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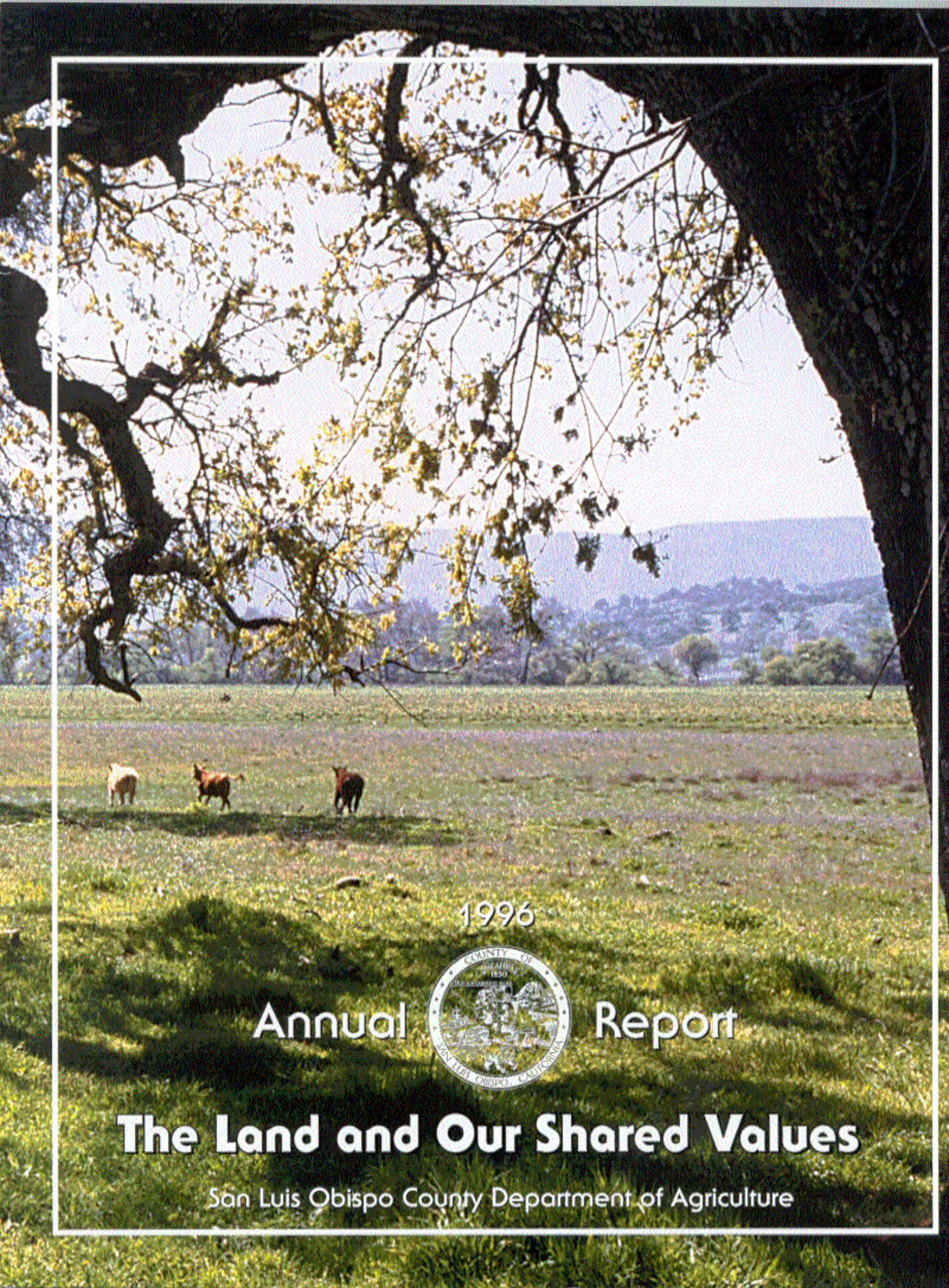


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1996

Annual



Report

The Land and Our Shared Values

San Luis Obispo County Department of Agriculture

The Land and Our Shared Values



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San Luis Obispo County Department of Agriculture Weights and Measures

2156 Sierra Way, Suite A, San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
805 781-5910

530 Traffic Way, Arroyo Grande, CA 93420
805 473-7090

1734 Paso Robles Street, Paso Robles, CA 93446
805 237-3090

Staff

Agricultural Commissioner/Sealer of Weights and Measures
Richard D. Greek

Assistant Agricultural Commissioner
Robert P. Lilley

Chief Deputy Sealer of Weights and Measures
Stephen F. Morrison

Deputy Agricultural Commissioners
Janice Campbell **Rick Landon**
Robert Hopkins **Brenda W. Ouwerkerk**

Department Automation Specialist
Marsha Palmer

Public Information Officer
Kathleen Wolff

Supervising Administrative Clerk
Judy A. Noble

Administrative Services Staff
Hilary Bryant **Annie Ruiz** **Susan Wells**
Linda Leos **Troy Wolverton**

Agricultural Inspector Biologists
Joy Albright-Souza **Judy Groat** **Richard Little**
P. Kim Cairns **Rusty Hall** **Edwin Moscoso**
Catherine Darling **Tamara Kleemann** **John Schmitz**
Dale Donaghe **Dennis Knowles** **Robert Stockel**
Alicia Doran **Marc Lea** **John Warrick**
Frank Focha **Jennifer Welch**

Weights & Measures Inspectors
Curtis Clark **Jan E. Hendrix** **Robert Lopez**

Agricultural/Masurement Standards Technicians
Marlene Bartsch **Roxy McIntosh**
Christine Linne **Jenny Weaver**

Current Temporary Employees
Laura Gardner **Hilary Nielsen** **Craig Rossier**
Mary Hertel **Janine Newby** **Deborah Schmitz**
Robert Ibbs **Manuel Mendoza Calderon** **Mary Beth St. Amand**
Nancy LaGrille **Jim Park** **Frances Sullivan**
Tod Radelfinger

