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San Luis Obispo County Department of Agriculture

Annual



Report

1998

Moo...over for Agriculture



# San Luis Obispo County Department of Agriculture Weights and Measures

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### Cover photo:

*Contentment under the Oaks* by **Marlin Harms**  
second place photo contest winner, Ag Appreciation Week 1998

### Back cover photos from Ag Appreciation Week 1997 and 1998 participants:

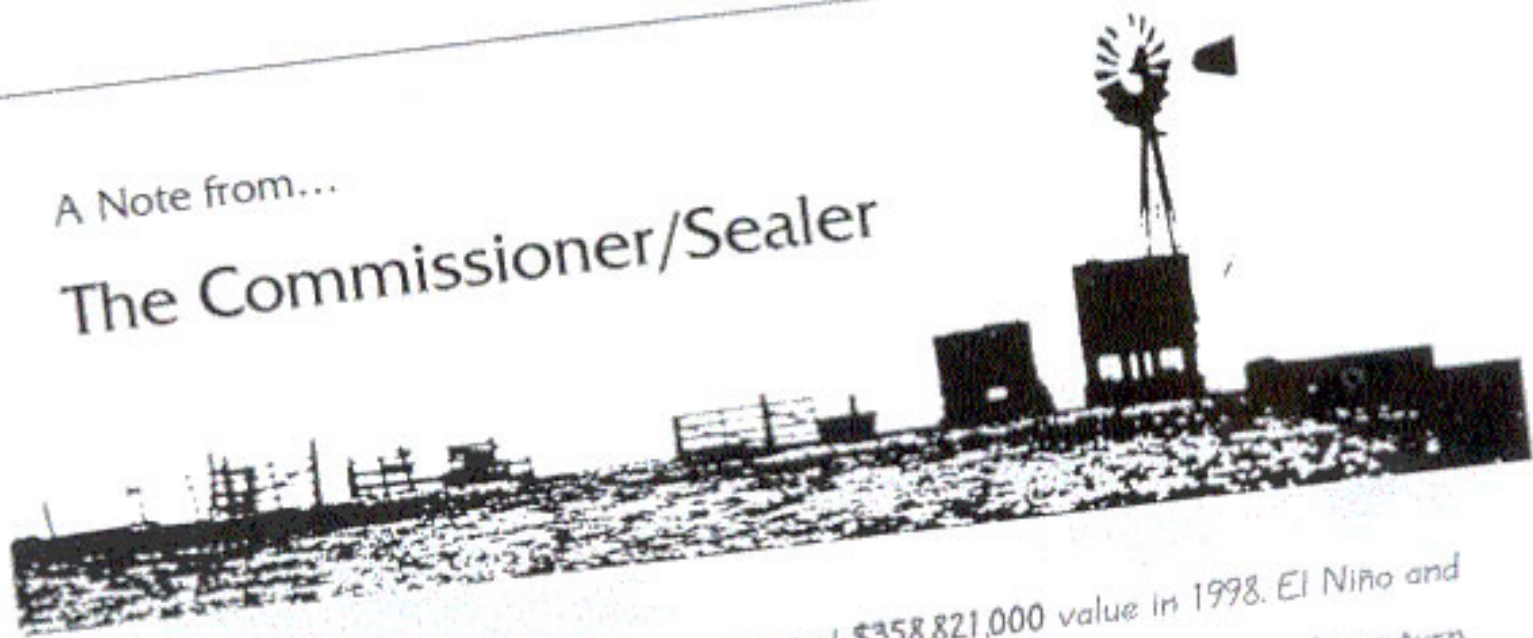
*Edna Valley "Wine Trail"* by **Merle A. Moriarty-Rodgers**  
*Flow of the Fleeced Flock* by **Marlin Harms**  
*Just Jam C's Bountiful Harvest* by **René Marie Hitz**  
*Seen Better Days* by **Janis Tremper**  
*Snowy Field of Sweet Alyssum* by **Ann Kunke**  
*The Irrigation Pond* by **Leonard Rodgers**  
*Vineyards with Mustard* by **Tina Metzger**

g Graphics by Erick



A Note from...

## The Commissioner/Sealer



Farm gate returns declined with an estimated \$358,821,000 value in 1998. El Niño and generally lower commodity prices were the major factors in the economic down turn experienced in 1998. The fluctuation in economic value of county food, fiber and horticultural products are only a partial reflection of the influences changing the face of agriculture. Farmers and ranchers continue to assess and modify the way they do business to improve the sustainability of the farm. Whether conserving natural resources or increasing and stabilizing the return on their investment, farming requires the evaluation and implementation of the latest in science, technology, marketing and business practices.

Change is also evident and reflected in the tapestry of crops that color our landscape and fill our tables with fresh wholesome food, hence this year's report theme "Moo..over for Agriculture." Other components include our dynamic Farmers' Market program; the global demand for local products; growing recognition for San Luis Obispo premium wines; the contribution of our marine fisheries and the associated tourism generated from the tapestry and business of agriculture and food production.

Please review pages \_ and \_ to see what observations pioneer farming and ranching families make regarding the changing face of agriculture. Growth, diversity and an increasing urban oriented society create tremendous opportunities for farmers and ranchers. The challenge is to ensure that public policy respects and supports the needs of agriculture while opening up a greater understanding and appreciation for agriculture by customers and neighbors.

Thanks to everyone who supported our efforts in producing this report.

