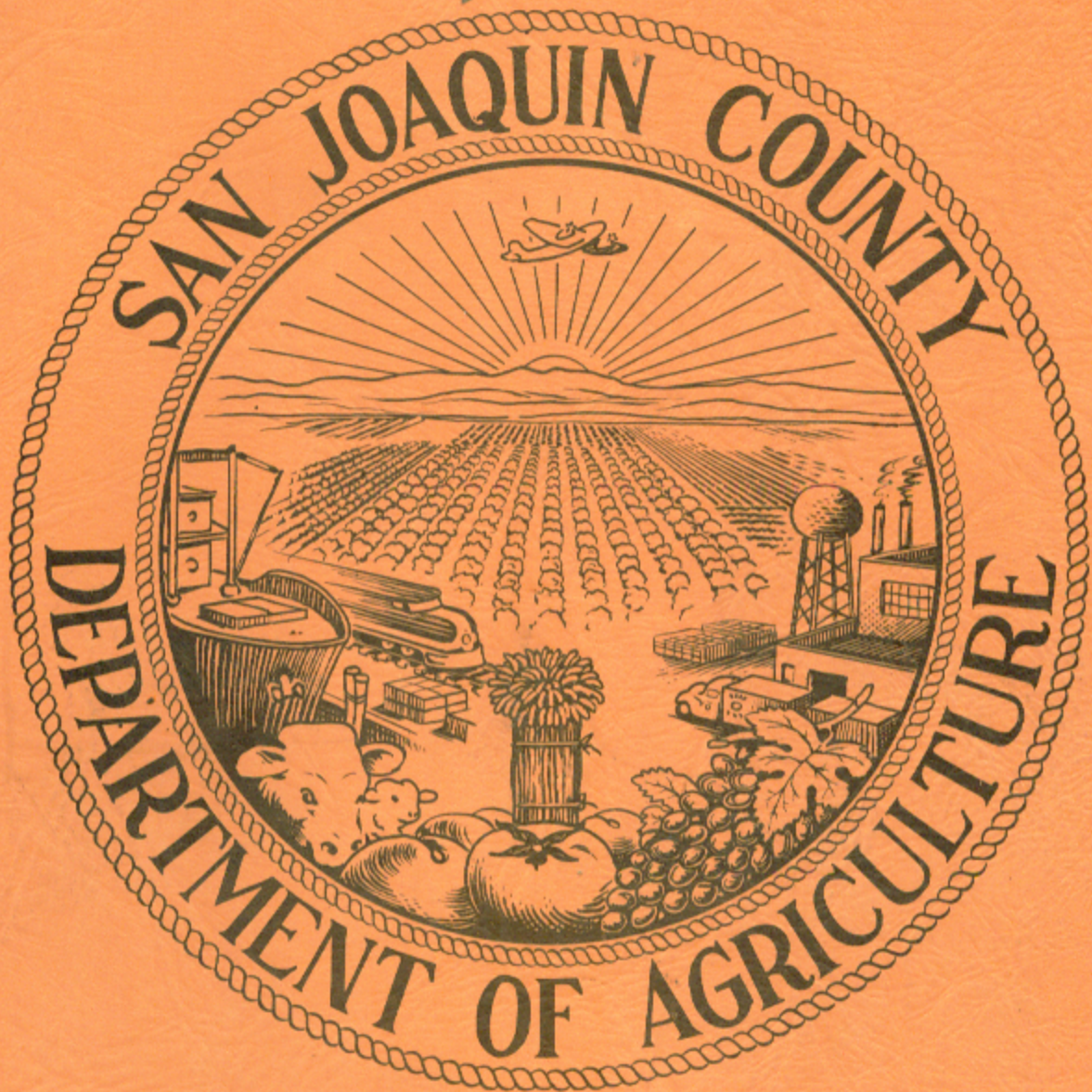


1958



Agricultural Report

Agricultural Commissioner

Austin E. Mahoney

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

Department of Agriculture

AUSTIN E. MAHONEY
AGRICULTURE COMMISSIONER

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-fifth annual report published by this department.

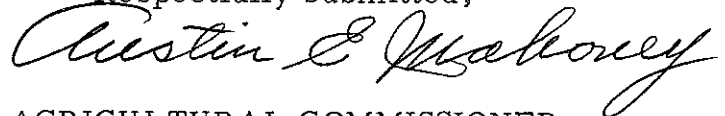
Approximately one hundred commercial crops are covered in this report and, for your easy reference, they are segregated as to their commercial use wherever possible.

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

STOCKTON OFFICE

1868 East Hazelton Street

HOWard 6-6806

Austin E. Mahoney	Agricultural Commissioner
George J. Stipe	Deputy Commissioner
Mark A. Huberty	Deputy - Laboratory Technician
Kenneth W. Jones	Deputy - Linden District
William E. Long	Calaveras District
John R. Solari	Roberts Island District
Dave A. Thompson	Stockton District
R. Dale Odneal	Standardization
James K. Mahoney	Deputy - In-Service Trainer
Richard E. DeVol	Deputy - Grain and Seed Inspection
Gary M. Shealor	Grain and Seed Inspection
Marvin J. Switzenberg	Deputy - Weed Control Supervisor
Johannes L. Joos	Entomologist
Paul S. Jorgensen	Plant Pathologist
D. V. Widney	Warehouseman
Elna Benjamin	Bookkeeper and Stenographer
Geraldine Hodge	Stenographer Clerk
Dorothy Parks	Typist Clerk
Mary Shaw	Typist Clerk
Toni Boscacci	Radio Communications Clerk