Student Interns
Ed Burlett **Brooke Printy**

Retirees
Bette Presley

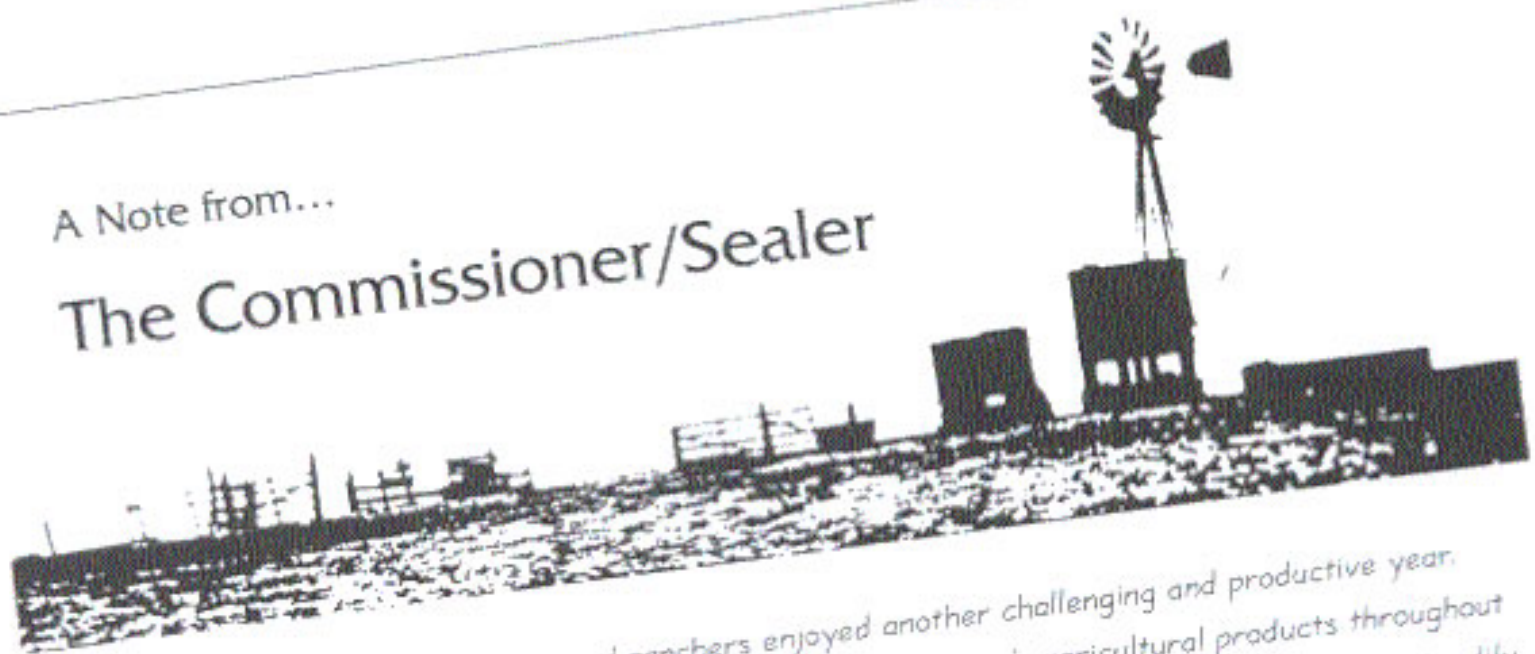
Calendar Year Contributions
Chris Browning **Ed Mahoney** **Julie Oxford**
Michael Collins **Brenda Mills** **Matthew Pierce**

Photos courtesy of Richard Little

g Graphics by Erick

A Note from...

The Commissioner/Sealer



San Luis Obispo County's farmers and ranchers enjoyed another challenging and productive year. Working with our climate and resources, farmers sent the county's agricultural products throughout the world, generating an estimated \$328,179,000 in "farm gate" market value. Along with this steadily increasing production, we continue to see critical leadership occurring among our farm and ranching partners as they develop creative approaches to managing resources, growing crops and marketing their products. Their hard work continues to be a major stabilizing local force, playing a significant role in maintaining the economic and environmental health in San Luis Obispo County. The importance of Central Coast agriculture extends far beyond the dollar value presented in this report. Agricultural productivity provides a foundation upon which to feed the world's people.

Success in farming and ranching requires maintaining abundant, high quality resources like soil and water. Furthermore, this success requires a dependable infrastructure of roads, water delivery systems and utilities; educated and committed farm and ranch professionals; and future-oriented planning policies. Our feature article discusses the need for identifying **shared values** in order to develop sound land use planning policies. Good planning helps to ensure the future of agriculture for the benefit of our children and future generations. Beyond the production of food crops and related products, we all appreciate the rural atmosphere and unique, enjoyable ambience agriculture brings to life on our Central Coast for both residents and visitors. Citizens and policy makers alike must join in a dialogue with agriculture, understand the land use planning processes, and maintain a high level of commitment to conserving our unique situation in San Luis Obispo County for future generations.

Luckily, in San Luis Obispo County we have a dedicated farming community with leaders addressing these issues. Many farmers and ranchers voluntarily "do the right thing" to maintain our shared heritage for the future. We must all remain vigilant as we deal with the changing political, social, and economic structure inherent in the global community.

We hope that you enjoy this report. I want to thank our staff, who are "committed to making a difference" on behalf of the county's citizens and agricultural/business community. Many individuals helped provide information for this report and their efforts are also appreciated.

Rich Sued

The Land and Our Shared Values

"A land ethic for tomorrow should be as honest as Thoreau's *Walden*, and as comprehensive as the sensitive science of ecology. It should stress the oneness of our resources and the live-and-help-live logic of the great chain of life. If, in our haste to "progress" the economics of ecology are disregarded by citizens and policy makers alike, the result will be an ugly America."

— Stewart Lee Udall

A productive discussion about land use issues between the urban and farming community cannot even begin to take place until we can see the need to look beyond our differences and acknowledge that we do have many shared values — values that will ultimately bring us together to develop workable solutions to land use challenges facing both the farming and urban communities.

Perhaps one step toward identifying our shared values is to put ourselves outdoors together, not on the land, but instead looking down at the land from the sky. From this perspective, we can see the beauty of the sand and the ocean, the rich agriculture land from which we get our food, the homes that make up our neighborhoods, and the roads that take us on our respective journeys. We can also see the rolling hills and valleys that provide shelter and food for wildlife, and add that touch of beauty in our surroundings that makes living here such a gift.

From this point of view, we can also identify the various patterns of the land — patterns that tell us a story about choices we have made about the use of the land. Choices that impact the lives of not only the people who own the land, but also the lives of friends, family, neighbors and the community-at-large.

So what does this view from the sky, tell us about what values we all hold in common? We all value land for everything it provides for us — from our livelihood to the food that nourishes our bodies to the opportunities it gives us to create communities. And although we have different uses for the land, it still remains important to each and every one of us to protect it, not only for ourselves but for future generations as well.