*Rich Szek*



# What has been the biggest change in SLO County agriculture over the past 20 years?



*"Urbanization is the biggest factor that has changed our operation. We are now growing more on smaller fields. There are only two farmers left in the Edna Valley where 20 years ago there were maybe 20."*

*Chris Darway —  
Vegetables and Grains*



*"The cattle industry in the county has declined in the last 20 years. In 1972 people consumed 125 pounds of beef per capita and now it is 60 pounds per capita."*

*Mike Pheasant — Cattle*

*"Students coming today (to the Ag program) are brighter than ever before and not afraid of the computer and cannot wait for computers to work for them."*

*Joe Sabol —  
Cal Poly School of Agriculture*



*"The biggest change has been vegetable transplants and drip irrigation — drip irrigation didn't exist 20 years ago."*

*Dan Talley — Vegetables  
and Wine Grapes*



*"North County cereal grains have been replaced by grapes. There is a greater economic impact from an acre of grapes than grain. My dad made a good living in the 40s and 50s with dry land grains — eventually my brother and I couldn't make a living farming grains."*

*Wayne Cooper — Retired PG&E Agriculture Representative*

Background photo: Vineyard at Sunset by Ag Appreciation Week photo contest entrant Chris Browning





*"We used to be able to sell angus bulls direct from the ranch, but since exotic breeds came in, it interfered with my business. Now fewer people are coming to the country to buy the bulls. Although I have had the right color of cattle all along — black angus is more popular than ever."*

*Jean Rotta — Cow/Calf Operation*



*"I think the biggest single change has been transportation of produce to market — it used to all go by rail, now we truckload lots."*

*John Taylor — Vegetables*



*"The biggest change is that you now have to have somebody full time to deal with the regulations and reporting on pesticides and labor laws."*

*Tom Ikeda — Vegetables*



*"Nobody dry farms anymore. North County used to have a lot of dry land farms. People have changed their eating habits and there are more vegetarians."*

*Susan Diefenderfer — Cattle and Dryland*



*"I've been living in SLO since 1966. Agriculture has moved from residual dairy to no dairy — except at Cal Poly. The industry has transitioned from cattle and grain to wine grapes, which are now dominant."*

*Tim LaSalle — Agriculture Leadership Program*

*"There are different consumer concerns now like food safety, increased awareness in health and the 5-a-day program. In 1976 when I started marketing I was one of very few women in the business."*

*Rosemary Talley — Vegetables, Wine Grapes*





# “What We Do”

The County Department of Agriculture/Measurement Standards is leading the way to a better future through numerous programs and services designed to protect the public's health and safety and the environment, promote agriculture, and ensure the integrity of the marketplace. Following is a description of the department's activities:

## Environmental Protection

The **Environmental Protection** division conducts a comprehensive program in pesticide use enforcement and hazardous materials control which protects workers, the public's health and safety, and the environment. This is achieved by permitting and monitoring the use of pesticides; collecting and reviewing pesticide use data; investigating pesticide incidents, enforcing laws, and responding to pesticide accidents; educating and assisting users of pesticides, and promoting the importance of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and food safety. In addition, government agencies using pesticides are regulated and a county-wide agricultural hazardous materials inventory is conducted providing information to emergency responders and the public.

## Pest Prevention

The **Pest Prevention** program is mandated by the California Food and Agriculture Code to prevent the introduction and spread of pests in San Luis Obispo County. Pest exclusion, pest detection, and pest eradication programs protect agriculture, urban, rural areas, and native habitat from pests foreign to California through targeted inspection programs. County beekeepers are regulated and information is provided for public safety.



## Integrated Pest Management

The **Integrated Pest Management** program aims to protect the environment, agriculture, and the public from rodents, weeds, insect pests and diseases. An integrated pest management approach is followed to reduce risk and the dependency on traditional pesticides. Community outreach and coordination is conducted to educate those who control pest problems concerning integrated pest management concepts.



## Product Quality

Our **Product Quality** programs assure the consumer that agricultural products are properly inspected for compliance with applicable rules, and that agricultural business is afforded a fair and equitable opportunity to market their products. Quality control inspections of Farmers' Markets, nurseries, organic farms, egg producers, and seed distributors are conducted.

## Agricultural Resources

The county's rich agricultural resources are protected through a variety of activities in the **Agricultural Resources** program including: agricultural statistics, computer mapping, and the Annual County Crop Report; Land Use Planning reduces conflicts between farmers and neighbors, provides technical agricultural information to boards, councils and committees, and protects agricultural lands for the future; Emergency Preparedness planning protects the public and agriculture by monitoring harvestable crops during a Diablo Canyon Power Plant emergency and periods of natural disaster; and Resource Protection assists agricultural compliance in water quality and air pollution programs, monitors organic waste disposal programs that affect agriculture, and helps agriculture with soil health issues.

## Weights and Measures

The **Weights and Measures** program provides price comparisons and accurate measure for the consumer and assures fairness for the merchant when products, such as groceries or gasoline, are sold by weight, measure, count or time. Both the buyer and seller are protected when Weights and Measures inspectors test store scales, checkout scanners, packages, taxi meters, gasoline pumps or the products for net contents and labeling.



# Sustainable Agriculture and Integrated Pest Management

Building upon the historical foundation of a successful Biological Control program, the Department continued to focus on promoting and implementing integrated pest management concepts. A comprehensive review of all pest management program areas was initiated with the goal of developing a cohesive integrated pest management team approach to all pest management program activities.

Integrated pest management education focused efforts in two arenas. Meetings and training sessions were facilitated with several school districts, encouraging policies and pest management practices to reduce pesticide uses and reduce potential risks to students and school personnel. Additionally, considerable planning effort was devoted to the development of an integrated pest management program for county buildings and facilities.



The department participated with several multi-agency and grower cooperative land management projects to reduce the impact of Yellow Starthistle and Purple Starthistle. Enhancing this effort, the department was awarded two grants which will be utilized in 1999. The first grant is to develop and deliver a yellow starthistle management education program as part of a rangeland water quality short course. The second grant is for the control of an invasive weed in riparian habitats.