LODI OFFICE

210 North Sacramento Street

ENDicott 8-2757

Leslie G. Todd	Deputy Commissioner
Paul Switzenberg	Thornton District
Ronald Atmajian	Victor District
Franklin H. Newhall	Deputy - Lockeford-Clements District
Jack B. Gianelli	Terminus District
Ethel Kenney	Typist Clerk

MANTECA OFFICE

392 South 99 Highway

TAlbot 3-3221

Nicholas J. Wolter	Deputy Commissioner
Walton A. Bauer	Deputy - Manteca District
Allen L. Bugbee	Deputy - Ripon District
Joseph F. Silva	Deputy - Escalon District

TRACY OFFICE

Tracy City Hall

TERminal 5-2211

Aage R. Tugel	Deputy Commissioner
Wilfred A. McDaniel	Deputy - South Tracy District
Mark A. Huffaker	Tracy District

STOCKTON REPAIR SHOP

R. Richard Raney	Building & Grounds Foreman
Walter A. Beck	Mechanic
Edward A. Braghetta	Mechanic
Earl Dofflemyer	Janitor

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The Department of Agriculture was the first county office established in San Joaquin County with the exception of the legislative and judicial offices required by law. In 1881, the Board of Supervisors of San Joaquin County 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." The first person to act as the Horticultural Commissioner of San Joaquin County was appointed by the Board of Supervisors in 1910.

The Agricultural Code was amended in 1937 to provide for the office of County Agricultural Commissioner in each county. The Commissioner was to 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.

The duties of this 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; 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 detrimental to the agricultural industry of California. Plant quarantine laws are indispensable when you consider the many insects, plant diseases, noxious weeds and other pests found in other parts of California or the United States which have not yet been introduced into San Joaquin County.

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

The enforcement of state and federal plant quarantine laws by the County Department of Agriculture provides maximum protection to our 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 material is either by treatment or destruction under the supervision of the inspector or the return of the shipment to the place of origin.

PLANT CERTIFICATION

Other states or foreign countries often require certification from the point of origin as to pest conditions on shipments of plant material. This office issues the required certificates after a thorough inspection of the material in such shipments. Many phytosanitary and treatment certificates were issued throughout the year to accommodate persons wishing to ship plant material to foreign countries. In addition to this, all interstate shipments were inspected

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and, if found free of serious pests, the shipments were certified.

POSTENTRY INSPECTION

Under the Federal Nursery Stock, Plant and Seed Quarantine, No. 37, certain foreign plant materials are permitted entry into the United States. Restrictions include 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

Detection surveys for plant disease and insect pests are carried on constantly by all of our inspectors and deputies. 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, as well as to determine the status of existing pests. By survey work, trapping and visual inspection, the extent of spread of these insect and plant disease pests may be determined. Plant disease pest surveys conducted by the department this year were for Chestnut Blight, Broom rape on tomato, Roho Blanca on rice and Mule's Ear on peaches. Some insects under survey were the Cherry Fruit Fly, Mediterranean Fruit Fly, Khapra Beetle, Melon Fly, Japanese Beetle and Oriental Fruit Fly. As a result of the Walnut Husk Fly survey, this pest was found for the first time in San Joaquin County this year.

NURSERY INSPECTION

Serious agricultural pests may be carried on nursery stock. It is the duty of the Agricultural Commissioner to inspect all trees and plants used for the production of our food crops or to decorate our gardens and premises where such nursery stock is grown or sold to prevent the spread of such pests.

This year an intensive nematode detection program was initiated. There were 2,686 root samples processed through our laboratory, 1,017 of which were from nurseries.

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 status of established pests. Degree of infestation, stage of development, presence or absence of predators and other informative conditions are studied as well as the methods used for their control. The information gathered from such inspections enables this office to properly evaluate the pesticide materials and methods of application and to make accurate recommendations for the control of pests found.

PEST CONTROL OPERATIONS

Commercial pest control operators must register with the Agricultural Commissioner before they may carry on work in this county. Monthly reports on all work performed in this county are required from all commercial Pest

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Control Operators. Complete records of such operations are maintained throughout the year by this department. There were 22 aircraft and 60 ground rig operators registered during 1958 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 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 his neighbors are provided protection. In San Joaquin County during 1958, 548 permits covering 31,093 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 1958, 471 permits were issued in San Joaquin County covering 76,183 acres.

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

The enforcement of standardization laws, authorized under Chapter 2, Division 5, of the Agricultural Code, is the responsibility of this office. Eggs, honey, nuts, poultry and rabbit meat and thirty-two different fruits and vegetables are covered by these laws. 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. Inspectors visit packing houses, wholesale and distributing establishments, retail stores and markets daily to determine if all of the provisions of the Code are complied with as to quality and condition. Whenever produce is found in violation by the inspector, a notice of violation is issued to persons concerned and instructions for reconditioning the commodity are given. When the produce has been properly reconditioned, it is released by the inspector and may be sold.

To facilitate the movement of produce past state inspection stations, 2127 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.

In addition to the enforcement of the standardization laws, this office inspects certain fruit to see that it conforms to the requirements of the various marketing orders for apples, pears, cantaloupe, peaches and plums. A total of 33,533 packages of peaches and 7,714 packages of plums were inspected and certified during 1958 under the requirements of the Fresh Peach and Plum Advisory Board.

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 six wineries had official tests made by the department.

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RODENT CONTROL

Serious agricultural losses may be sustained due to the destructive habits of ground squirrels, field mice, gophers, voles and muskrats. Some of these rodents may carry certain diseases transmissible to humans, such as plague and relapsing fever. 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 application, 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 on 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, which are of limited distribution in the state and resist normal methods of control due to their vigorous growth habits, 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 infestations. Inspections are made of ranches, roadways, ditch banks and railroad rights-of-way for the presence of noxious weeds. Whenever found, this department is instrumental in contacting parties concerned and in initiating control measures.