The view from above also helps us look beyond our own neighborhoods and farmland to see the impact our decisions to build or expand may have infringed upon others. It's an important point of view that can often be overlooked when working only from a personal perspective, without considering or caring about the impact our decisions have on others.

A significant challenge facing us then, is to step beyond our own boundaries, and look at things

from different perspectives. If, we, as caretakers of the land, can begin to see the value of stepping out of our own shoes and into the shoes of others, then perhaps we can make decisions based on shared values. And throughout this process, we need to strive to look beyond what appear to be insurmountable differences, to find common ground — ground that we all share, and value.



Aerial photo of lower Arroyo Grande Valley

The Agricultural Commissioner's Land Use Planning Program

"As California's urban population increases, so does the need to improve the awareness of all citizens about the important role agriculture plays in our daily lives."

Ann Veneman, Secretary, California Department of Food and Agriculture

Project Review

Since the mid 1980s, we have been responsible for protecting agricultural resources from the negative effects of encroaching residential and urban development. When residential development is proposed next to agricultural land, we review the project and recommend measures to reduce the likelihood of conflict between the residential use and the agricultural use. Placing home sites away from the agricultural land, landscape screening and fencing are some ways agricultural land is protected from the conflict with residential uses.

When agricultural land is proposed for subdivision or zoning changes, we evaluate the long term implications to continued farming and recommend ways to reduce the negative impacts, keeping in mind that land needs to continue to be available for the production of food fiber, horticulture and related products.

There is an increasing public awareness about the value of agriculturally productive lands and the need to protect these lands for future generations. At the same time, the demand for a rural lifestyle has transformed the landscape into a mixture of agricultural lands and residential uses, which threatens the future productivity of agriculture. Consequently, the Agricultural Commissioner's office has developed a Land Use Planning program focused on protecting long term agricultural productivity. Following is a description of various program components:

Agriculture and Open Space Element/Grading Ordinance

San Luis Obispo County is in the midst of developing two important planning documents with major implications to agricultural lands: the Agriculture and Open Space Element and the Grading Ordinance. Our office performs a critical advisory role in the development of these documents which the County Planning Department, Planning Commission and Board of Supervisors rely on when grappling with the complex issues of agricultural land use planning.

Right-to-Farm Ordinance

One important achievement in recent years was the update to the right-to-farm ordinance which confirms as County policy, that agriculture is a priority. The revised ordinance includes a requirement that an agricultural statement be disclosed with all real estate transactions in unincorporated areas of the county. The disclosure statement is designed to inform and educate people about the importance of agriculture as well as reminding property buyers that they may be inconvenienced from time to time by agricultural practices such as noise.

For those locations where agriculture and residential uses are too close together, the updated right-to-farm ordinance contains a conflict resolution process. Nonagricultural neighbors and farmers have a forum, facilitated by our department, to resolve their differences when disputes arise. This process has been successful in fostering greater understanding, communication and relationships between farmers and their neighbors.

Agriculture Preserve Program

The Agriculture Preserve Program, also known as the Williamson Act, is another way that the county directly promotes and protects agriculture. Farmers who contract with the county are provided a property tax reduction based on the agricultural value of the land with the farmer agreeing to keep his land in agriculture for periods of 10 and 20 years. Our office played a significant role in the revision of this program, and the Agricultural Commissioner sits as a voting member on the committee that oversees the program.

Agricultural Liaison Board

The Agricultural Liaison Board advises the Board of Supervisors about land use planning issues that have a bearing on agriculture. The Agricultural Commissioner provides technical support and serves as an information clearinghouse for this Board.

What We Do

Our mission is to serve the public's interests with a cooperative spirit. We are responsible for insuring equity in the marketplace, promoting and protecting agriculture, environmental quality and the health and welfare of San Luis Obispo County's citizens. We fulfill our mission through the following program areas.

Environmental Protection

We protect the public's health and safety with a comprehensive pesticide regulatory program. This is accomplished through user education, sampling produce for pesticide residue, monitoring pesticide use (with emphasis on environmental and worker safety), auditing record keeping, and enforcement. The compliance rate within the agriculture industry of San Luis Obispo County is high. Restricted pesticide use is strictly controlled by permit. All pesticide use on agricultural commodities is reported. Agricultural hazardous materials storage areas are also registered with our office.

1996 Achievements

- Monitored 12,091 pesticide application requirements
- Confirmed a compliance rate for agricultural and structural pesticide applicators of 99%
- Monitored 5,130 pesticide records requirements
- Confirmed a pesticide records compliance rate of 97%
- Issued 1,429 pesticide permits and operator identification numbers
- Completed 46 Agricultural Civil Penalty cases and 1 Structural Civil Penalty case
- Conducted 10 industry and general public education workshops

Pest Management

Weed and vertebrate pest control on public and private lands was coordinated by the department. Noxious weeds were controlled on both county and state road right-of-ways. We assisted land owners in controlling damaging rodent pests. In response to the arrival of Africanized Honey Bees into Riverside and Imperial Counties, we continued to keep residents of San Luis Obispo County informed about safety precautions and ways to protect public health, property, pets and livestock.

1996 Achievements:

- Formed the "IPM Innovators Workgroup" to develop IPM projects
- Presented the Africanized Honey Bee Safety Program to 600 county residents
- Sponsored the "Yellow Starthistle Management Conference" which gave 120 county residents up-to-date IPM information for controlling this fast-spreading noxious weed



Product Quality

Inspections of produce, eggs, honey and nursery



products, help to assure that the highest quality product is available to consumers. Certified farmers' markets have become an important

marketing outlet for local agriculture. We work cooperatively with farmers' markets to ensure an equitable marketplace for sale of products directly to consumers.

1996 Achievements

- Performed 2,852 lettuce harvest inspections
- Inspected 68 wholesale nurseries
- Certified 13 certified farmers' markets
- Certified 181 producers for direct marketing

Pest Prevention

Our aggressive pest prevention program begins with inspections of incoming plant material at post offices, shipping companies, and nurseries. Protection of local agriculture and the environment continues with an extensive Pest Detection Program including the placement of as many as 27 insect traps per square mile in our urban areas. These efforts provide for the early detection and eradication of exotic pests. In addition to preventing the establishment of exotic pests locally, we also inspect and certify shipments of plant material and fresh produce sent to other parts of the world. This certification process prevents the spread of pests on a global level.

Outreach and education of the general public is another important facet of pest prevention. Inspection staff often give presentations to elementary school children and interested groups. In 1996 our Mid State Fair display featured the Insect Detection Trapping Program, which gave the general public exotic pest information.