Efforts continued to promote and monitor the progress of biological control agents, with an emphasis on the noxious weed Yellow Starthistle. A new insect pest of this weed was introduced this previous year.





# Departmental Goals for 1999

The following goals are in addition to existing programs conducted by the department:

- Conduct a validated farm worker survey for pesticide safety and make any necessary changes in the administration of the Worker Protection Standards Program
- Provide additional safety margins for the public when restricted pesticides are used near sensitive sites such as schools and homes
- Implement an integrated pest management program for county facilities and grounds
- Promote agriculture through a calendar of agricultural events and activities in the county
- Implement a "High Risk Pest Exclusion Program" to help prevent the introduction of pests foreign to the county
- Implement priority policies adopted in the Agriculture and Open Space Element of the County's General Plan
- Promote training and develop test procedures to combat electronic Weights and Measures fraud in the marketplace

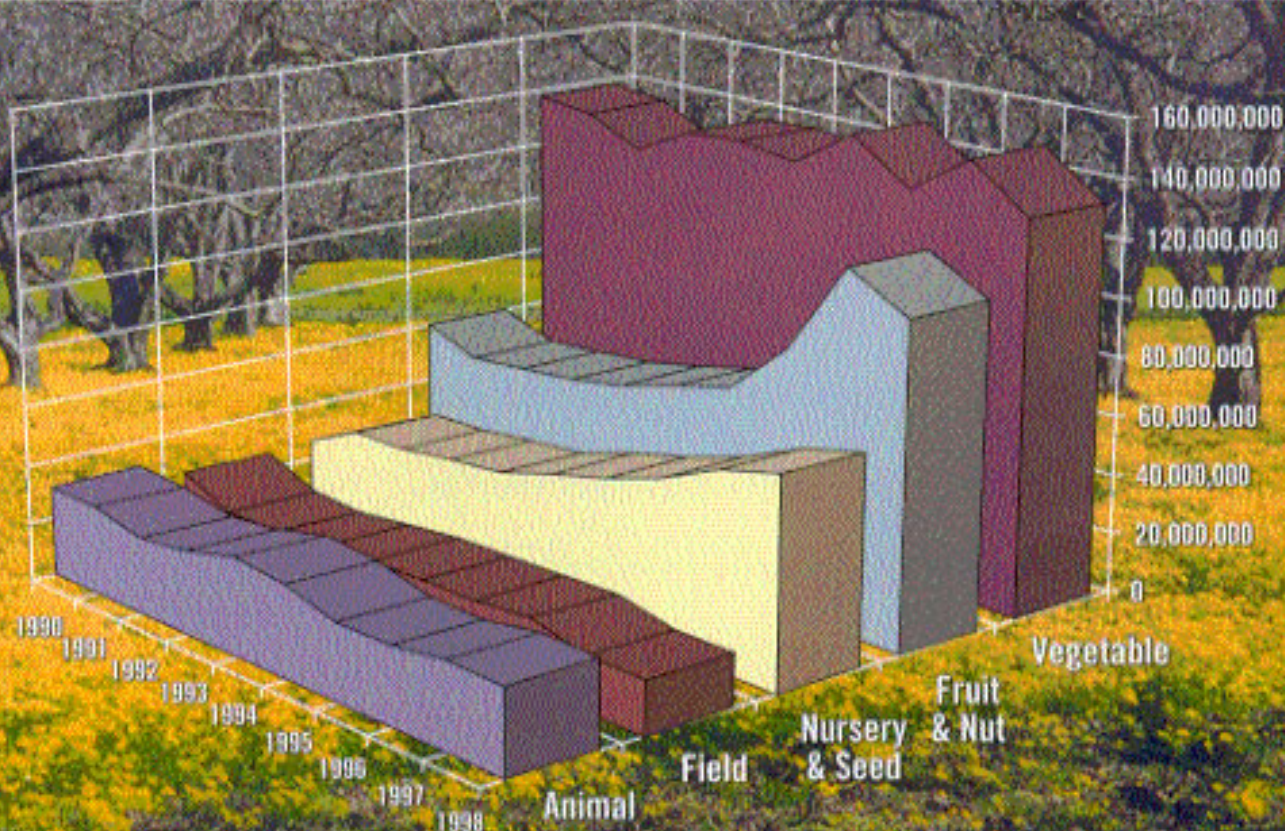


## Ten Year Comparison of Valuation of Major Groups

YEAR	ANIMAL	FIELD	NURSERY & SEED	FRUIT & NUT	VEGETABLE	TOTAL
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	22,445,000	55,399,000	89,171,000	134,047,000	328,179,000
1997	29,223,000	18,056,000	65,486,000	120,912,000	148,129,000	381,806,000
1998	28,665,000	17,614,000	70,296,000	109,351,000	132,895,000	358,821,000

