## $\mathcal{S U M M A R Y} \mathfrak{A N} \mathcal{D} \mathcal{N} O \mathcal{T} \mathcal{E}$

The value of agricultural production in the year 2001 for San Bernardino totaled $\$ 704,152,900$, an increase of over $\$ 84$ milfion from the previous year. Most of the increase in value is attributable to the dairy industry due to the figh value of milk this year and the production of calves at the dairies. The method for calculating and reporting calves changed this year after consulting with industry and the University of California Dairy Advisor. Milk prices set by the California Department of $\mathcal{F o o d}$ and $\mathfrak{A g r i c u l t u r e}$ were $21.1 \%$ more than the previous year. There was a $7.3 \%$ decline in milk production as dairies closed. Contributing to the decline was a period of rainy we ather in $\mathcal{F e}$ bruary. Other than this brief period, the weather during the year was unremarkable.

Acres reported reflect the areas harvested and a single acre of ground may be planted more than once in the case of some field crops and vegetables. Acreage at nurseries reflects the actual size of the operation.

The "Top Products" list has been revised to recognize significant individual crops instead of grouped commodities. $\mathcal{A}$ s a result, nursery products and oriental vegetables are no longer listed. The only grouping allowed are for commodities which differ only by variety such as navel and valencia oranges, harvest method such as alfalfa, or source such as beef production where the animals come from calf ranches and dairies.

Reported prices for commodities are F.O.B. from the shipping point or packing fouse or the equivalent price at the first delivery point. All data is for gross production, and prices are the average received. Commodities produced by fewer than three growers have been placed in the miscellaneous category for the commodity group unless permission has beengiven otherwise. Numbers have been rounded at the first level of compilation (District reports). Information contained in this report comes from a variety of sources including other governmentalagencies, packing fouses and growers. Without the ir cooperation, this report would not be possible

Top Ten Products

| 2001 Rank | Product |  | Value | \% of Total | 2000 Rank |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | Milk | $\$$ | $444,084,000$ | $63.1 \%$ | 1 |  |
| 2 | Cattle éCalves (Meat) | $\$$ | $49,964,900$ | $7.1 \%$ | 2 | $*$ |
| 3 | Replacement Heifers | $\$$ | $44,087,400$ | $6.3 \%$ | 2 | $*$ |
| 4 | Eggs | $\$$ | $26,153,700$ | $3.7 \%$ | 3 |  |
| 5 | Oranges | $\$$ | $21,882,800$ | $3.1 \%$ | 5 | $* *$ |
| 6 | Alfalfa, All | $\$$ | $19,363,400$ | $2.7 \%$ | 6 |  |
| 7 | Indoor Decoratives | $\$$ | $14,687,000$ | $2.1 \%$ | 4 | $* * *$ |
| 8 | Trees/Sfrubs | $\$$ | $11,064,100$ | $1.6 \%$ | 4 | $* * *$ |
| 9 | Chickens (Meat) | $\$$ | $6,666,400$ | $0.9 \%$ | 8 |  |
| 10 | BokChoi | $\$$ | $5,801,200$ | $0.8 \%$ | 7 | $* * * *$ |

Pulle ts were ranked ninth and strawberries ranked tenth in 2000

* These two products were previously listed as Cattle Calves and have been separated because of the difference in the intended use of the product.
** Oranges includes navel and valencia oranges.
*** These commodities were previously combined along with other commodities as $\mathcal{N}$ 人ursery Products and were rankedfourth.
**** Bok Choi was previously combined along with other commodities as Oriental vegetables which was ranked seventh.

| Commodity Group | 2000 Acreage | 2000 \$ Value | 2001 Acreage | $2001 \$$ Vatue |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Field Crops | 3,126,647 | 22,717,300 | 2,039,976 | 24,858,400 |
| Vegetable Crops | 4,749 | 18,552,800 | 4,453 | 23,708,500 |
| $\mathcal{F}$ ruit ef $\mathcal{N}$ (ut Crops | 8,327 | 34,767,000 | 7,723 | 36,295,600 |
| Livestocke \&oult ri |  | 514,460,300 |  | 584,673,600 |
| $\mathcal{N}$ (ursery Products | 855 | 29,501,900 | 917 | 34,616,800 |
| $\mathcal{T O T A L}$ | 3,140,578 | 619,999,300 | 2,053,069 | 704,152,900 |