1996 Achievements

- Inspected incoming shipments of plants at 1,998 locations
- Intercepted 35 destructive exotic pests
- Serviced 17,862 detection insect traps
- Certified 2,081 shipments of plant material for export

Weights and Measures

The San Luis Obispo County staff continues to actively protect each and every customer by inspecting and verifying items for sale for accurate weight or measure.

1996 Achievements

- Expanded grocery store barcode scanner inspections program to include scanners in department and discount stores
- Conducted 3,664 inspections on weighing and measuring devices used to charge for products
- Inspected 8,602 packaged goods at random to assure accuracy in labeling
- Verified 16 public vehicle scales used for local commerce
- Inspected 144 gasoline and oil samples
- Implemented new laws and test procedures for better consumer and business protection
- Hosted the largest Western Weights & Measures Conference in recent memory, with representatives from 11 of the 13 Western States including the Chief of the Office of Weights & Measures National Institute of Standards and Technology in attendance



Sustainable Agriculture and Integrated Pest Management



Our traditional pest management and biological control programs have re-focused towards an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) based approach. The IPM approach to pest control incorporates the use of all known preventative and sustainable management practices with the goals of minimizing the potential risks involved in the use of pesticides and the reduction of pest problems in an economical and environmentally sensitive manner.



During 1996, we created an "IPM Innovator Workgroup" for public agency land managers. Through grant support from the California Department of Pesticide Regulation, the workgroup shared pest management information and resources, and developed creative ways to implement management techniques that have resulted in a reduction of pesticide usage. The ultimate goal of the workgroup is to test and evaluate IPM techniques on public lands as "showcase sites." The information gathered will be shared with private landowners and managers.

Current IPM projects include timed mowing and grazing, mulch coverage, and hand removal for weed control.

We continue to evaluate biological controls of insect and weed pests by monitoring release sites where populations of beneficial insects have been established.

The use of IPM techniques to enhance the sustainability of agriculture within San Luis Obispo County will remain our focus in the future.

Departmental Goals For 1997

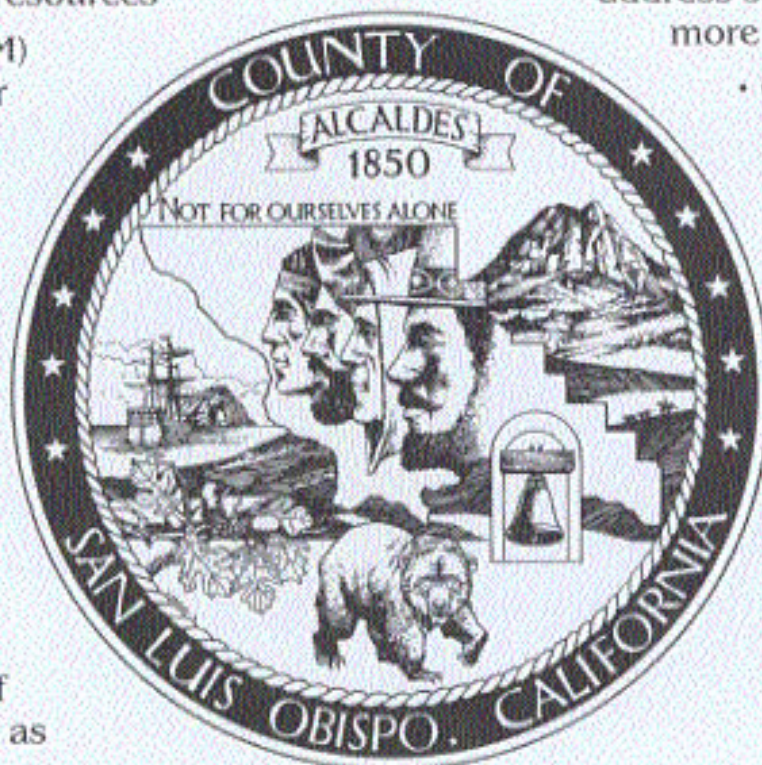
In 1997, we will continue to look for opportunities to support our growing customer base.

Important upcoming programs include:

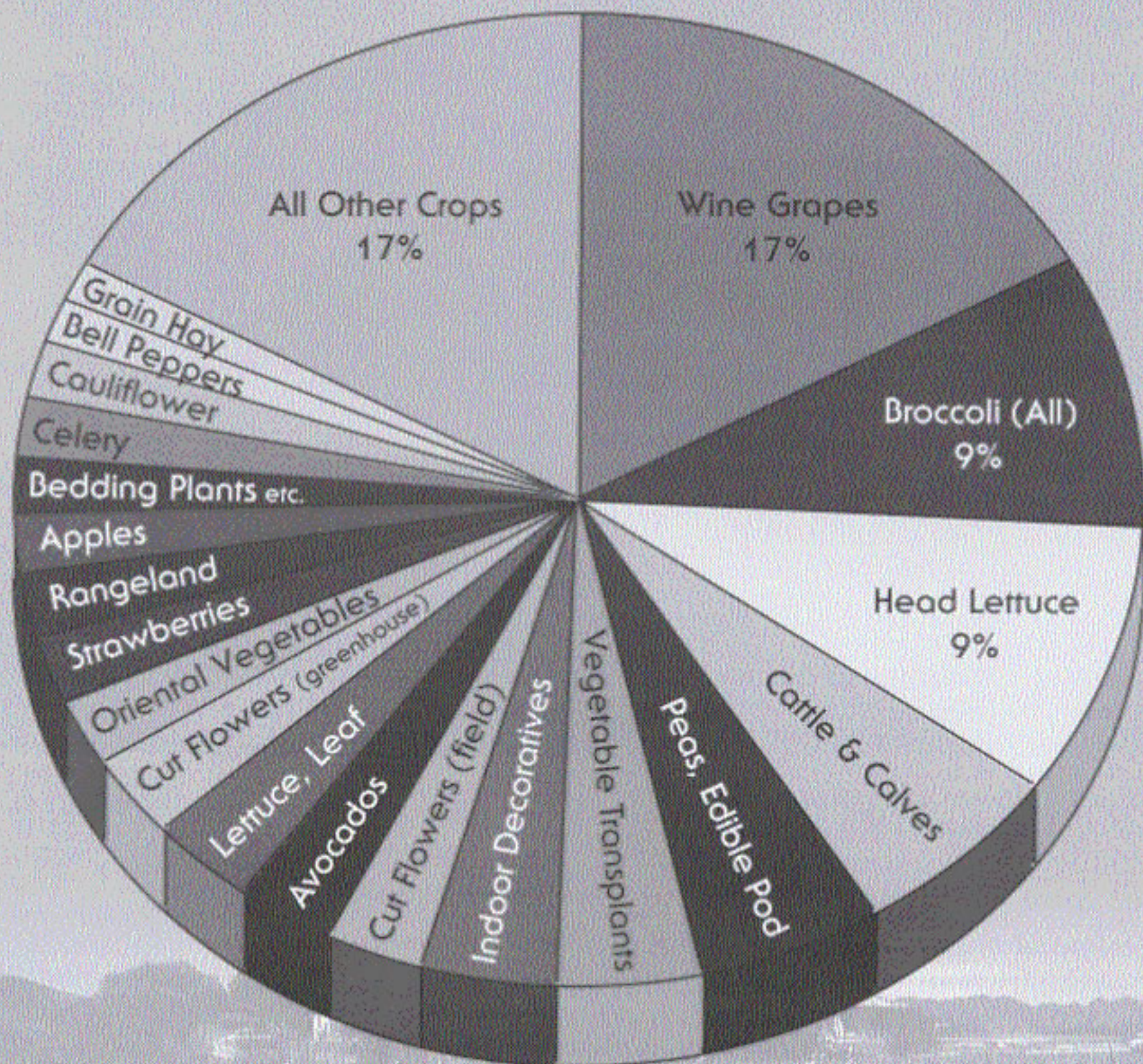
- Expanding portions of the Land Use Planning Program to conserve agricultural resources
- Integrated Pest Management (IPM) efforts to reduce pesticide risk for agriculture and urban applications
- Development of a program to help customers understand and comply with changing rules and regulations
- Agriculturally-related water quality programs to reduce top soil erosion and keep chemical applications to soil and plants from contaminating water
- Addressing new waste management programs such as use of treated sewage sludge (biosolids) as a fertilizer

