

## Blueberries in San Joaquin County

One of the few fruits native to North America, blueberries are rapidly gaining in popularity among consumers, as evidenced by a recent increase in agricultural plantings. For centuries, Native Americans gathered wild blueberries from regional bogs and forests. This fruit was believed to have been a gift sent by the "Great Spirit" as a magical fruit to cure famine. Every part of the blueberry plant was utilized not only for consumption and food preparation, but also for medicinal purposes and as a dye.

In the early 1900's, Elizabeth White and Dr. Frederick Coville began research in New Jersey to domesticate wild blueberries. They explored the forests near her farm and selected the choicest blueberry shrubs to breed and develop a blueberry plant that could be easily cultivated by farmers. Since then, blueberries have become an important agricultural industry in the US. Nationally there are over 46,000 acres being harvested in 35 states by more than 2,000 growers. In 2004, there was a record 232.2 million pounds harvested and the numbers are increasing each year. In San Joaquin County, blueberry acreage has increased 910 \% over the past five years. According to county records for 2006, there are 8 blueberry farms with a combined area of 391 acres, compared to only 3 farms and 43 acres in 2001.

Locally the domesticated, or "high-bush" blueberry (Vaccinium corymbosum) is the crop of choice. High-bush blueberries require very specific growing conditions. They grow best in areas with cold winters and warm, sunny summers. However, if the temperature gets too high, they can lose flavor and firmness. During the winter months, blueberries require between 750 and 1000 hours of chilling in order to set an adequate crop. They thrive in an acid soils with enough organic material to maintain critical soil moisture. This is important because blueberries have a shallow, fibrous root system and suffer from reduced berry size, fruit yields, and vegetative growth under drought conditions. Blueberries also require regular pruning to produce high fruit yields. Mature blueberry plants can be as tall as 12 feet, though in cultivation are generally kept between 4 and 7 feet tall.

Locally, blueberries are harvested from May to June with the bulk of the labor done by hand. Some growers have begun to harvest blueberries mechanically; however, most machineharvested blueberries are frozen or otherwise processed. Since berries ripen over a period of weeks, more than one pass through the field may be necessary for complete harvest.

According to the USDA, blueberries have the highest levels of antioxidants among 40 fruits and vegetables studied. Antioxidants aid the body in preventing cancer, heart disease and premature aging. Just one serving of blueberries (equal to $1 / 4$ cup) provides as many antioxidants as five servings of peas, carrots, apples, broccoli or squash.

Blueberries were first commercially planted in San Joaquin County during the late 1990's and have since grown significantly in acreage. With much care and experimentation, blueberries have become a successful addition to the County's diverse crop mix. The emergence of our County's blueberry industry is just another example of the innovative and progressive nature of our local agricultural industry.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

# 2005 ANNUAL CROP REPORT 

Scott Hudson
Agricultural Commissioner

Compiled by Fred D. Minazzoli

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Deputy Agricultural Commissioner
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Administrative Secretary
Senior Office Assistant, Lodi
Senior Office Assistant
Office Assistant Specialist
Senior Office Assistant
Accounting Technician I
Senior Office Assistant
Accounting Technician II
Office Assistant
Senior Office Assistant, Simms Station
Senior Office Assistant, Tracy
Office Worker

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

# AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER 

Dear Secretary and Board Members:
I am pleased to present the seventy-second annual report of agricultural production in San Joaquin County. The gross value of agricultural production for 2005 in San Joaquin County is estimated to be an all time high of $\$ 1,749,113,000$. This represents an $8 \%$ increase from the estimated 2004 value of $\$ 1,613,289,000$.

Highlights of the 2005 crop year are as follows:

- Significant increases occurred in Livestock \& Poultry and Fruit \& Nut Crops values.
- Milk is the county's most valuable agricultural commodity again in 2005. Even though milk production increased, lower prices caused a net decrease in value of $3 \%$.
- The value of replacement dairy heifers was included in the agricultural report for the first time this year. This mostly accounts for the $125 \%$ increase in value for Cattle \& Calves.
- Wine grape acreage, yields, and prices were up in 2005, contributing to a $53 \%$ increase in total grape value from the previous year.
- Cherries and other stone fruit crops suffered yield losses due to late spring rains and lack of adequate chill hours during the winter months.
- The price of almonds rose more than $20 \%$ from the previous season, keeping almonds the third most valuable agricultural commodity in San Joaquin County.