### TOTAL ACREAGE

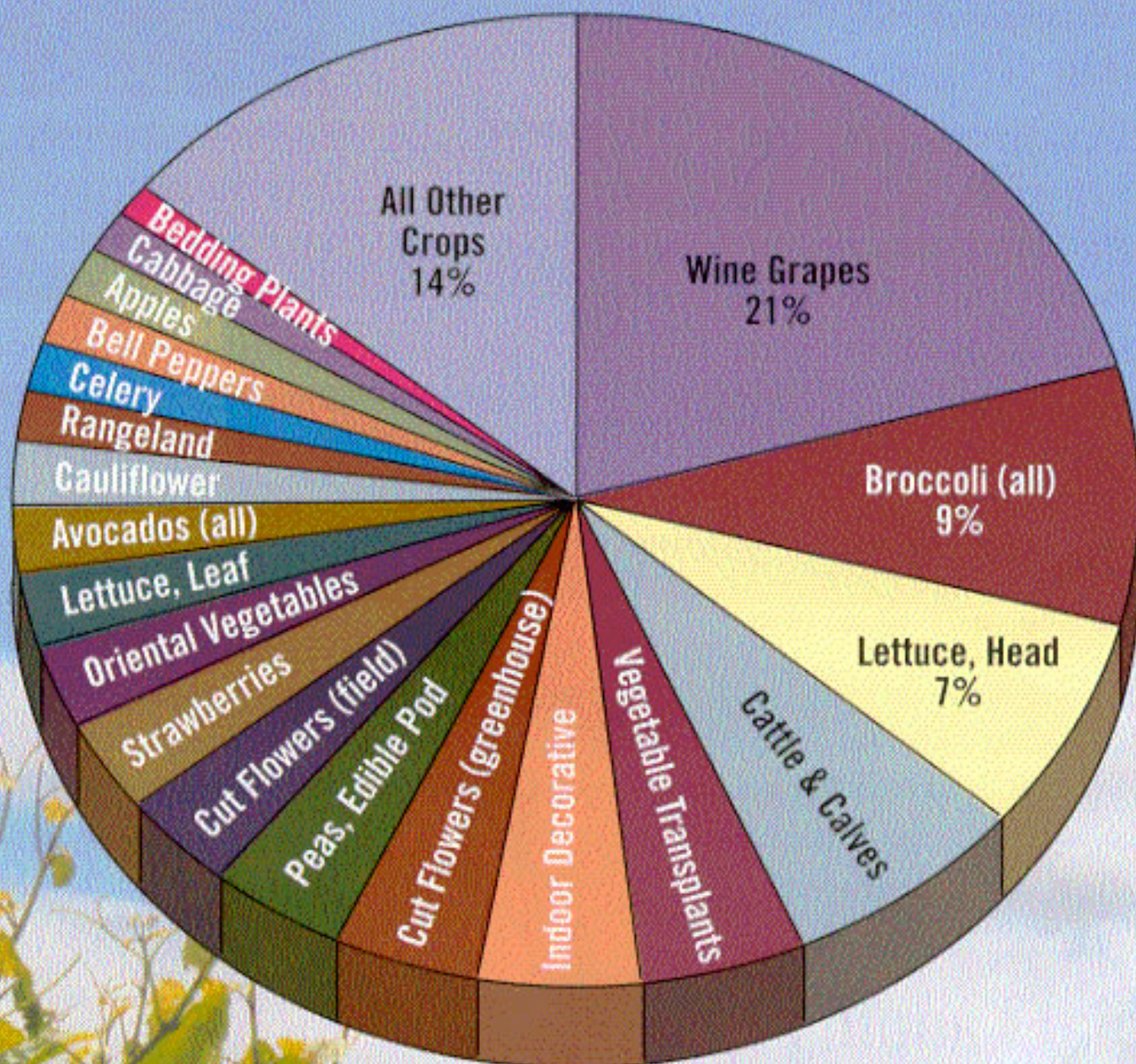
1998	1,206,801
1997	1,231,123



A Grove of Walnut Trees by Linda Brownson



# Top Twenty Value Crops



1. Wine Grapes .....	\$74,358,000	11. Oriental Vegetables .....	\$10,038,000
2. Broccoli (all) .....	\$30,625,000	12. Lettuce, Leaf .....	\$9,062,000
3. Lettuce, Head .....	\$25,923,000	13. Avocados (all) .....	\$8,590,000
4. Cattle & Calves .....	\$25,130,000	14. Cauliflower .....	\$7,121,000
5. Vegetable Transplants .....	\$16,958,000	15. Rangeland .....	\$6,663,000
6. Indoor Decorative .....	\$16,672,000	16. Celery .....	\$6,129,000
7. Cut Flowers (greenhouse) .....	\$14,800,000	17. Bell Peppers .....	\$6,068,000
8. Peas, Edible Pod .....	\$14,384,000	18. Apples .....	\$5,332,000
9. Cut Flowers (field) .....	\$11,673,000	19. Cabbage .....	\$5,138,000
10. Strawberries .....	\$10,814,000	20. Bedding, Sod & Ground Cover .....	\$4,009,000



# Animal Industry

With few exceptions most of the categories reported in animal industry declined from last year due to sharp decreases in value. Especially hard hit were hogs and sheep, as a result of foreign imports. Cattle and calve values were up slightly in 1998.



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COMMODITY	YEAR	NO. OF HEAD	PRODUCTION	UNIT	VALUE PER UNIT	TOTAL
Cattle and Calves	1998	57,000	359,000	Cwt	70.00	\$25,130,000
	1997	58,000	358,000	Cwt	68.00	\$24,344,000
Hogs	1998	1,150	2,270	Cwt	54.00	123,000
	1997	1,280	2,432	Cwt	72.00	175,000
Honey	1998		221,000	Lbs	0.66	146,000
	1997		177,500	Lbs	0.77	137,000
Milk	1998		46,658	Cwt	16.02	747,000
	1997		68,971	Cwt	13.74	948,000
Sheep and Lambs	1998	8,300	10,375	Cwt	79.70	827,000
	1997	8,550	10,688	Cwt	104.00	1,112,000
Wool	1998		58,000	Lbs	0.52	30,000
	1997		63,000	Lbs	0.80	50,000
Miscellaneous*	1998					1,662,000
	1997					2,457,000
<b>TOTAL ANIMAL INDUSTRY</b>	1998					\$28,665,000
	1997					\$29,223,000

\*Aquaculture, Bees wax, Eggs, Game Birds, Goats, Pollen, Pollination, Poultry

\*\*Revised

## Commercial Landing of Marine Resources for 1997

We are reporting 1997 commercial fishery landings for Morro Bay and Port San Luis Obispo. Although these figures are not considered "agriculture" for statewide crop report purposes, a rich variety of fishery resources come through the two ports each year providing a vital food source as well as making a crucial contribution to the local economy.