## Definitions

cwt.: Hundredweight, 100 pounds.
Greenchop: Hay and other field crops harvested by cutting into small pieces and feed directly to animats.
Cropland forage: Fields where the crop stubble and residue is grazed on by animals, often sheep.
Silage: Greenchop placed into air-tight bags or enclosures and allowed to ferment, thus increasing the nutritional
value.
Packed: Fruits and vegetables marketed as fresh and whole.
Processed: Fruit and vegetables either dried, juiced or otherwise changed from a fresh, whole item.
$\mathcal{M a r k e}$ © Milk; Milk sold for marketing as a fluid product generally for drinking.
Manufacturing Milk: Milk sold to make cheese, yogurt, powdered mitk, etc.
Started Pullets: Young chickens produced to replace old egg-laying hens.
Spent Hens: Egg laying chickens who have reached the end of their productive careers.
Calves: Young cows between 200 to 300 pounds, sold to ranchers to "feed" up to a size suitable for slaughter.
Beef: Cattle raised for meat and by products. Most reported are young male calves.
Replacement Heifers: Young female cows destine d for milk production
Cull Cows: Milk cows who have reached the end of the ir productive careers and are sold for slaughter. Reported
as "Dairy" in cattle and Calves.
Baluts: Eggs removed from incubation after partialembryo development and used for food

The Cover: The official insignia of the County of $S$ an Bernardino includes the scales of justice, the natural beauty of our mountains, emblems of industry and transportation, and symbols of agriculture including orchards and vine yards.
It was designed by William $\mathcal{D e}$ drick, Planning $\mathcal{D e p a r t m e n t , ~ i n ~} 1948$.

20 Years of Agricultural Values


Annual $\operatorname{Milk}$ Production



Oriental Vegetable Production




Miscellane ous 2000 \& 2001
Apricots (2000 on(y), Raspberries, Iujubes, Liwis (2000 onfy), Freestone Peacfes, Persimmons (2001 only), Pears, Pomegranites (2000 only) and Bangkok Guavas
$\mathcal{F}$ ruit and $\mathfrak{N}$ (ut Comments: Growers reported a decline in farvested acreage for nearly every crop, with apples, grapes and oranges having the greatest declines. The harvested acreage of grapes declined as did prices due to the continuing glut of wine grapes throughout California. Apple production declined because of a late frost in the desert growing region. Acres of oranges harvested declined as groves were removed for development and lack of care at groves held by speculators made picking unprofitable. Pistachio production continued to be dismal and little harvesting of planted orchards occurred. Strawberry acreage increased substantially as a major growing operation started in the Chino-Ontario area. Production of strawberries was not as good as the previous year due to high temperatures in the late Spring.


Miscellaneous 2001: Cotton lint, mixed graingreenchop, oat hay and silage sudan.
Miscellane ous 2000 : Cotton lint, cottonseed and silage whe at, alf alf a and sudan.

Field Crop Comments: Dairy feed continues to drive the localmarket for field crops with alfalfa, mixed hay and silage preferred over other feed. Sudan production shifted away from hay to greenfop which resulted in a greater per acre return to the grower. Desert range decreased as land was diverted away from grazing. As a result, the value of the remaining range increased slightly as the percentage of high value foothill range increased.

$\mathcal{M i s c e l l a n e o u s ~} 2000$ \& 2001 Fruit Trees, Cactus \& Succulents, Bonsai, Herbs (1999), $\mathcal{W}$ (later Lilies, $\mathcal{A q u a t i c}$ Plants, Seeds, Fire wood and Iojobas
$\mathcal{N}$ (ursery Products Comments: The average prices received for indoor decoratives increased as specialty plants, such as orchids and poinsettias, fetched high prices. Additionalnurseries opened in the County and some existing nurseries expanded especially those producing trees and shrubs. Acreage for bedding plants decreased but overall sales increased as stock was cleared from the growing grounds. Towards the end of the year, a number of growers we re expressing interest in starting production of bedding and color plants in addition to the ir regular plant production. Turf acreage planted last year came into production this year. Most of the turf production is located in the desert portion of the County. The value of nursery stockincreased $17.3 \%$ from the previous year and $59.4 \%$ from 1998 .



Miscellane ous Livestock2001: Spent Hens, $\mathcal{D u c k s}$, Ostriches, $\mathcal{F i s h}$, and water $\mathcal{B u f f a l o}$ milk. Miscellaneous Livestock 2000 : Spent $\mathcal{H e n s}, \mathcal{D} u c k s$, Ostriches, Fish, and $\mathcal{B a l u t s}$.