The values shown are estimates based on the most common method of sale for the individual commodity, except for fresh fruits and vegetables where the value is based on the F.O.B packed price at the shipping point. The figures contained in this report are gross values rather than net returns to the grower.

I wish to express my sincere appreciation to all who assisted my biologists and deputies by furnishing the necessary information that made this report possible.


Agricultural Commissioner

## FIELD CROPS

|  |  | PRODUCTION |  |  |  | GROSS VALUE |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CROP | YEAR | HARVESTED ACREAGE | PER ACRE | TOTAL | UNIT | PER UNIT | SUBTOTAL | TOTAL |
| BEANS, DRY, ALL | 2005 | 5,637 | 1.12 | 6,800 | TON | \$743.75 |  | \$4,970,000 |
|  | 2004 | 6,800 | 1.22 | 8,300 | TON | \$723.00 |  | \$6,000,000 |
| BLACKEYE | $2005$ | 326 | 0.88 | $286$ | TON | $\$ 800.00$ | $\$ 228,000$ |  |
|  | 2004 | 1,600 | 1.14 | 1,820 | TON | \$625.00 | \$1,140,000 |  |
| KIDNEY | 2005 | 82 | 1.19 | 97 | TON | \$767.00 | \$74,600 |  |
|  | 2004 | 900 | 1.09 | 1,000 | TON | \$800.00 | \$800,000 |  |
| LIMA | 2005 | 4,128 | 1.23 | $5,100$ | TON | \$767.00 | $\$ 3,837,000$ |  |
|  | 2004 | 3,600 | 1.40 | 5,000 | TON | \$756.00 | \$3,789,000 |  |
| GARBANZO / OTHER | 2005 | 1,101 | 1.17 | 1,290 | TON | \$641.00 | \$830,000 |  |
|  | 2004 | 710 | 0.99 | 703 | TON | \$683.00 | \$481,000 |  |
| CORN, GRAIN | 2005 | 52,300 | 4.10 | 214,600 | TON | \$112.50 |  | $\$ 24,142,000$ |
|  | 2004 | 43,300 | 4.47 | 193,400 | TON | \$115.00 |  | \$22,242,000 |
| HAY, ALL | 2005 | 95,500 | 5.06 | 549,500 | TON | \$113.50 |  | \$69,569,000 |
|  | 2004 | 87,100 | 6.53 | 568,500 | TON | \$115.00 |  | \$65,625,000 |
| ALFALFA | 2005 | 67,100 | 6.70 | 449,570 | TON | \$134.00 | \$60,242,000 |  |
|  | 2004 | 64,900 | 7.43 | 482,118 | TON | \$121.00 | \$58,336,000 |  |
| OTHER | 2005 | 28,400 | 3.42 | 100,200 | TON | \$93.00 | \$9,327,000 |  |
|  | 2004 | 22,200 | 3.89 | 86,400 | TON | \$84.00 | \$7,289,000 |  |
| PASTURE \& RANGE | 2005 | 135,000 |  |  | ACRE | \$38.00 |  | \$5,409,000 |
|  | 2004 | 135,000 |  |  | ACRE | \$37.45 |  | \$5,037,000 |
| IRRIGATED | 2005 | 14,500 |  |  | ACRE | \$133.00 | \$1,928,500 |  |
|  | 2004 | 14,500 |  |  | ACRE | \$138.00 | \$1,989,000 |  |
| OTHER | 2005 | 120,000 |  |  | ACRE | \$29.00 | \$3,480,000 |  |
|  | 2004 | 120,000 |  |  | ACRE | \$25.00 | \$3,048,000 |  |
| RICE | 2005 | 3,690 | 3.66 | 13,500 | TON | \$223.00 |  | \$3,011,000 |
|  | 2004 | $6,030$ | 4.70 | 28,300 | TON | \$180.00 |  | $\$ 5,101,000$ |
| SAFFLOWER | 2005 | 7,710 | 1.80 | 13,900 | TON | \$260.00 |  | \$3,614,000 |
|  | 2004 | 6,000 | 1.50 | 9,000 | TON | \$214.00 |  | \$1,922,000 |
| SILAGE, CORN | 2005 | 41,240 | 29.70 | 1,224,800 | TON | \$26.00 |  | \$31,845,000 |
|  | $2004$ | 43,100 | 31.22 | 1,345,600 | TON | $\$ 21.00$ |  | \$27,706,000 |
| SILAGE, OTHER | 2005 | 30,700 | 12.96 | 397,900 | TON | \$21.87 |  | \$8,808,000 |
| INCLUDES GREEN CHOP | 2004 | 24,200 | 12.43 | 301,000 | TON | \$18.23 |  | \$5,488,000 |
| WHEAT | 2005 | 20,400 | 2.97 | 60,600 | TON | \$122.00 |  | \$7,393,000 |
|  | 2004 | 32,700 | 2.61 | 85,200 | TON | \$125.00 |  | \$10,654,000 |
| OTHER* | 2005 | 7,370 |  |  |  |  |  | \$2,187,000 |
|  | 2004 | 4,980 |  |  |  |  |  | \$1,526,000 |
| TOTAL | 2005 | 399,547 |  |  |  |  |  | \$160,948,000 |
|  | 2004 | 389,000 |  |  |  |  |  | \$151,763,000 |
|  |  | NUMBERS MA NCLUDES BARL | NOT COMPUTE <br> Y, COTTON, SU | EXACTLY D <br> FLOWERS A | UE TO ROU | NDING <br> OR GRAIN |  |  |