Source of information:  
California Department of Fish and Game.

FISHERY	Morro Bay and Port San Luis		California Ports	
	1,000's POUNDS	VALUE \$1,000	1,000's POUNDS	VALUE \$1,000
Rockfish	1,487	1,172	16,059	8,304
Spot Prawn	138	936	755	4,992
Dover Sole	2,695	822	11,674	3,344
Thorny/Heads	871	624	6,085	4,965
Cabazon	161	581	265	857
Salmon	323	534	5,248	7,291
Sablefish	401	446	6,323	8,771
Albacore	401	286	7,379	5,769
Ocean Shrimp	605	280	14,020	5,367
Rockcrab	175	203	290	1,486
Halibut	61	165	1,268	3,204
Petrale Sole	112	114	1,830	1,631
Swordfish	37	103	1,897	5,377
Rex Sole	175	70	1,000	363
Thresher Shark	41	61	468	642
Surfperch	33	56	77	102
Lingcod	58	43	1,114	602
Dungeness Crab	10	38	9,874	18,603
Bluefin Tuna	10	17	4,955	2,829
Kelp Greenling	4	16	23	56
English Sole	25	10	1,428	490
Anchovy	50	9	12,606	529
Mako Shark	7	9	205	233
Flounder	6	7	201	55
All Others	130	66	385,153	83,037
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,016</b>	<b>\$6,668</b>	<b>490,197</b>	<b>\$168,899</b>



# Fruit and Nut Crops

Numerous factors led to nearly a 10% decline in 1998. Foremost was the El Niño induced cool and wet spring which delayed the maturation of many fruit crops and significantly reduced wine grape production. Severe competition in both fresh market and processed apples substantially impacted the volume of apples harvested, while avocados continue to be affected by two recent pests. A strong demand for processed strawberries boosted the value of this commodity.



CROP	YEAR	ACREAGE BEARING ACREAGE	PER ACRE	PRODUCTION TOTAL	UNIT	VALUE PER UNIT	TOTAL
Apples	1998	2,110	5.200	10,972	Ton	\$486.00	\$5,332,000
	1997	2,295	8.020	18,406	Ton	\$472.00	\$8,688,000
Avocados (Hass) (1997 only-Hass & other)	1998	1,006	3.880	3,903	Ton	2,180.00	8,509,000
	1997	996	4.150	4,133	Ton	2,278.00	9,416,000
Avocados (Other)	1998	35	3.140	110	Ton	740.00	81,000
Grapes, Wine (All)	1998	11,897		59,932			74,358,000
	1997	11,128		69,384			83,680,000
- Chardonnay	1998	3,400	4.480	15,232	Ton	1,612.00	24,554,000
	1997	3,400	6.500	22,100	Ton	1,572.00	34,741,000
- Sauvignon Blanc	1998	659	6.580	4,336	Ton	854.00	3,703,000
	1997	610	8.140	4,965	Ton	826.00	4,101,000
- White Wine (Other)	1998	445	5.630	2,505	Ton	778.00	1,949,000
	1997	443	7.300	3,234	Ton	710.00	2,296,000
- Cabernet Sauvignon	1998	3,530	5.910	20,862	Ton	1,182.00	24,659,000
	1997	3,275	6.520	21,353	Ton	1,150.00	24,556,000
- Merlot	1998	1,670	4.020	6,713	Ton	1,352.00	9,077,000
	1997	1,230	4.520	5,560	Ton	1,360.00	7,561,000
- Pinot Noir	1998	290	2.570	745	Ton	2,024.00	1,508,000
	1997	284	2.600	738	Ton	1,760.00	1,300,000
- Zinfandel	1998	1,315	5.520	7,259	Ton	800.00	5,807,000
	1997	1,302	6.650	8,658	Ton	678.00	5,870,000
- Red Wine (Other)	1998	588	4.650	2,734	Ton	1,134.00	3,101,000
	1997	584	5.530	3,230	Ton	1,008.00	3,255,000
Lemons	1998	1,090	16.370	17,843	Ton	222.00	3,961,000
	1997	1,075	16.430	17,662	Ton	231.00	4,080,000
Pistachios	1998	135	0.430	58	Ton	2,400.00	139,000
	1997	135	1.000	135	Ton	2,000.00	270,000
Strawberries	1998	497	28.140	13,986	Ton	773.20	10,814,000
	1997	390	29.760	11,606	Ton	680.42	7,897,000
Valencia Oranges	1998	309	18.600	5,747	Ton	136.00	782,000
	1997	309	15.130	4,675	Ton	175.00	818,000
English Walnuts	1998	2,440	0.390	952	Ton	920.00	875,000
	1997	2,560	0.540	1,382	Ton	1,420.00	1,963,000
Miscellaneous*	1998	2,250					4,500,000
	1997	2,300					4,100,000
<b>TOTAL FRUIT &amp; NUT CROPS</b>	1998	21,769					\$109,351,000
	1997	21,188					\$120,912,000

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



# Vegetable Crops

El Niño controlled what occurred in the vegetable industry with less harvested acreage reported for essentially every commodity. The torrential rains of February and March caused some disruption in planting schedules which lead to the reduced acreage. The value for most commodities remained close to 1997 values with the exception of bell peppers and oriental vegetables which went up briskly.