Whenever the seed of a noxious weed may be carried in a harvested crop from the field in which a crop is being grown, a hold notice is placed on that field. This notice requires the owner to abate the pest or to handle the infested material in a manner which will prevent the spread of the seed pest to other properties.

A special weed program has been in progress for the past eleven years to control or eradicate 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.

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A great quantity of grain and hay is transported into this county for livestock feed, export and uses other than planting. These shipments 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. A total of 24,562 shipments of grain were inspected in 1958 for the presence of noxious weeds.

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

APIARY INSPECTION

To prevent the introduction and spread of diseases injurious to bees, apiary colonies are inspected periodically.

An intensive inspection of all apiaries within the county was carried out this year. 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

As required by Section 65.5 of the California Agricultural Code, statistics are gathered by this department throughout the year. Through these statistics, a comprehensive report covering conditions, acreages, production and value of agricultural products of this county may be formed. Information on environmental conditions such as floods, rains, heat and wind which may affect agriculture are also compiled. 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 re-adjustment 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 \$37,396.07 to 63 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.

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Home owners with garden problems in urban areas are frequent callers seeking information to rid their properties 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 prepared and printed by the Department. Programs this year included Field and Orchard Inspection, Plant Quarantine, Nursery Inspection, Apiary Inspection, Pest Control, Standardization of Fruit, Nuts and Vegetables and Seed Inspection. A Reference and Training Manual containing about 4,000 pages of written material was completed and distributed late in 1958.

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, however, if proper identification cannot be made, the specimen is sent to a taxonomist of the State Department of Agriculture.

Nematology Laboratory

During this year, 2,686 samples of roots and soil were processed in the newly established Nematology Laboratory in an effort to find any plant parasitic nematodes. All incoming shipments of nursery stock and all nurseries in the county were surveyed. An intensive survey of the farming land throughout the county was also initiated. To date, the results of these surveys have shown a surprisingly small percentage of the fields, shipments and nurseries infested or infected with serious plant parasitic nematodes.

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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. Many lectures before service clubs and other organizations were given during the year by our men. These meetings 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 processed in our dark room. By this method, costs are kept at a minimum. In cases where departmental enforcement of agricultural law is required, photographs are almost always submitted as evidence. However, the main purpose of the photographs is for visual education.

Soil Tests

Since soil defects that are detrimental to plant growth are not always apparent, samples of soils are often tested in our laboratory. These tests are a 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

Again this year, this Department sprayed the County Modesto Ash trees for ash aphid in order to prevent losses. Several hundred ash trees were treated with a malathion spray mixture.

Shop Work

Maintenance of trucks and weed control spray rigs of the Department is a major activity of our shop work. Many pieces of equipment are assembled and some are designed by our shop personnel which provides the 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 also 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, magazines and persons interested in agriculture, to give them a better knowledge of the agricultural situation in this area.

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Civil Defense

In 1958, this Department participated in Civil Defense activities and training. In April and May, members of the staff worked in cooperation with the Public Works Department and the Civil Defense Council in combatting the floods throughout the County. Later in the year all members of the staff were trained in Basic First Aid and three men were trained as Radiological Meter Operators.

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WEATHER

Weather during the first half of 1958 was unfavorable for all types of agriculture except dry land pastures. Fortunately, the long dry fall enabled farmers to harvest their crops with very little loss. A breakdown of the year's weather follows.

January and February were rainy and foggy. Farmers could not get into their wet fields to work. As a result, many acres of grain were not planted. Some grain that had been planted earlier turned yellow. Barley at harvest time was pinched, many fields producing 32 pounds per bushel of grain. Tree and vine plantings were delayed. Orchard spraying was omitted which resulted in considerable Brown Rot and Peach Leaf Curl.

The first ten days of March were cold and frosty. Temperatures dropped to 27° and there was considerable smudging. The rains came again on March 13th and continued through April 6th. Pollination of most fruit and nut trees was hampered by the rains. Floods occurred the first week in April to further complicate the picture. The combination of rains and flood drowned out most of the peas and spinach. Many fields of sugar beets had to be replanted several times.

Clear warm weather generally prevailed in the latter part of April and through May and June. As soon as fields dried out, farmers managed to get their crops planted. On April 23rd, however, a light frost did occur which caused some damage to walnuts and grapes. Rain on May 22nd caused considerable Brown Rot in cherries. Scattered showers prevailed until June 12th. Rust occurred in peaches for the first time in many years. Rust was also quite severe on sunflowers and asparagus ferns.

July, August and September were near normal, although heavy lightning storms accompanied by scattered showers did occur on July 28th. The latter part of August and the first part of September we had a prolonged hot spell which caused considerable sunburn to walnuts, tomatoes and grapes. Ideal weather prevailed throughout the remainder of September, through October and until the middle of November. Many growers were able to get an additional cutting of alfalfa. Many late planted fields were harvested that would have been lost if we had our normal fall rains.

Although the fall weather was ideal for harvest, it had some disadvantages. Dry land pastures, in particular, suffered from lack of rain. Spraying of fruit trees was delayed due to the dry conditions and lack of frost prevented pruning. The first frosts occurred November 17th, 18th and 19th when temperatures dropped to 21° in some areas. Mild dry weather prevailed throughout the remainder of the year.