Facilities improvements scheduled for 1997 include:

- Remodeling the main office in San Luis Obispo to address staff overcrowding and to provide more effective customer service
- Office improvements in San Luis Obispo to centralize office automation, computer and mapping functions to provide a more productive work environment
- Completion of a computer network linking the three offices to improve office automation

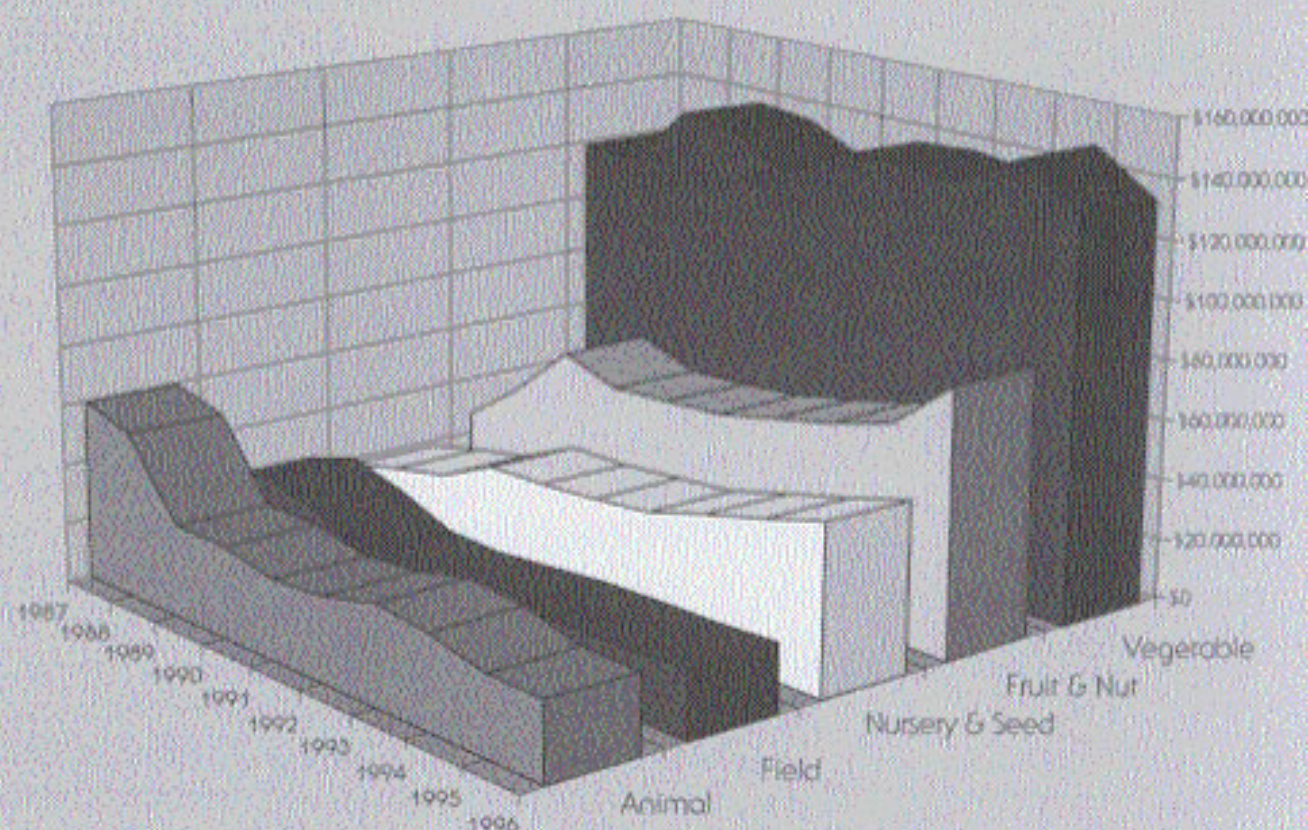


Top Twenty Value Crops



1. Wine Grapes	\$54,620,000	11. Cut Flowers (greenhouse)	9,014,000
2. Broccoli (All)	30,432,000	12. Oriental Vegetables	7,934,000
3. Lettuce, Head	29,795,000	13. Strawberries	7,243,000
4. Cattle & Calves	19,712,000	14. Rangeland	6,970,000
5. Peas, Edible Pod	17,313,000	15. Apples	6,626,000
6. Vegetable Transplants	14,003,000	16. Bedding Plants, Sod & Ground cover	6,457,000
7. Indoor Decoratives	12,200,000	17. Celery	6,373,000
8. Cut Flowers (field)	9,641,000	18. Cauliflower	6,236,000
9. Avocados	9,362,000	19. Bell Peppers	4,680,000
10. Lettuce, Leaf	9,271,000	20. Grain Hay	4,629,000