Sugar Peas by Arnie Kunkle

CROP	YEAR	HARVESTED ACREAGE	PRODUCTION PER ACRE	TOTAL		TOTAL	
				UNIT	PER UNIT	PER UNIT	PER UNIT
Beans (Green)	1998	842	381.0	320,802	30#	\$5.19	\$1,665,000
	1997	1,340	600.0	804,000	30#	\$5.16	\$4,149,000
Bell Peppers	1998	937	907.0	849,859	30#	7.14	6,068,000
	1997	1,006	744.0	748,464	30#	5.67	4,244,000
Broccoli (Fresh)	1998	8,490	604.0	5,127,960	23#	5.74	29,434,000
	1997	9,575	588.0	5,630,100	23#	5.70	32,092,000
Broccoli (Freezer)	1998	450	6.3	2,835	Ton	420.00	1,191,000
	1997	640	6.0	3,840	Ton	450.00	1,728,000
Cabbage	1998	1,052	802.0	843,704	45#	6.09	5,138,000
	1997	880	675.0	594,000	45#	5.98	3,552,000
Cauliflower	1998	1,736	678.0	1,177,008	25#	6.05	7,121,000
	1997	1,824	658.0	1,200,192	25#	5.66	6,793,000
Celery	1998	1,090	1,109.0	1,208,810	60#	5.07	6,129,000
	1997	1,031	1,121.0	1,155,751	60#	5.90	6,819,000
Lettuce Head	1998	6,207	678.0	4,208,346	50#	6.16	25,923,000
	1997	7,151	762.0	5,449,062	50#	6.76	36,836,000
Lettuce Leaf	1998	1,972	809.0	1,595,348	25#	5.68	9,062,000
	1997	2,074	818.0	1,696,532	25#	5.08	8,618,000
Oriental Vegetables	1998	1,513	767.0	1,160,471	80#	8.65	10,038,000
	1997	2,145	834.0	1,788,930	80#	6.56	11,735,000
Peas Edible Pod	1998	3,410	461.0	1,572,010	10#	9.15	14,384,000
	1997	3,520	465.0	1,636,800	10#	8.38	13,716,000
Spinach	1998	326	868.0	282,968	20#	4.54	1,285,000
	1997	304	806.0	245,024	20#	4.54	1,112,000
Squash	1998	530	759.0	402,270	30#	4.24	1,706,000
	1997	605	747.0	451,935	30#	4.74	2,142,000
Tomato	1998	77	1,645.0	126,665	20#	15.52	1,966,000
	1997	74	1,650.0	122,100	20#	15.50	1,893,000
Miscellaneous*	1998	3,835					11,785,000
	1997	4,035					12,700,000
<b>TOTAL Vegetable Crops</b>	1998	32,467					\$132,895,000
	1997	36,204					\$148,129,000

\*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



# Nursery Products

The rate of growth in the nursery industry slowed from last year, but still managed to increase by about 5 million dollars. Overall this industry was unaffected by El Niño with indoor decorative and vegetable transplants posting the greatest gains.

CROP	YEAR	FIELD PRODUCTION (acres)	GREENHOUSE PRODUCTION (sq ft)	VALUE
Bedding Plants, Sod, & Ground Cover	1998	55	124,250	\$4,009,000
	1997	53	155,780	\$6,526,000
Christmas Trees, Cut	1998	22		212,000
	1997	28		223,000
Cut Flowers (Field)	1998	518		11,673,000
	1997	481		10,803,000
Cut Flowers (Greenhouse)	1998		1,652,800	14,800,000
	1997		1,507,894	11,426,000
Fruit-Nut Trees & Vines	1998	62	121,225	2,437,000
	1997	70	121,225	2,683,000
Indoor Decoratives	1998		2,087,558	16,672,000
	1997		1,982,902	14,957,000
Outdoor Ornamentals	1998	45	76,960	2,659,000
	1997	38	77,633	2,183,000
Vegetable Transplants	1998	28	1,005,432	16,958,000
	1997	15	1,165,325	15,204,000
Miscellaneous*	1998	24	28,000	465,000
	1997	9	146,920	843,000
<b>TOTAL NURSERY STOCK</b>	1998	752	5,096,225	\$69,885,000
	1997**	694	5,157,679	\$64,848,000

\*Bulbs, Cacti, Herbs, Propagative plants, Scion wood, Specialty plants, Succulents,

\*\*Revised

# Seed Crops

The cool and wet conditions occurring in the spring of 1998, impacted both the acreage and production of seed crops compared to 1997.

CROP	YEAR	PLANTED ACREAGE	HARVESTED ACREAGE	VALUE
Barley	1998	300	300	\$36,000
	1997	500	450	\$60,000
Oats	1998	200	200	40,000
	1997	350	270	68,000
Flower	1998	162	148	270,000
	1997	153	153	340,000
Vegetable	1998	118	105	65,000
Miscellaneous	1997	185	170	170,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	1998	780	753	\$411,000
<b>Seed Crop</b>	1997	1,188	1,043	\$638,000

Alfalfa, Dry bean, Vegetable



Young Girls in a Field by Yvonne Madisena



# Field Crops

Even though it was an El Niño year, conditions were generally more favorable for dryland field crops compared to the drought conditions experienced in the spring of 1997. However, field crops were severely affected by extremely low prices for most commodities. This is especially the case with barley and wheat.