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CROP SUMMARY

FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

Almonds

Again untimely rains during the blooming period resulted in spotted and light crops. In addition, brown rot became prevalent due to the wet weather. This resulted in a light yield of less than a half-ton per acre. Fortunately, prices nearly doubled over the previous year, which resulted in a fair return to the farmer.

Apricots

The crop was very light due to the poor pollination and abundance of brown rot created by untimely rains. Growers with a crop of any proportion did enjoy an exceptionally high price.

Cherries

During the blooming period rains reduced pollination sharply which, in turn, reduced the crop by approximately one-third. At harvest time rains created havoc by inducing a high percentage of splits and rapid development of brown rot. This resulted in a loss of approximately another third of the crop. Although price at the processor increased about a third over the previous year, returns to the grower were very poor due to the drastic reduction in yield.

Chestnuts

Again a high percentage of small nuts created an unfavorable return to growers of this crop. Production was somewhat lower than the previous year; however, gross returns were nearly the same with a higher price per ton.

Grapes

Although a light frost the latter part of April caused some damage to grapes, the beginning of the harvest season found a good crop on the vines. Growers had somewhat more trouble with mildew and shatter than normal in the Tokays. Along with the excellent harvest conditions and good prices, growers enjoyed a successful season.

Olives

The crop this season was of a higher yield than the preceding year. However, with the drastic reduction of 48% in the price per ton, receipts to the grower were very low.

Peaches (Clings)

Growers experienced a variety of problems this year. Late rains in the spring were inductive to excessive development of brown rot and peach leaf curl. In addition, rust appeared in a number of orchards and in a few the infestation was very heavy. This is the first outbreak of rust in the County for many years. Even though no green drop was ordered under the Cling Peach Marketing Order, because of the light crop, production remained about the same as the preceding year. There was a small increase in price.

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Peaches (Freestones)

As in the case of the clings, brown rot and curly leaf were prevalent in the freestone peach crop. Although prices were somewhat better, yields were sharply curbed, resulting in poor returns to the farmer.

Pears

Interest in the pear crop by fruit growers in the County has continued with the new planting of approximately 119 acres. The crop this year was drastically reduced to approximately one-half of normal. However, growers did enjoy a good price which offset in part the losses in yield.

Plums

The plum crop yield was about half of the preceding year. Some varieties had virtually no crop due to the untimely rains during blossom time.

Walnuts

In the predominate variety, Payne, the yield was drastically reduced under normal; however, the unpredictable Franquette came through with an unusually high yield. Along with a good yield in other varieties, the yield increased approximately 35%. Unfortunately, a sizeable drop in price netted the grower only a small increase in gross returns.

FIELD CROPS

Alfalfa

The first cutting was weedy; however, an extra cutting in the fall more than made up for the low quality of the hay at the beginning of the season. In addition, the alfalfa aphid did not cause any great problem, especially as compared with the previous year. Although yield for the year was high, the price declined some, resulting in only a minor gain in gross receipts.

Beans

The 7,000 acre increase constituted a 35% increase over the previous year. Yield and quality were good. With the increase in price, gross returns to the grower were substantially better this year.

Field Corn

Field corn acreage was slightly above last year. The yield was about a half-ton per acre more than in 1957. The price remained about the same and the yield and quality were very good in 1958.

Potatoes

The acreage increased nearly 23% in the county. However, along with the trouble some growers had planting due to rains, and the drastic decline in price, potato growers had a very poor season. The price was nearly down to half of the previous season.

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Rice

The acreage dropped about 8% under the 1957 season. Yield increased slightly and price declined a little. The overall return to growers resulted in a good season.

Sugar Beets

Rains at planting time caused considerable damage. Some growers had to replant. For another successive year the county acreage increased extensively by approximately 4,500 acres. However, with the sharp decline in yield and slightly lower price, the overall return to farmers was lower this year.

Sunflowers

Most noticeable was the increase in the county acreage of nearly 2,000 acres, which more than doubled the planting for 1957. Rust became quite prevalent in many fields and yields were substantially reduced which resulted in a poor year for growers.

Sweet Potatoes

A very good year was enjoyed by farmers with sweet potatoes. An excellent yield of nearly two and one-half times the previous year, along with a good price, nearly doubled returns to farmers this year.

VEGETABLE CROPS

Asparagus

During the first part of the harvest season, a Phytophthora Rot, due to rains, caused extensive loss to many growers. In order to keep this rot from causing excessive break-down in shipments of "gras", growers had to employ exceptional care in harvesting and grading out diseased stocks, resulting in additional cost to growers. Even with this trouble at the beginning of the season, there was a substantial increase in yield and along with the higher prices, especially in "gras" to processors, growers enjoyed a substantially better season than the previous year.

Carrots

The county acreage more than doubled, yields increased and prices made a substantial gain over the year before. Thus, a good season was enjoyed by growers of this crop.

Celery

The county acreage declined by about a third. Yield dropped drastically to nearly a half of the 1957 season. Along with low prices, returns to growers were poor.

Melons

Planting was late due to rains and Fusarium wilt was heavier than usual.

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However, growers enjoyed another successful season with gross returns remaining at a high level. Watermelon, constituting two-thirds of the melon crop, made increases in acreage, yield and price, keeping the gross returns at the high level.

Onions

Late rains caused some damage to the onion crop. Because of the very poor price, a number of growers plowed under their early onion crop. This resulted in a sharp decline in total yield to nearly one-half that of the 1957 season. Growers with late onions conversely enjoyed good yields and high prices.

Peas

Rains and flooding completely destroyed the pea crop in San Joaquin County.