## SEED CROPS

|  |  | PRODUCTION |  |  | UNIT | GROSS VALUE |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CROP |  | HARVESTED |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | YEAR | ACREAGE | PER ACRE | TOTAL |  | PER UNIT | TOTAL |
| KIDNEY BEAN | 2005 | 742 | 24.00 | 17,808 | CWT | \$38.50 | \$670,000 |
|  | 2004 | 660 | 22.10 | 14,600 | CWT | \$45.00 | \$657,000 |
| BEANS, OTHER | 2005 | 595 | 23.66 | 14,085 | CWT | \$36.47 | \$463,000 |
|  | 2004 | 589 | 25.88 | 15,246 | CWT | \$40.34 | \$615,000 |
| VEGETABLE SEED* | 2005 | 432 |  |  |  |  | \$2,011,000 |
|  | 2004 | 787 |  |  |  |  | \$4,919,000 |
| MISCELLANEOUS, SUDAN, GRAIN \& ETC. | 2005 | 200 |  |  |  |  | \$54,000 |
|  | 2004 | 570 |  |  |  |  | \$368,000 |
| TOTAL | 2005 | 1,969 |  |  |  |  | \$3,198,000 |
|  | 2004 | 2,610 |  |  |  |  | \$6,559,000 |

## Phytosanitary Certificates Issued by

 Commodity in 2005

## FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

| CROP |  | PRODUCTION |  |  |  | GROSS VALUE |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | YEAR | BEARING ACREAGE | PER ACRE | TOTAL | UNIT | PER UNIT | SUBTOTAL | TOTAL |
| ALMOND, MEATS | 2005 | 43,000 | 0.72 | 30,900 | TON | \$5,380.50 |  | \$166,580,000 |
|  | 2004 | 42,900 | 0.89 | 38,200 | TON | \$4,509.00 |  | \$172,030,000 |
| ALMOND, HULLS | 2005 |  |  | 77,400 | TON | \$94.80 |  | \$7,338,000 |
|  | 2004 |  |  | 95,400 | TON | \$81.00 |  | \$7,726,000 |
| APPLES, ALL | 2005 | 5,880 | 11.05 | 65,000 | TON | \$559.14 |  | \$36,344,000 |
|  | 2004 | 5,597 | 12.53 | 70,113 | TON | \$543.34 |  | \$38,094,000 |
| FRESH | 2005 |  |  | 42,900 | TON | \$832.00 | \$34,971,000 |  |
|  | 2004 |  |  | 47,050 | TON | \$770.00 | \$36,232,000 |  |
| PROCESSING | 2005 |  |  | 22,100 | TON | \$62.12 | \$1,373,000 |  |
|  | 2004 |  |  | 23,060 | TON | \$80.74 | \$1,862,000 |  |
| APRICOTS | 2005 | 1,095 | 9.00 | 9,900 | TON | \$373.00 |  | \$3,693,000 |
|  | 2004 | 1,139 | 9.31 | 10,600 | TON | \$430.00 |  | \$4,579,000 |
| BLUEBERRIES* | 2005 | 197 | 2.40 | 473 | TON | \$6,000.00 |  | \$2,837,000 |
| BUSHBERRIES* | 2005 | 52 | 2.64 | 137 | TON | \$3,233.00 |  | \$444,000 |
|  | 2004 | 189 | 3.00 | 530 | TON | \$3,823.00 |  | \$2,026,000 |
| CHERRIES, ALL | 2005 | 15,500 | 1.60 | 24,800 | TON | \$3,900.00 |  | \$91,822,000 |
|  | 2004 | 16,200 | 2.65 | 43,000 | TON | \$2,280.00 |  | \$97,904,000 |
| FRESH | 2005 |  |  | 22,600 | TON | \$4,053.00 | \$91,598,000 |  |
|  | 2004 |  |  | 37,030 | TON | \$2,628.00 | \$97,304,000 |  |
| PROCESSING | 2005 |  |  | 2,240 | TON | \$100.00 | \$224,000 |  |
|  | 2004 |  |  | 6,000 | TON | \$100.00 | \$600,000 |  |
| GRAPES, ALL | 2005 | 96,243 | 7.36 | 708,000 | TON | \$409.24 |  | \$289,744,000 |
|  | 2004 | 84,265 | 5.57 | 469,731 | TON | \$401.98 |  | \$188,824,000 |
| TABLE, CRUSHED | 2005 | 571 | 2.40 | 1,370 | TON | \$150.00 | \$206,000 |  |
|  | 2004 | 650 | 3.26 | 2,120 | TON | \$205.69 | \$436,000 |  |
| WINE, ALL | 2005 | 95,672 | 7.39 | 706,740 | TON | \$409.68 | \$289,538,000 |  |
|  | 2004 | 83,615 | 5.59 | 467,611 | TON | \$402.87 | \$188,388,000 |  |
| FRESH | 2005 |  |  | 4,240 | TON | \$255.59 | \$1,084,000 |  |
|  | 2004 |  |  | 3,400 | TON | \$250.00 | \$850,000 |  |
| CRUSHED | 2005 |  |  | 702,500 | TON | \$410.61 | \$288,454,000 |  |
|  | 2004 |  |  | 464,211 | TON | \$403.99 | \$187,538,000 |  |