CROP	YEAR	ACREAGE		PRODUCTION		UNIT	VALUE	
		PLANTED	HARVESTED	PER ACRE	TOTAL		PER UNIT	TOTAL
Alfalfa Hay	1998	3,200	3,160	6.85	21,646	Ton	\$124.00	\$2,684,000
	1997		3,900	7.42	28,938	Ton	\$140.00	\$4,051,000
Barley	1998	29,500	28,500	0.85	24,225	Ton	86.00	2,083,000
	1997	28,000	22,500	0.70	15,750	Ton	120.00	1,890,000
Garbanzo Beans	1998	700	700	6.50	4,550	Cwt	32.00	146,000
	1997	1,150	675	3.85	2,599	Cwt	29.50	77,000
Grain Hay++	1998	23,500	22,300	2.50	55,750	Ton	78.00	4,349,000
	1997	25,000	20,000	1.84	36,800	Ton	102.00	3,754,000
Grain Stubble (Grazed)	1998		60,000			Acre	3.90	234,000
	1997		61,000			Acre	5.00	305,000
Irrigated Pasture	1998		4,500			Acre	200.00	900,000
	1997		4,900			Acre	200.00	980,000
Rangeland, Grazed	1998		1,025,000			Acre	6.50	6,663,000
	1997		1,025,000			Acre	6.20	6,355,000
Safflower	1998	3,500	3,300	0.30	990	Ton	284.00	281,000
	1997	3,850	3,140	0.24	754	Ton	333.00	251,000
Wheat	1998	3,350	2,750	0.60	1,650	Ton	90.00	149,000
	1997	2,800	2,100	0.89	1,859	Ton	114.00	213,000
Miscellaneous*	1998		850					125,000
	1997		1,100					180,000
TOTAL FIELD CROPS	1998		1,151,060					\$17,614,000
	1997		1,144,315					\$18,056,000

\*Oats, Straw, Sudangrass    ++Includes winter forage



Haystacks Among the Knapwath by Marie A. Moriarty-Roberts



# Financial Report

FISCAL YEAR 1997 - 1998

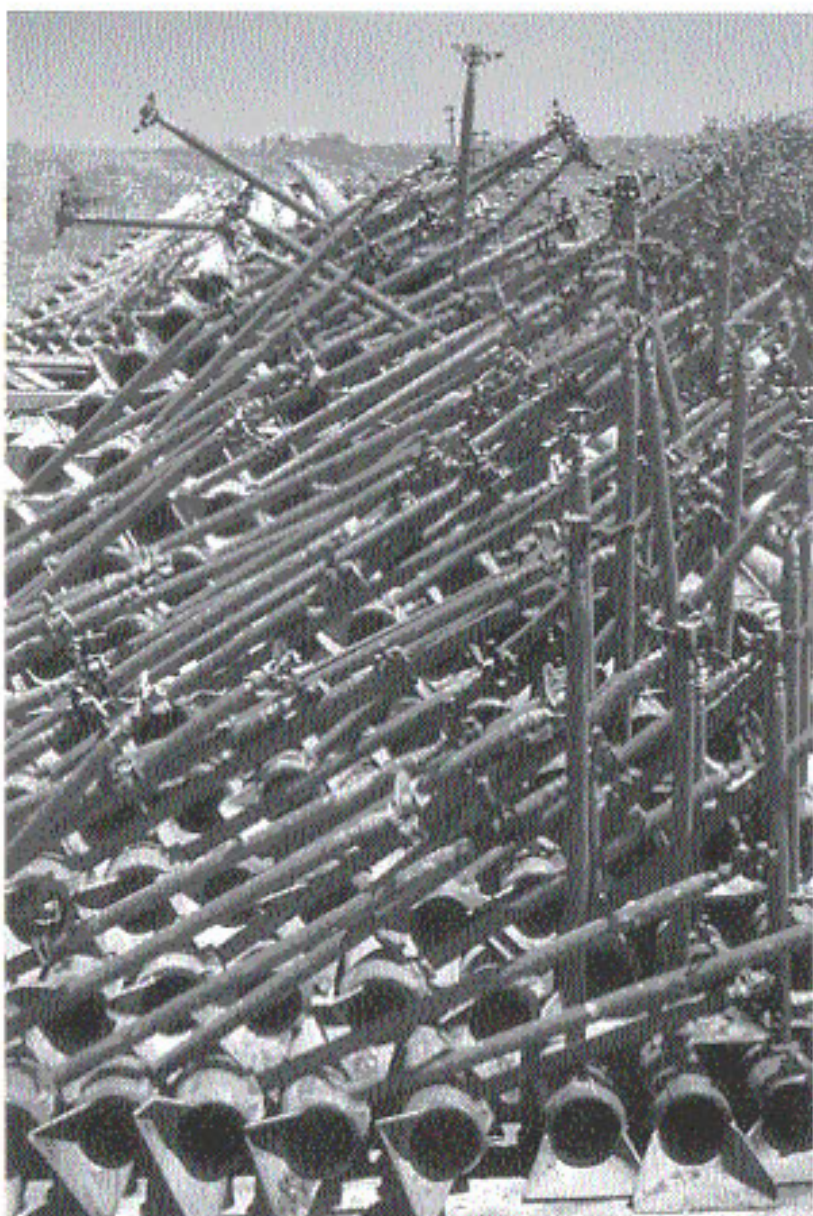
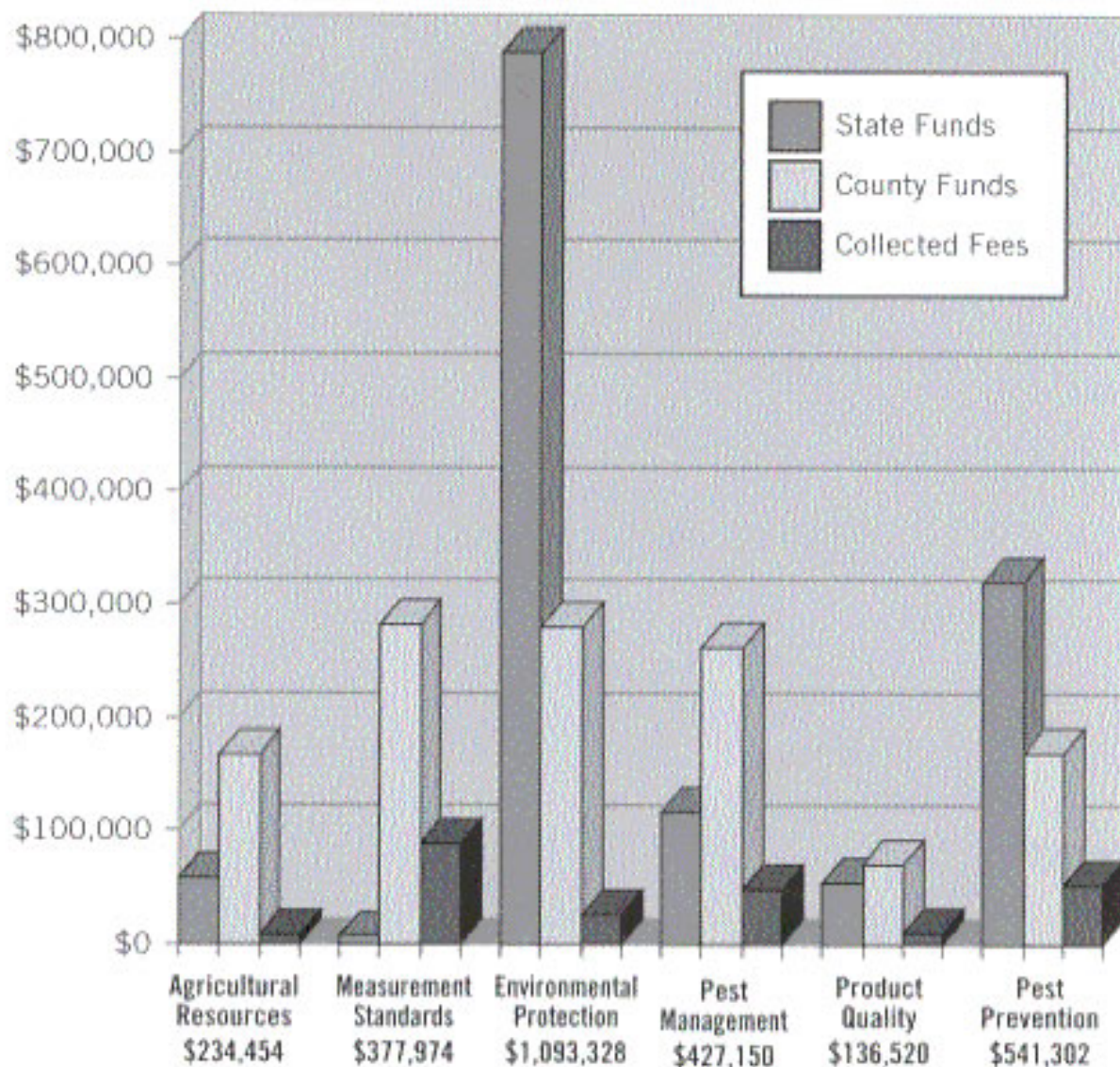
## REVENUE \$2,810,728