Spinach

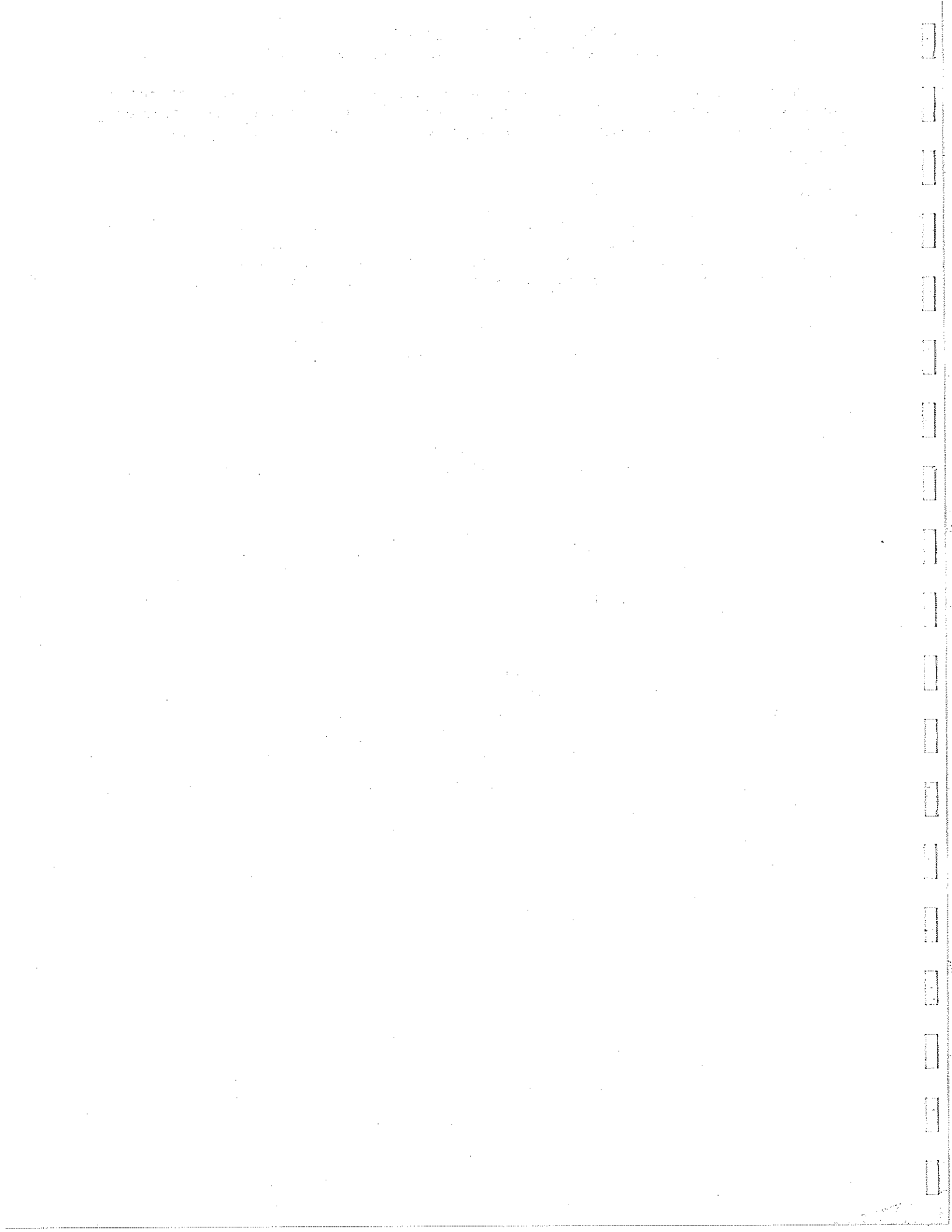
As with the pea crop, the spinach crop was nearly obliterated by the adverse rains and floods. Only 50 acres were harvested as against 873 acres in 1957.

Strawberries

The acreage remained constant. Late rains curtailed production to a certain extent; however, prices returned to a fair level, resulting in substantially better returns than in 1957.

Tomatoes

The tomato acreage increased to a new high for San Joaquin County, although plantings got off to a late start due to rains. Yields in rounds increased some; however, yields on pears dropped considerably. At the first portion of the harvest season, due to the rapid rate of maturing, processors were swamped with tomatoes; so many growers were placed on a daily quota. This resulted in a substantial tonnage loss to a number of growers. However, with the excellent weather conditions in the fall, growers had good yields in round tomatoes which were higher than in 1957.



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FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

CROP	BEARING ACREAGE	PRODUCTION		UNIT	F. O. B. VALUE	
		PER ACRE	TOTAL		PER UNIT	TOTAL
Almonds	8,899	.48	4,271	Ton	\$800.00	\$ 3,416,800
Hulls		.60	5,339	Ton	10.00	53,390

Apricots Proc.	960	6.00	5,760	Ton	145.00	835,200

Cherries Royal	1,141	1.45	1,646	Ton	380.00	625,480
Other Ship.		.80	2,523	Ton	632.70	1,596,302
Cherries Proc.	3,162	.40	1,244	Ton	349.00	434,156

Chestnuts	69	1.13	78	Ton	364.00	28,392

Figs Ship.	26	100.00	2,600	Flats	1.75	4,550

Grapes Ship.	25,577	1.13	28,882	Ton	109.53	3,163,455
Juice Wine		5.37	137,349	Ton	44.10	6,057,090

Grapes Ship.	21,789	192.25	4,189,022	Pkg.	2.05	8,587,495
Tokay Wine		5.83	127,030	Ton	38.76	4,923,682