Comparison of Valuation of Major Groups During the Past Ten Years



Total Acreage: 1996 \$1,231,252
1995** \$1,231,910

YEAR	ANIMAL	FIELD	NURSERY & SEED	FRUIT & NUT	VEGETABLE	TOTAL
1987	59,770,000†	24,323,000	18,143,000	27,126,000	118,449,000	247,811,000
1988	55,415,000†	30,240,000	22,635,000	41,122,000	117,448,000	266,860,000
1989	30,875,000	25,370,000	26,645,000	59,946,000	137,859,000	280,695,000
1990	30,276,000	17,666,000	35,657,000	53,541,000	135,349,000	272,489,000
1991	26,440,000	16,989,000	36,070,000	54,746,000	126,352,000	260,597,000
1992	28,419,000	18,575,000	37,749,000	56,619,000	136,324,000	277,686,000
1993	33,102,000	20,666,000	39,783,000	60,353,000	137,316,000	291,220,000
1994	31,431,000	21,020,000	45,517,000	65,476,000**	134,784,000**	298,228,000**
1995	26,188,000	21,340,000	50,534,000**	70,975,000	147,771,000	316,808,000
1996	26,013,000	22,549,000	56,399,000	89,171,000	134,047,000	328,179,000

**Revised

†Horses included (not reported after 1988)

Animal Industry

Cattle and calf producers experienced another year of decreased value with a decline of nearly \$3,000,000. Price increases for sheep and lambs continued along with advances in the value for hogs and honey.



COMMODITY	YEAR	NO. OF HEAD	PRODUCTION	UNIT	VALUE PER UNIT	TOTAL
Cattle and Calves	1996	55,000	352,000	Cwt	56.00	\$19,712,000
	1995	58,000	359,600	Cwt	62.00	\$22,295,000
Hogs	1996	1,415	2,603	Cwt	75.00	195,000
	1995	2,387	4,994	Cwt	48.46	242,000
Honey	1996		200,870	Lbs	0.86	173,000
	1995		329,382	Lbs	0.66	217,000
Market Milk	1996		67,110	Cwt	14.33	962,000
	1995		64,915	Cwt	12.12	787,000
Sheep and Lambs	1996	8,050	10,467	Cwt	101.50	1,062,000
	1995	7,610	9,896	Cwt	78.01	772,000
Wool	1996		71,900	Lbs	0.65	47,000
	1995		72,981	Lbs	1.06	77,000
*Miscellaneous	1996					3,862,000
	1995					1,798,000
TOTAL	1996					\$26,013,000
Animal Industry	1995					\$26,188,000

*Eggs, Poultry, Goats, Game Birds, Bee Wax, Pollen, Pollination, Aquaculture

Fruit & Nut Crops

Fruit and nut crops increased sharply for a second consecutive year, up nearly \$20,000,000 from the 1995 record production. Wine grapes again led the way with substantial increases in value for locally produced varietal wine grapes. Avocados rebounded to record levels with both excellent production and a good price for the Hass variety.



CROP	YEAR	ACREAGE BEARING ACREAGE	PER ACRE	PRODUCTION TOTAL	UNIT	VALUE PER UNIT	TOTAL
Apples	1996	1,441	10.040	14,468	Ton	\$458.00	\$6,626,000
	1995	1,285	10.890	13,994	Ton	\$475.00	\$6,647,000
Avocados (Hass)	1996	877	5.220	4,578	Ton	2,045.00	9,362,000
	1995	868	3.330	2,890	Ton	1,738.00	5,024,000
Avocados (Other)	1996	123	4.900	603	Ton	396.00	239,000
	1995	123	2.960	364	Ton	482.00	175,000
Grapes (All)	1996	9,905		50,975	Ton		54,620,000
	1995	9,380		47,604	Ton		40,719,000
Chardonnay	1996	3,450	4.540	15,663	Ton	1,406.00	22,022,000
	1995	3,450	3.550	12,248	Ton	1,130.00	13,840,000
Sauvignon Blanc	1996	610	5.890	3,593	Ton	764.00	2,745,000
	1995	637	7.560	4,816	Ton	682.00	3,284,000
White Wine (Other)	1996	462	5.380	2,486	Ton	640.00	1,591,000
Cabernet Sauvignon	1996	2,940	5.180	15,229	Ton	1,020.00	15,534,000
	1995	2,601	5.660	14,722	Ton	866.00	12,749,000
Merlot	1996	659	4.580	3,018	Ton	1,305.00	3,939,000
	1995	462	3.520	1,626	Ton	1,295.00	2,106,000
Zinfandel	1996	1,233	6.680	8,236	Ton	635.00	5,230,000
	1995	1,200	7.390	8,868	Ton	555.00	4,922,000
Red Wine (Other)	1996	621	4.938	3,068	Ton	1,160.00	3,559,000
All Other	1996						
	1995	1,030	5.170	5,325	Ton	717.00	3,818,000
Lemons	1996	1,075	16.800	18,060	Ton	215.00	3,883,000
	1995	1,035	16.630	17,212	Ton	193.00	3,322,000
Pistachios	1996	120	0.380	46	Ton	3,300.00	150,000
	1995	120	0.420	50	Ton	2,800.00	141,000
Strawberries	1996	515	23.710	12,211	Ton	593.15	7,243,000
	1995	530	22.130	11,729	Ton	781.00	9,160,000
Valencia Oranges	1996	272	16.000	4,352	Ton	225.00	979,000
	1995	272	12.270	3,337	Ton	216.00	721,000
English Walnuts	1996	2,560	0.350	896	Ton	1,640.00	1,469,000
	1995	2,700	0.390	1,053	Ton	1,345.00	1,416,000
*Miscellaneous	1996					2,300.00	4,600,000
	1995					2,300.00	3,650,000
TOTAL	1996	19,188					\$89,171,000
Fruit & Nut Crops	1995	18,613					\$70,975,000

*Almonds, Apricot, Asian Pear, Black Walnut, Bushberry, Cherry, Feijoa, Fig, Grapefruit, Horned Melons, Kiwi, Lime, Navel Orange, Nectarine, Passion Fruit, Peach, Pear, Persimmon, Pomegranate, Plum, Table Grape, Pepino, Tangelo

**Revised

Vegetable Crops

Nearly all vegetable crops dropped in value in 1996, resulting in an overall decline of nearly 10%. Broccoli was the number one vegetable crop, although its value dropped by more than \$6,000,000. Edible pod peas jumped substantially in value with improved yields and price compared with 1995.