NUMBERS MAY NOT COMPUTE EXACTLY DUE TO ROUNDING
*2004 NUMBER INCLUDED IN BUSHBERRIES

## FRUIT AND NUT CROPS



NUMBERS MAY NOT COMPUTE EXACTLY DUE TO ROUNDING
*2004 NUMBER INCLUDED IN BUSHBERRIES


## VEGETABLE CROPS



NUMBERS MAY NOT COMPUTE EXACTLY DUE TO ROUNDING

## NURSERY PRODUCTS

| ITEM |  |  |  | GROSS VALUE |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | QUANTITY |  |  | PER UNIT | TOTAL |
| GRAPEVINES, STRAWBERRY PLANTS, | 2005 | 70,639,000 | PLANT | \$0.09 | \$6,311,000 |
| FRUIT \& NUT TREES | 2004 | 212,349,000 | PLANT | \$0.06 | \$13,192,000 |
| VEGETABLE PLANTS | 2005 | 266,265,000 | PLANT | \$0.04 | \$10,264,000 |
|  | 2004 | 280,656,000 | PLANT | \$0.03 | \$9,277,000 |
| FLOWERING POTTED PLANTS | 2005 | 1,936,000 | EACH | \$4.93 | \$9,535,000 |
|  | 2004 | 2,241,000 | EACH | \$4.23 | \$9,480,000 |
| FOLIAGE PLANTS | 2005 | 3,280,000 | EACH | \$4.87 | \$15,985,000 |
|  | 2004 | 3,335,000 | EACH | \$4.86 | \$16,219,000 |
| BEDDING PLANTS | 2005 | 1,543,000 | PKG | \$9.37 | \$14,463,000 |
|  | 2004 | 495,000 | PKG | \$7.45 | \$3,690,000 |
| WOODY ORNAMENTALS | 2005 | 49,556,000 | EACH | \$1.25 | \$61,945,000 |
|  | 2004 | 50,212,000 | EACH | \$1.09 | \$54,490,000 |
| BULBS, RHIZOMES, TURF, | 2005 |  |  |  | \$22,970,000 |
| CACTUS, CHRISTMAS TREES, ETC. | 2004 |  |  |  | \$31,309,000 |
| TOTAL | 2005 |  |  |  | \$141,473,000 |
|  | 2004 |  |  |  | \$137,657,000 |

## APIARY PRODUCTS

|  |  |  |  |  | ALUE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ITEM | YEAR | PRODUCTION | UNIT | PER UNIT | TOTAL |
| HONEY | 2005 | 180,000 | LBS | \$1.03 | \$185,000 |
|  | 2004 | 179,000 | LBS | \$1.00 | \$179,000 |
| BEESWAX | 2005 | 3,000 | LBS | \$1.15 | \$3,500 |
|  | 2004 | 2,990 | LBS | \$1.12 | \$3,300 |
| POLLINATION | 2005 | 190,500 | HIVE | \$65.49 | \$12,475,000 |
|  | 2004 | 190,300 | HIVE | \$54.60 | \$10,390,400 |
| TOTAL | 2005 |  |  |  | \$12,663,500 |
|  | 2004 |  |  |  | \$10,573,000 |