|  | January 1, 2001 |  | ganuary 1, 2002 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathcal{C A T T L E ~ H C A L V E S , ~} \mathcal{A L L}$ | 235,500 |  | 222,000 |
| $\mathcal{B E E F}$ | 3,500 |  | 3,500 |
| $\mathcal{M I}$ LKCOWS * | 171,000 |  | 161,000 |
| CALVES | 61,000 |  | 57,500 |
|  | 191 | Estimated $\mathcal{D a i r i e s ~}$ | 184 |
| $\mathcal{H O G S}$ ¢ $\mathcal{T I G S}$ | 14,000 |  | 8,000 |
| $\mathcal{P O} \mathcal{U L T R} \mathcal{R}, \mathcal{A L L}$ | 5,032,550 | 46 Poultry Ranches | 4,529,500 41Poultry Ranches |
| $\mathcal{C H I C R E N}, ~ \angle \mathcal{A Y E R S ~ * *}$ | 3,252,250 |  | 2,807,200 |
| PULLETS ** | 920,000 |  | 920,000 |
| $\mathcal{C H I C X E X}, \mathcal{M E A T}{ }^{* *}$ | 390,000 |  | 390,000 |
| DUCKS ** | 470,000 |  | 412,000 |
| OSTRICHES | 300 |  | 300 |

Inventories are roughestimates derived from reported production and government permits.

* Data from Animal Health Bureau, Dept. Food and Agriculture. Dairies are counted based on physical addresses, not by owner.
** Data from County Vector Control permits.
Livestock and Poultry Comments: Milk value rose significantly from 2000 levels as the price set by the $S$ tate averaged considerably higher for both market and manufacturing milk. Milk prices are based on production and other cost factors. Milk production decreased as dairies closed or relocated out of the County. Egg production dropped as a number of layers were taken out of productiondue ranches closing and dise ase factors. The price received for eggs was ne arly identical as in 2000 . The "Cattle and Calves" category has been revised after input from industry and the local Farm $\mathcal{A d}$ disor. Previously all calves Gorn at the dairies were reported in "Dairy" along with the mature cows culled from the herds. Female calves are now reported as Replacement Heifers and male calves as "Beef". Culled dairy cows are still reported in "Dairy".


## $\mathcal{U E G E T} \mathcal{A B L E} \mathcal{C R O P S}$


Acres
Year Harvested Per Acre

Total
Yield Unit $\$$ Per Unit Total $\$$ Value

| Beans, Green |  | 2001 | 48.7 | 7.6 | 369 | $\mathcal{T}$ on | 1,068.89 | 394,900 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2000 | 20.3 | 4.1 | 82 | $\mathcal{T}$ on | 671.12 | 55,200 |
| Beets |  | 2001 | 8.0 | 4.0 | 32 | $\mathcal{T}$ on | 518.75 | 16,600 |
|  |  | 2000 | 7.1 | 5.0 | 36 | $\mathcal{T}$ on | 521.13 | 18,500 |
| Cabbage |  | 2001 | 8.2 | 8.0 | 66 | Ton | 239.33 | 15,700 |
|  |  | 2000 | 38.6 | 8.0 | 309 | Ton | 260.04 | 80,300 |
| Cantaloupe |  | 2001 | 27.1 | 13.1 | 355 | Ton | 727.12 | 258,200 |
|  |  | 2000 |  |  | See M | cellan |  |  |
| Corn, S we et |  | 2001 | 88.0 | 5.0 | 440 | $\mathcal{T}$ on | 1,817.27 | 799,600 |
|  |  | 2000 | 165.0 | 5.0 | 826 | Ton | 351.57 | 290,400 |
| Cucumbers |  | 2001 | 67.3 | 7.1 | 477 | $\mathcal{T}$ on | 636.60 | 303,500 |
|  |  | 2000 | 5.0 | 27.8 | 139 | $\mathcal{T o n}$ | 415.11 | 57,700 |
| $\mathcal{H e r b s}$ | Total | 2001 | 141.2 |  | 272.5 | Ton |  | 847,100 |
|  |  | 2000 | 192.0 |  | 357.1 | Ton |  | 633,900 |
|  | Chives | 2001 | 24.9 | 0.4 | 10.0 | $\mathcal{T}$ on | 13,000.00 | 130,000 |
|  |  | 2000 | 41.7 | 0.4 | 17.0 | Ton | $7,000.00$ | 119,000 |
|  | Dill | 2001 | 10.1 | 5.0 | 50.0 | Ton | $6,000.00$ | 300,000 |
|  |  | 2000 | 10.6 | 5.0 | 53.0 | Ton | $2,000.00$ | 106,000 |
|  | Mint | 2001 | 18.6 | 0.4 | 7.4 | Ton | 7,030.30 | 52,200 |
|  |  | 2000 | 14.1 | 0.4 | 5.6 | Ton | $3,000.00$ | 16,800 |
| Miscellane ous | $\mathcal{H e r b s}{ }^{*}$ | 2001 | 88 | 2.3 | 205.1 | Ton | 1,779.57 | 364,900 |
|  |  | 2000 | 125.6 | 2.2 | 281.5 | $\mathcal{T}$ on | 1,392.70 | 392,100 |