CROP	YEAR	HARVESTED ACREAGE	PER ACRE	PRODUCTION		UNIT	VALUE	
				TOTAL			PER UNIT	TOTAL
Beans (Green)	1996	662	471.0	311,802		30#	\$5.04	\$1,571,000
	1995	473	481.0	227,513		30#	\$5.08	\$1,156,000
Bell Peppers	1996	1,101	679.0	747,579		30#	6.26	4,680,000
	1995	1,075	694.0	746,050		30#	6.06	4,521,000
Broccoli (Fresh)	1996	9,560	582.0	5,563,920		23#	5.24	29,155,000
	1995	9,738	606.0	5,901,228		23#	5.96	35,171,000
Broccoli (Freezer)	1996	542	6.2	3,360		Ton	380.00	1,277,000
	1995	840	5.7	4,788		Ton	350.00	1,676,000
Cabbage	1996	625	761.0	475,625		45#	5.48	2,606,000
	1995	463	684.0	316,692		45#	6.88	2,179,000
Carrots	1996*							
	1995	2,939	30.9	90,815		Ton	106.38	9,661,000
Cauliflower	1996	1,760	661.0	1,163,360		25#	5.36	6,236,000
	1995	1,726	645.0	1,113,270		25#	5.98	6,657,000
Celery	1996	1,022	1,190.0	1,216,180		60#	5.24	6,373,000
	1995	1,278	1,181.0	1,509,318		60#	6.71	10,128,000
Oriental Vegetables	1996	1,240	885.0	1,097,400		80#	7.23	7,934,000
	1995	1,551	778.0	1,206,678		80#	7.87	9,497,000
Lettuce Head	1996	7,365	725.0	5,339,625		50#	5.58	29,795,000
	1995	6,438	704.0	4,532,352		50#	7.21	32,678,000
Lettuce Leaf	1996	2,082	887.0	1,846,734		25#	5.02	9,271,000
	1995	2,118	822.0	1,740,996		25#	6.06	10,550,000
Peas Edible Pod	1996	3,636	535.0	1,945,260		10#	8.90	17,313,000
	1995	3,350	521.0	1,745,350		10#	7.84	13,684,000
Spinach	1996	173	840.0	145,320		20#	4.40	639,000
	1995	249	625.0	155,625		20#	4.10	638,000
Squash	1996	590	740.0	436,600		30#	6.40	2,794,000
	1995	560	628.0	351,680		30#	3.29	1,157,000
Tomato	1996	82	1,640.0	134,480		20#	15.64	2,103,000
	1995	98	1,422.0	139,856		20#	13.76	1,918,000
*Miscellaneous	1996	3,670						12,300,000
	1995	1,200						6,500,000
TOTAL	1996	34,110						\$134,047,000
Vegetable Crops	1995**	34,096						\$147,771,000

*Anise, Artichokes, Baby Vegetables, Brussel Sprouts, Carrots, Cilantro, Chili Peppers, Cucumber, Endive, Escarole, Garlic, Herbs, Kale, Leek, Mushrooms, Onions, Parsley, Parsnips, Potatoes, Pumpkins, Radishes, Sweet Corn, Tomatillos, Watermelon

**Revised

Nursery Stock

Nursery products reached a record level for the tenth straight year increasing approximately \$6,000,000 over the 1995 revised value. All of the major categories advanced in value with cut flowers leading the way, increasing in value by \$3,000,000.

CROP	YEAR	FIELD PRODUCTION (acres)	GREENHOUSE PRODUCTION (sq ft)	VALUE
Cut Flowers (Field)	1996	761		\$9,641,000
	1995	530		\$8,271,000
Cut Flowers (Greenhouse)	1996	N/A	1,355,276	9,014,000
	1995**	N/A	1,493,398	7,337,000
Fruit & Nut Trees Outdoor Ornamentals	1996	64	355,948	3,981,000
	1995**	35	311,920	1,819,000
Bedding Plants, Sod, & Ground Cover	1996	46	207,598	6,457,000
	1995**	25	161,000	5,472,000
Fruit & Nut Trees	1995	46	90,000	1,856,000
Vegetable Transplants	1996	21	795,000	14,003,000
	1995**	52	668,225	12,708,000
Indoor Decoratives	1996	N/A	1,670,947	12,200,000
	1995**	N/A	1,383,233	11,453,000
Christmas Trees, Cut	1996	38	140,000	
	1995	57	183,000	
*Miscellaneous	1996	4	30,000	110,000
	1995	4	220,530	508,000
TOTAL Nursery Stock	1996	934	4,414,769	\$55,546,000
	1995	747	4,328,306	\$49,607,000

*Herbs, Specialty plants, Cacti, Succulents, Propagative plants

**Revised

Seed Crops

The value for individual seed crops generally increased compared with 1995. Decreased acreage resulted in a slight reduction in the overall value of seed crops.



CROP	YEAR	PLANTED ACREAGE	HARVESTED ACREAGE	VALUE
Barley	1996	640	640	\$108,000
	1995	450	450	\$62,000
Oats	1996	430	430	145,000
	1995	674	580	90,000
Vegetable	1995	167	167	600,000
*Miscellaneous	1996	420	420	600,000
	1995	370	370	175,000
TOTAL Seed Crop	1996	1,490	1,490	\$853,000
	1995	1,661	1,567	\$927,000

*Dry bean, Flower seeds, Vegetable, Wheat

Field Crops

Barley and wheat prices were at near record levels with acreage climbing from the previous year. Generally, growing conditions were favorable for most dryland crops. Above average rainfall for grass production led to an increase in the value for rangeland.