Grapes Ship	1,264	30.60	38,681	Pkg.	2.31	89,376
All other Wine		7.54	9,538	Ton	40.00	381,520

Misc'l Orchards	374			Acre	145.00	54,230

Nectarines Ship.	165	167.50	27,631	Pkg.	2.30	63,551

Olives	384	1.12	430	Ton	135.00	58,050

Peaches Ship.	1,892	36.00	67,964	Pkg.	1.65	112,140
Free Proc.		6.70	12,676	Ton	47.50	602,110
Dried		.076	143	Ton	500.00	71,500

Peaches Proc.	5,798	9.05	52,486	Ton	66.00	3,464,076
Cling Pickles		.18	1,052	Ton	31.00	32,612

Pears Ship.	83	10.55	876	Pkg.	3.00	2,628
Proc.		10.60	880	Ton	90.00	79,200

Plums Ship.	671	115.31	77,379	Pkg.	3.31	256,124

Prunes Ship.	9	55.56	500	Pkg.	3.00	1,500
Dried		1.11	10	Ton	500.00	5,000

Walnuts	14,562	.77	11,213	Ton	350.00	3,924,550
					TOTAL	\$ 38,924,159

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY 1958
AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

FIELD CROPS

CROP	ACREAGE	PRODUCTION		UNIT	F. O. B. VALUE	
		PER ACRE	TOTAL		PER UNIT	TOTAL
Alfalfa hay	52,298	7.25	379,160	Ton	24.00	\$ 9,099,840
Barley	59,768	25.20	1,506,153	Cwt.	2.25	3,388,844
Beans, Dry	20,557	19.41	399,011	Cwt.	8.21	3,275,880
Corn, Grain	27,377	2.50	68,442	Ton	50.00	3,422,100
Corn, Husks	1,200	.20	240	Ton	1,100.00	264,000
Grain, Sorghum	25,549	2.75	70,259	Ton	43.40	3,049,240
Hay, Grain	10,287	1.75	18,002	Ton	18.00	324,036
Hay, Wild	3,186	1.50	4,779	Ton	18.00	86,022
Oats	8,400	10.00	84,000	Cwt.	2.10	176,400
Pasture	143,798			Acre	5.00	718,990
Range	87,329			Acre	45.00	3,929,805
Clover	1,405			Acre	25.00	35,125
Sudan Grass	90,460			Acre	1.50	135,690
Stubble						
Potatoes	5,314	265.00	1,408,210	Cwt.	1.45	2,041,904
Pumpkin Canning	534	9.33	4,982	Ton	20.00	99,640
* Rice	4,602	44.50	204,789	Cwt.	4.25	870,353
Silage, Corn	4,975	16.50	82,087	Ton	7.50	615,652
Sugar beets	20,849	18.00	375,282	Ton	12.75	4,784,845
Sunflowers	3,552	12.00	42,624	Cwt.	7.50	319,680
Sweet Potatoes	1,301	225.00	292,725	Bskt.	3.00	878,175
* Wheat	9,309	15.00	139,635	Cwt.	3.20	446,832
Soil Bank Payments						295,507
* (Includes Federal Subsidy)					TOTAL	\$ 38,258,560

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY 1958
AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

VEGETABLE CROPS

CROP	ACREAGE	PRODUCTION		UNIT	F. O. B. VALUE		
		PER ACRE	TOTAL		PER UNIT	TOTAL	
Asparagus	Ship. Proc.	59,166	36.18 1.00	2,141,190 59,400	Pkg. Ton	\$ 4.29 190.00	\$ 9,185,705 11,286,000
Beets, Table		106	20.00	2,120	Ton	24.00	50,880
Cabbage		178	275.00	48,950	Pkg.	2.25	110,137
Cauliflower		57	305.00	17,385	Pkg.	2.00	34,770
Carrots		839	20.00	16,780	Ton	31.46	527,898
Celery		1,178	481.00	566,618	Pkg.	2.25	1,274,890
Corn, Sweet		517	225.00	116,325	Pkg.	1.15	133,773
Cucumbers		179	5.00	895	Pkg.	1.25	1,118
Garlic		3	75.00	225	Cwt.	21.00	4,725
Lettuce		649	240.00	155,760	Pkg.	1.95	303,732
Melons	Cranshaw Cantaloupe Casaba Honeydew Persian Watermelon	161 210 272 92 19 1,354	7.60 282.00 8.70 5.20 5.60 14.30	1,223 59,220 2,366 478 106 19,362	Ton Pkg. Ton Ton Ton Ton	40.00 2.25 22.50 30.00 40.00 22.00	48,920 133,245 53,235 14,340 4,240 425,964
Onions	Early Late	1,517 568	520.00 900.00	788,840 511,200	50# Sk. Sk.	.75 2.45	591,630 1,252,440
Peppers		555	18.50	10,267	Ton	50.00	513,350
Spinach		50	8.00	400	Ton	31.50	12,600
Squash		460	14.00	6,440	Ton	15.00	96,600
Strawberries		598	1,200.00	717,600	Crate	1.80	1,291,680
Boysenberries		193	6.00	1,158	Ton	200.00	231,600
Tomatoes	Ship. Round Pear	45,017 2,085	14.78 16.08 11.39	665,670 723,873 23,748	Pkg. Ton Ton	2.40 22.50 27.50	1,597,608 16,287,142 653,070
Truck Garden Misc'l Veg.		1,060			Acre	500.00	530,000
TOTAL							\$ 46,651,292

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY 1958
AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