General Funds	\$968,350	35%
State Funds	\$1,344,928	48%
Collected Fees	\$233,376	8%
Overhead	\$264,074	9%

## EXPENDITURES \$2,810,728

Salaries & Benefits	\$2,011,253	72%
Services & Supplies	\$423,951	15%
Overhead	\$264,074	9%
Equipment	\$111,450	4%

# Funding Sources

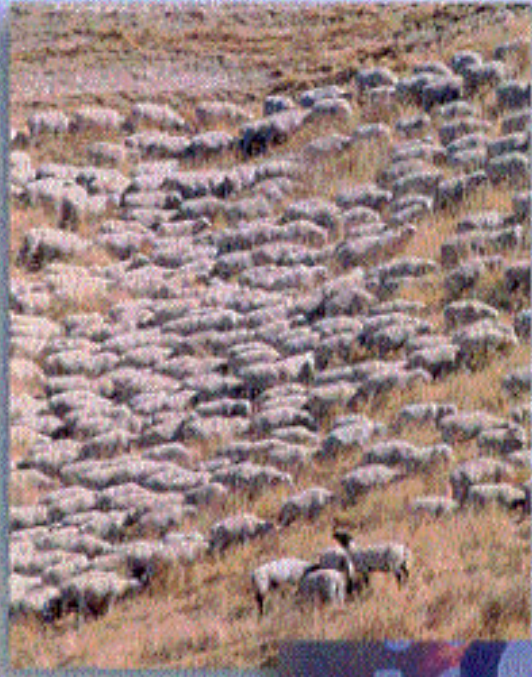


Irrigation Pipes by Martin Harris

# Funding Sources

<b>AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES</b> Total Funding: \$234,454	State Funds	\$58,598	25%
	County Funds	\$167,966	72%
	Collected Fees	\$7,890	3%
<b>MEASUREMENT STANDARDS</b> Total Funding: \$377,974	State Funds	\$7,184	2%
	County Funds	\$281,576	74%
	Collected Fees	\$89,214	24%
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION</b> Total Funding: \$1,093,328	State Funds	\$786,935	72%
	County Funds	\$279,511	26%
	Collected Fees	\$26,882	2%
<b>PEST MANAGEMENT</b> Total Funding: \$427,150	State Funds	\$116,994	27%
	County Funds	\$262,245	62%
	Collected Fees	\$47,911	11%
<b>PRODUCT QUALITY</b> Total Funding: \$136,520	State Funds	\$136,520	41%
	County Funds	\$55,314	52%
	Collected Fees	\$9,911	7%
<b>PEST PREVENTION</b> Total Funding: \$541,302	State Funds	\$319,903	59%
	County Funds	\$169,831	31%
	Collected Fees	\$51,568	10%





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