\$	20,434,570.00	
		DOW T	T T7			8 900 1	
		POULT	RY			Tab	
Chickens	145 (2)				\$	1,087,298.00	
Eggs						2,506,816.00	
Turkeys						596,704.00	
- 1	F41			F 59		* First	
				Total	\$	4,190,818.00	
		NO.0174771287487		7 2 2			
81		SUMMA	ARY			200	
Fruit and Nut	Crops	G.			\$	40,504,314.00	
Field Crops	•					34,869,254.00	
Vegetable Cro	ps			. 2		41,736,674.00	
Seed Crops						2,375,927.00	
Apiary Produc	ts					175,634.00	
Dairy Product	S					19,790,000.00	
Livestock						20,434,570.00	
Poultry Produ	cts					4,190,818.00	
	0 IX			Total	\$	164,077,191.00	

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY 1957 AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT ANNUAL EXPENDITURES

Administration	\$	31,099.20
Plant Quarantine		34,032.10
Fruit, Nut, Vegetable, Honey and Egg Standardization		21,996.48
Field and Orchard Inspection		33,990.37
Nursery Inspection		2,888.20
Seed Inspection	0.0	5,325.66
Rodent Control		18,438.42
Weed Control		22,711.06
Apiary Inspection		2,188.14
Crop Statistics	,141	11,408.36
Gardener & Janitor		6,974.00
	\$	191,051.99
Capital Outlay		1,857.90
Total	\$	192,909.89
SPECIAL WEED CONTROL		
Salaries and Wages	\$	36,768.08
Maintenance and Operation	50 100	21,711.90
Capital Outlay	.55 	6,481.91
Total	\$	64,961.89