SEED CROPS

CROP	ACREAGE	PRODUCTION		UNIT	F. O. B. VALUE	
		PER ACRE	TOTAL		PER UNIT	TOTAL
Alfalfa seed, Com.	870	750.00	652,500	Lb.	.18	\$ 117,450
Alfalfa seed, Lahon.	534	565.00	301,710	Lb.	.30	90,513

Asparagus Roots	445			Acre	750.00	333,750

Asparagus Seed			4,800	Lb.	1.60	7,680

Beans:						
Certified Seed						
Light Red Kidney	4,610	11.93	54,997	Cwt.	10.00	549,970
Dark Red Kidney	678	12.26	8,312		11.75	97,666
Other	595	12.90	7,675		11.35	87,111

Cantaloupe Seed	15	412.00	6,180	Lb.	.50	3,090

Clover Seed	783	255.00	199,665	Lb.	.50	99,833

Nursery, Trees & Vines						310,500

Nursery, Other						195,000

Onion Seed	48	575.00	27,600	Lb.	2.50	69,000

Popcorn Seed	42	3,000.00	126,000	Lb.	.055	6,930

Potato Seed	1,230	300.00	369,000	Cwt.	2.00	738,000

Safflower Seed	300	850.00	255,000	Lb.	.035	8,925

Sunflowers	181	1,200.00	217,200	Lb.	.10	21,720

Other Seed Crop						16,500
						\$ 2,753,638

Accurate prices and production figures are not available at this time.
Incomes for these crops are estimated.

**SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY 1958
AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT**

PERMANENT CROPS

CROP & VARIETY	NON- BEARING ACREAGE	BEARING ACREAGE	CROP & VARIETY	NON- BEARING ACREAGE	BEARING ACREAGE
ALMOND			GRAPES (Raisin)		
Davey	637	34	Muscat	7	119
Drake	36	164	Thompson Seedless	50	670
IXL	0	55	Zante Currant	<u>0</u>	<u>12</u>
Jordanola	27	717	Total	57	801
Mission	555	3,082	GRAPES (Table)		
Ne Plus Ultra	51	510	Cardinal	0	45
Non Pareil	2,081	4,051	Concord	0	7
Peerless	40	276	Emperor	0	113
Other	<u>4</u>	<u>10</u>	Malaga	0	66
Total	3,431	8,899	Ribier	0	76
APPLES			Tokay	404	21,505
Astrachan	1	7	Other	<u>11</u>	<u>156</u>
Golden Delicious	1	0	Total	415	21,968
Other	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	GRAPES (Wine)		
Total	2	9	Alicante	7	3,456
APRICOTS			Burger	2	709
Blenheim & Royal	560	563	Carignane	205	6,216
Moorpark & Hemskirk	0	2	Colombar	0	20
Tilton	614	395	F. Reising	0	22
Other	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	Golden Chasselas	0	64
Total	1,174	960	Grenache	422	955
CHERRIES			Mataro	0	21
Bing	1,999	2,181	Mission	44	1,296
Black Republican	5	23	Palomino	25	737
Chapman	7	114	Petite Sirah	26	310
Lambert	113	258	Sauvignon Blanc	0	23
Royal Ann	306	1,141	Zinfandel	55	10,594
Tartarian	114	497	Other White	6	98
Other	<u>75</u>	<u>63</u>	Other Dark	<u>7</u>	<u>649</u>
Total	2,619	4,277	Total	799	25,170
CHESTNUTS (All)			NECTARINES		
	1	69	John Rivers	0	82
FIGS			Other	<u>142</u>	<u>83</u>
Black	0	20	Total	142	165
Kadota	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>	OLIVES		
Total	0	26	Ascolano	0	31
			Manzanillo	17	208
			Mission	0	103
			Other	<u>0</u>	<u>42</u>
			Total	17	384

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY 1958
AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

CROP & VARIETY	NON-BEARING ACREAGE	BEARING ACREAGE	CROP & VARIETY	NON-BEARING ACREAGE	BEARING ACREAGE
PEACHES (Cling)			PEARS		
Andora	12	144	Bartlett	405	83
Carolyn	124	131	Winter Nelis	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Corona	59	97			
Cortez	218	323	Total	406	83
Dixon (Dix 6-6)	421	0			
Fortuna	113	145			
Gaume	343	1,004			
Gomes (Stuart)	219	447			
Halford	857	1,350	PECANS	1	2
Hauss	0	16			
Johnson	0	89			
Libbee	0	40	PERSIMMONS (ALL)	1	4
Paloro	174	1,096			
Peak	1	137			
Phillips	0	106	PLUMS		
Shasta	28	43	Burbank	0	2
Sims	2	13	Duarte	21	85
Stanford	15	158	El Dorado	119	59
Sullivan	13	36	President	12	32
Vivian	279	97	Santa Rosa	91	226
Walton	0	32	Tragedy	47	185
Wiser	22	38	Other	<u>119</u>	<u>82</u>
Other	<u>326</u>	<u>256</u>			
Total	3,226	5,798	Total	409	671

PEACHES (Freestone)		
Babcock	0	5
Early Elberta	23	32
Elberta	851	1,265
Gold Dust	1	4
J. H. Hale	4	134
Lovell	0	176
Muir	0	78
Red Haven	13	25
Rio Oso Gem	41	139
Salway	1	2
Other	<u>38</u>	<u>32</u>
Total	972	1,892

PRUNES		
French	34	4
Robe De Sergeant	0	1
Sugar	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>
Total	34	9

WALNUTS		
Concord	7	41
Eureka	892	3,873
Franquette	187	3,606
Hartley	907	944
Mayette	7	623
Payne	940	5,086
Placentia	0	84
Other	107	272
Seedling	<u>63</u>	<u>33</u>
Total	3,110	14,562