CROP	YEAR	ACREAGE		PRODUCTION		UNIT	VALUE	
		PLANTED	HARVESTED	PER ACRE	TOTAL		PER UNIT	TOTAL
Alfalfa Hay	1996		3,600	7.45	26,820	Ton	\$126.00	\$3,379,000
	1995		3,750	7.00	26,250	Ton	\$118.00	\$3,098,000
Barley	1996	31,000	29,500	0.95	28,025	Ton	148.00	4,148,000
	1995	28,000	25,000	1.05	26,250	Ton	138.00	3,623,000
Garbanzo Beans	1996	1,050	1,010	10.00	10,100	Cwt	28.00	283,000
	1995	883	883	8.83	7,797	Cwt	49.00	382,000
++Grain Hay	1996	30,000	27,600	1.95	53,820	Ton	86.00	4,629,000
	1995	32,500	32,000	2.00	64,000	Ton	76.00	4,864,000
Grain Shrubble (Grazed)	1996		72,000			Acre	3.50	252,000
	1995		70,000			Acre	3.50	245,000
Irrigated Pasture	1996	5,200				Acre	200.00	1,040,000
	1995	5,250				Acre	220.00	1,155,000
Rangeland, Grazed	1996		1,025,000			Acre	6.80	6,970,000
	1995		1,030,000			Acre	6.50	6,695,000
Safflower	1996	2,600	2,250	0.26	585	Ton	321.00	188,000
	1995	4,010	4,010	0.28	1,123	Ton	300.00	337,000
Wheat	1996	8,500	8,400	1.08	9,072	Ton	155.00	1,406,000
	1995	7,000	4,500	1.12	5,040	Ton	143.00	721,000
*Miscellaneous	1996		900					150,000
	1995		1,400					220,000
TOTAL	1996		1,175,460					\$22,445,000
Field Crops	1995		1,176,793					\$21,340,000

*Oats, Straw, Sudangrass

++Includes winter forage



Financial Report

Fiscal Year 1995 - 1996

REVENUE

<i>General Funds</i>	32%	\$781,209
<i>State Funds</i>	45%	\$1,093,006
<i>Collected Fees</i>	12%	\$292,748
<i>Overhead</i>	11%	\$261,646

EXPENDITURES

<i>Salaries & Benefits</i>	75%	\$1,811,164
<i>Service & Supplies</i>	12%	\$281,192
<i>Overhead</i>	11%	\$261,646
<i>Equipment</i>	4%	\$74,607

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

Total Funding:
\$214,489

State Funds	\$84,120	39%
County Funds	\$124,913	58%
Collected Fees	\$5,456	3%

MEASUREMENT STANDARDS

Total Funding:
\$224,342

State Funds	\$13,200	6%
County Funds	\$137,548	61%
Collected Fees	\$73,594	33%

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Total Funding:
\$888,836

State Funds	\$523,604	59%
County Funds	\$325,507	37%
Collected Fees	\$39,725	4%

PEST MANAGEMENT

Total Funding:
\$301,100

State Funds	\$101,657	34%
County Funds	\$151,298	50%
Collected Fees	\$48,144	16%

PRODUCT QUALITY

Total Funding:
\$192,939

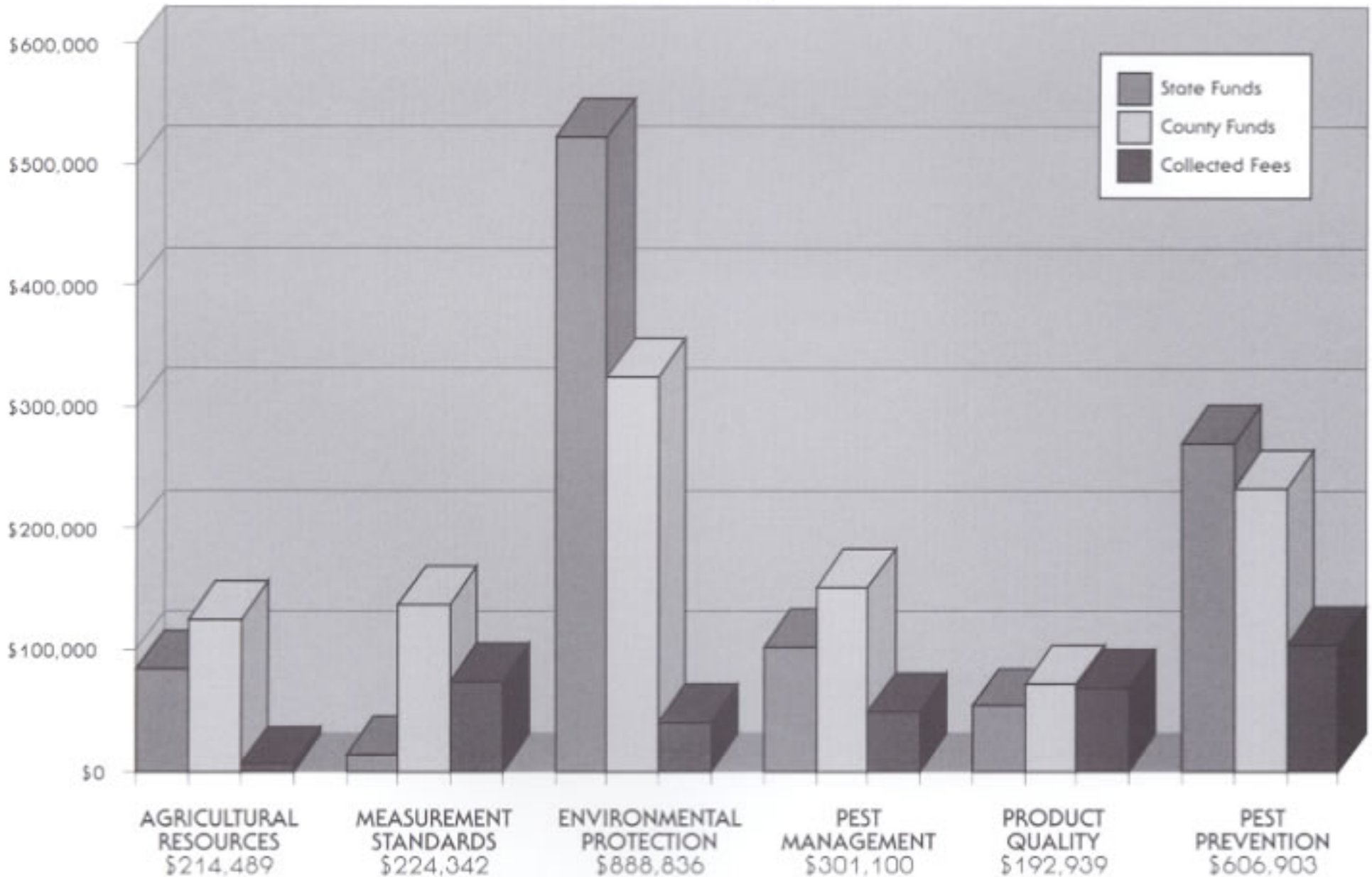
State Funds	\$53,110	28%
County Funds	\$71,525	37%
Collected Fees	\$68,304	35%

PEST PREVENTION

Total Funding:
\$606,903

State Funds	\$270,612	45%
County Funds	\$232,064	38%
Collected Fees	\$104,227	17%

Funding Sources





Department of Agriculture/Weights and Measures
2156 Sierra Way, Suite A
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401



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