NUMBERS MAY NOT COMPUTE EXACTLY DUE TO ROUNDING

## LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

|  | YEAR | PRODUCTION |  | UNIT | GROSS VALUE |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ITEM |  | NO. HEAD | LIVE WEIGHT |  | PER UNIT | TOTAL |
| CATTLE \& CALVES* | 2005 | 156,160 | 885,980 | CWT | \$102.78 | $\$ 91,057,000$ |
|  | 2004 | 122,600 | 566,630 | CWT | \$71.58 | \$40,559,000 |
| SHEEP \& LAMBS | 2005 | 20,000 | 26,740 | CWT | \$103.00 | \$2,661,000 |
|  | 2004 | $19,500$ | 25,350 | CWT | \$105.30 | \$2,668,000 |
| BROILERS | 2005 | 1,473,800 | 7,663,760 | LBS | \$0.45 | \$3,449,000 |
|  | 2004 | 1,942,600 | 10,471,000 | LBS | \$0.45 | \$4,712,000 |
| OTHER CHICKENS | 2005 | 1,042,700 |  | EACH | \$0.02 | \$21,000 |
| \& SPENT HENS | 2004 | 1,248,100 |  | EACH | \$0.02 | \$25,000 |
| TURKEYS | 2005 | 538,060 | 20,812,000 | LBS | \$0.39 | \$8,050,000 |
|  | 2004 | 450,200 | 17,359,700 | LBS | \$0.38 | \$6,586,000 |
| OTHER LIVESTOCK** | 2005 |  |  |  |  | \$5,275,000 |
|  | $2004$ |  |  |  |  | $\$ 6,914,000$ |
| TOTAL | 2005 |  |  |  |  | \$110,513,000 |
|  | $2004$ |  |  |  |  | $\$ 61,464,000$ |
| *VALUE OF REPLACEMENT HEIFERS ADDED TO CATTLE \& CALVES |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | HER LIV | K INCLUDES | S, GOATS, SQUAB, D | KS AND | FOWL |  |

## LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY PRODUCTS



NUMBERS MAY NOT COMPUTE EXACTLY DUE TO ROUNDING

## Blueberry Facts and Trivia

North America is the world's leading blueberry producer, accounting for nearly $90 \%$ of world production at the present time.

July is National Blueberry Month.
Native Americans in the Northwest Territory smoked wild blueberries to preserve them through the winter.

The blueberry muffin is the most popular muffin in the United States.

Half a cup of blueberries can provide as much antioxidant power as 5 servings of other nutritious fruits and vegetables such as peas, carrots, apples, squash and broccoli.

Native Americans used blueberries were also used in food preparation. Dried blueberries were added to stews, soups and meats. A jerky called Sautauthig (pronounced saw'-taw-teeg) was made with dried blueberries and was consumed year-round.

New USDA research suggests that a compound in blueberries may reduce cholesterol.

A study at Tufts University reports that a diet of blueberries may improve motor skills and reverse the short-term memory loss that comes with aging.

## F USDA animal trials showed improved navigational skills after a two-month diet of blueberry extract.

Blueberries are a good source of vitamin C, the tannins in blueberries can help prevent urinary tract infections, and $1 / 2$ cup of blueberries contains only 40 calories.

High-bush blueberries typically start producing in the third season, and yields increase steadily for the next four years. At full capacity, blueberries yield about 3 tons per acre. Wellmaintained blueberry bushes remain productive for at least 15 to 20 years.

다 As blueberries are expensive to establish and maintain, growers often do not realize a return on their capital investment until the seventh year.

## YEARLY VALUES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY



2004 VS. 2005 VALUES BY CATEGORY

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY'S SHARE OF STATEWIDE PRODUCTION
Listed below are the crops in which San Joaquin County ranked in the top 5 in the State based on gross value during the 2004 crop year. The bars represent San Joaquin County's percentage of the state value for that crop. The numbers in parentheses next to the crop labels show San Joaquin County's ranking for that crop.