BLACK WALNUTS 2,084 149

ASPARAGUS 2,238 59,166

STRAWBERRIES 598

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY 1958
 AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

THE TREND OF FRUIT AND NUT CROPS AT FIVE YEAR INTERVALS

BEARING ACREAGE

CROP	YEAR 1943	YEAR 1948	YEAR 1953	YEAR 1958
Almonds	5,367	7,693	8,976	8,899
Apples	33	36	12	9
Apricots	1,784	1,777	1,110	960
Cherries	4,178	4,119	3,830	4,303
Chestnuts	181	139	105	69
Figs	510	500	409	26
Grapes, Juice	31,781	33,444	30,563	25,577
Grapes, Raisin	990	885	806	801
Grapes, Table	1,374	1,215	783	463
Grapes, Tokay	17,389	19,686	22,408	21,789
Nectarines	166	184	79	165
Olives	350	348	384	384
Peaches, Cling	3,870	5,428	5,809	5,798
Peaches, Freestone	3,135	3,079	2,099	1,892
Pears	135	142	90	83
Persimmons	12	14	8	4
Plums	1,261	1,113	863	671
Prunes	889	688	229	9
Walnuts	9,357	9,720	12,126	14,562

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY 1958
 AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

THE TREND OF FIELD CROPS AT FIVE YEAR INTERVALS

BEARING ACREAGE

CROP	YEAR 1943	YEAR 1948	YEAR 1953	YEAR 1958
Alfalfa Hay	40,542	54,774	69,200	52,298
Barley	78,541	86,627	80,100	59,768
Beans, All	22,303	21,399	18,059	26,442
Corn, Grain	16,144	10,053	11,970	27,377
Grain Sorghum	6,324	5,290	2,710	25,549
Hay, Grain	21,804	12,764	5,780	10,287
Hay, Wild	22,411	10,335	8,500	3,186
Oats	12,400	9,390	8,465	8,400
Pasture, Range	210,000	234,124	209,100	143,798
Pasture, Ladino Clover	25,686	50,449	89,040	87,329
Pasture, Sudan Grass	2,433	1,599	1,795	1,405
Potatoes, All	7,760	6,434	6,390	5,314
Pumpkins	489	605	520	534
Rice	2,681	6,195	15,153	4,602
Silage Corn	1,670	615	1,795	4,975
Sugar Beets	7,250	7,976	17,550	20,849
Sunflowers	1,563	1,052	3,205	3,552
Sweet Potatoes	1,606	1,630	1,390	1,301
Wheat	23,237	13,826	12,300	9,309

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY 1958
 AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

THE TREND OF VEGETABLE CROPS AT FIVE YEAR INTERVALS

BEARING ACREAGE

CROP	YEAR 1943	YEAR 1948	YEAR 1953	YEAR 1958
Asparagus	36,938	45,130	53,806	59,166
Beets, Table	420	35	75	106
Cabbage	250	76	35	178
Cauliflower	100	88	10	57
Carrots	2,653	626	375	839
Celery	5,950	3,950	2,565	1,178
Corn, Sweet	707	446	570	517
Cucumbers	90	248	260	179
Garlic	30	20	5	3
Lettuce	160	81	70	649
Melons, All	1,481	2,505	2,905	2,108
Onions	1,700	2,424	3,170	2,085
* Peas	4,200	913	1,000	-----
Peppers	70	70	250	555
* Spinach	1,500	560	550	50
Squash	439	212	540	460
Strawberries	40	212	700	598
Tomatoes, Round	14,000	22,395	28,845	45,017
Tomatoes, Pear	6,500	2,276	1,130	2,085

* Rains and floods caused complete crop loss in 1958.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY 1958
AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

APIARY PRODUCTS

Honey	31,341,000	Lbs.	@ .121	\$	162,261.00
Bees Wax	24,741	Lbs.	@ .440		10,886.00
Queen Bees	6,700	Queens	@ 1.00		6,700.00
Pollenization	24,760	Colonies	@ 2.25		55,710.00
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				\$	235,557.00

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Milk and Milk Products				\$	17,037,930.00
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LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle and Calves				\$	27,984,000.00
Hogs					475,200.00
Sheep and Wool					211,300.00
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				\$	28,670,500.00

POULTRY

Chickens				\$	1,196,280.00
Eggs					2,672,445.00
Turkeys					686,210.00
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				\$	4,554,935.00

SUMMARY

Fruit and Nut Crops				\$	38,924,159.00
Field Crops					38,258,560.00
Vegetable Crops					46,651,292.00
Seed Crops					2,753,638.00
Apiary Products					235,557.00
Dairy Products					17,037,930.00
Livestock					28,670,500.00
Poultry Products					4,554,935.00
					<hr/>
				\$	177,086,571.00

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY 1958
AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

ANNUAL EXPENDITURES

Administration	\$ 34,392.02
Plant Quarantine	49,834.83
Fruit, Nut, Vegetable, Honey and Egg Standardization	21,523.79
Field and Orchard Inspection	37,765.31
Nursery Inspection	2,452.50
Seed Inspection	3,232.09
Rodent Control	17,935.48
Weed Control	22,394.19
Apiary Inspection	2,614.45
Crop Statistics	13,150.45
Gardener & Janitor	<u>7,032.00</u>
Total	\$ 212,327.11
Capital Outlay	<u>572.10</u>
Total	\$ 212,899.21

SPECIAL WEED CONTROL

Salaries and Wages	\$ 35,342.42
Maintenance and Operation	20,783.83
Capital Outlay	<u>375.13</u>
Total	\$ 56,501.38