## 

## SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY'S TOP TEN LEADING CROPS FOR 2005

MILK, ALL
GRAPES, ALL
ALMOND MEATS
TOMATOES, ALL
WALNUTS, ENGLISH
CHERRIES, ALL
CATTLE \& CALVES
HAY, ALL
WOODY ORNAMENTALS
ASPARAGUS
ALL OTHER CROPS
\$314,565,000
\$289,744,000
\$166,580,000
\$103,551,000
\$97,628,000
\$91,822,000
\$91,057,000
\$69,569,000
\$61,945,000
\$59,220,000
\$403,432,000


## SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND PEST EXCLUSION

San Joaquin County continues to support local agriculture in many ways, not the least of which is making certain that invasive agricultural pests of significant economic risk are kept out of local orchards, vineyards, and nurseries. This task is the responsibility of the Pest Exclusion Unit.

The Pest Exclusion branch of our office consists of six full-time and two part-time biologists, as well as many seasonal pest detection specialists. These individuals conduct thousands of inspections annually for various economically significant pests, including Glassy-winged Sharpshooter, Gypsy Moth, Burrowing and Reniform nematodes, Diaprepes Root Weevil, and many more. Inspections are conducted at major postal and parcel facilities, nurseries, and private residences as necessary to keep these dangerous intruders out of our county, and keep our billion-dollar agricultural industry safe and productive.

We ask for your help in our quest by obeying the laws and regulations and avoiding the temptation to smuggle produce and nursery products into our area without proper certification, and together we will continue to keep agriculture safe by keeping the bad bugs at bay.

QUARANTINE PEST INTERCEPTIONS


Lesser Snow Scale (37)
Proconiine Sharpshooter (26)
Magnolia White Scale (6)
Other A-Rated Pests (6)
Other Q-Rated Pests (37)
GWSS (24)
Other B-Rated Pests (8)

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## San Joaquin County Trading Partners 2005



## Organic Agriculture.

In 2000, the USDA implemented the National Organics Program (NOP). This was done in an effort to certify the availability of clean, organically grown foods to the American Public. In order to market agricultural products as organic, growers must register with NOP and adhere to a strict set of guidelines. These stringent guidelines help to ensure that all foods labeled as organic are safe for you, safe for the environment and that they are indeed organically grown. The California Organic Products Act of 2003 was enacted in an effort to align the current California Organic laws with the National Organics Program. San Joaquin County has 19 registered growers of organic commodities. In 2005, local growers farmed over 2000 acres to produce 19 different organic commodities. San Joaquin County's top 5 Organic crops are:

1. Peaches
2. Almonds
3. Cherries
4. Corn
5. Walnuts

## GENERAL SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY INFORMATION

COUNTY SEAT STOCKTON
COUNTY POPULATION (2003) ..... 630,600
POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE ..... 450
INCORPORATED CITIES (7)ESCALON, LATHROP, LODI, MANTECA, RIPON, STOCKTON AND TRACY
LAND AREA (SQUARE MILES) ..... 1,400
LAND IN FARMS (ACRES - 2002) ..... 812,629
TOTAL CROPLAND (ACRES - 2002) ..... 574,752
IRRIGATED CROPLAND (ACRES - 2002) ..... 520,172
NUMBER OF FARMS (2002) ..... 4,026
AVERAGE SIZE OF FARMS (ACRES - 2002) ..... 202
AGRICULTURAL WORK FORCE (MONTHLY AVERAGE) ..... 16,800
SEASON HIGH - JUNE ..... 28,400
SEASON LOW - DECEMBER ..... 11,000
LOWEST ELEVATION IN COUNTY (DELTA AREA) 12' BELOW SEA LEVEL
HIGHEST ELEVATION IN COUNTY (SOUTHWESTERN AREA) 3065' ABOVE SEA LEVEL
LENGTH OF COUNTY (NORTH TO SOUTH) ..... 75 MILES
WIDTH OF COUNTY (EAST TO WEST) ..... 65 MILES
AVERAGE JANUARY TEMPERATURE ..... $53^{\circ}$
AVERAGE JULY TEMPERATURE ..... $93^{\circ}$
AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL

| NORTH COUNTY | 16 INCHES | EAST COUNTY | 12 INCHES |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| SOUTH COUNTY | 14 INCHES | WEST COUNTY | 9 INCHES |

## A SPECIAL "THANK YOU"

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AgCrec it Financial,

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[^0]:    A- and Q-Rated Pests are of Economic Significance on a State or a Federal Level and are Regulated by USDA, CDFA and County Officials.
    B- Rated Pests are of Economic Significance on a County Level and are Regulated by Each Individual Agricultural Commissioner.