*2000 \& 2001 Anise, Arugula, Basil, Black Radish, Cilantro, Italian Parsley, Oregano, Rosemary, Thyme and Tarragon

| Onions, $\mathcal{D r y}$ | 2001 | 8.3 | 1.5 | 13 | $\mathcal{T}$ on | 1,556.42 | 20,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2000 | 4.8 | 2.3 | 11 | $\mathcal{T}$ on | 663.64 | 7,300 |
| Oriental Vegetables | 2001 | 3,727.8 |  | 22,223 | $\mathcal{T o n}$ |  | 12,204,200 |
|  | 2000 | 3,654.4 |  | 19,752 | Ton |  | 8,037,400 |
| Bok Choi | 2001 | 2,226.0 | 6.2 | 13,867 | $\mathcal{T}$ on | 418.35 | 5,801,200 |
|  | 2000 | 2,001.0 | 5.7 | 11,494 | Ton | 380.69 | 4,375,700 |
| Daikon | 2001 | 406.5 | 13.3 | 5,419 | $\mathcal{T}$ on | 244.12 | 1,322,900 |
|  | 2000 | 360.0 | 13.1 | 4,730 | $\mathcal{T}$ on | 244.95 | 1,158,500 |


|  |  |  |  |  | $C R O P S$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Year | Acres <br> Harvested | Per Acre | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { Yield } \end{aligned}$ | Ulnit | \$ Per Ulnit | Total \$ Value |
| $\mathcal{N}$ apa | 2001 | 113.5 | 3.5 | 398 | $\mathcal{T}$ on | 310.69 | 123,500 |
|  | 2000 | 227.0 | 3.3 | 750 | Ton | 300.00 | 225,000 |
| $\mathcal{N}$ ira | 2001 | 39.5 | 1.2 | 47 | $\mathcal{T}$ on | 1,397.23 | 65,600 |
|  | 2000 | 50.0 | 1.7 | 84 | Ton | $3,471.43$ | 291,600 |
| Ken Yip | 2001 | 6.0 | 2.0 | 12 | $\mathcal{T}$ on | $2,250.00$ | 27,000 |
|  | 2000 | 17.2 | 2.0 | 34 | $\mathcal{T}$ on | 799.42 | 27,500 |
| Suk Gat | 2001 | 12.3 | 3.0 | 37 | Ton | 1,200.00 | 44,100 |
|  | 2000 | 29.0 | 3.0 | 87 | Ton | 1,300.00 | 113,100 |
| Korean Onions | 2001 | 12.0 | 2.0 | 24 | Ton | $1,200.00$ | 28,800 |
|  | 2000 | 31.5 | 2.0 | 63 | $\mathcal{T}$ on | 1,200.00 | 75,600 |
| Korean Melons | 2001 | 48.5 | 2.0 | 97 | Ton | $1,000.00$ | 97,000 |
|  | 2000 | 26.0 | 2.0 | 52 | Ton | 615.38 | 32,000 |
| Miscellane ous | 2001 | 863.6 | 2.7 | 2,322 | $\mathcal{T}$ on | 2,021.23 | 4,694,100 |
| Oriental Vegetables ** | 2000 | 912.7 | 2.7 | 2,458 | Ton | 707.13 | 1,738,400 |


| ${ }^{* *} 2001 \quad$ Aok; Bitter Melon; Gai Lofn; Kabacho; Korean Squash; Korean Peppers; Minari; Red Mustard; |  |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Snowpeas;Tongfa; Vietnamese Celery and Mint; and Yermo. |
| ${ }^{* *} 2000 \quad$ Aok; Bitter Melon; GaiLofn; KoreanSquash and Peppers; Minari; Red Mustard; Snowpeas; Vietnamese Mint; |  |
|  | and Yermo. |


| Peppers, Chili | 2001 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1 | Ton | $3,000.00$ | 1,500 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2000 | 15.9 | 0.4 | 7 | $\mathcal{T}$ on | 1,288.89 | 8,700 |
| Squasf | 2001 | 54.8 | 6.5 | 359 | Ton | 423.41 | 151,900 |
|  | 2000 | 51.5 | 4.7 | 242 | Ton | 440.91 | 106,700 |
| Tomatillos | 2001 | 95.3 | 0.8 | 81 | $\mathcal{T}$ on | 1,363.98 | 109,800 |
|  | 2000 | 86.5 | 4.5 | 391 | Ton | 1,415.72 | 553,900 |
| Tomatoes | 2001 | 6.7 | 1.7 | 12 | Ton | 1,173.91 | 13,500 |
|  | 2000 | 3.5 | 7.5 | 27 | Ton | $1,728.30$ | 45,800 |
| Turnips | 2001 | 6.2 | 1.8 | 11 | Ton | 780.70 | 8,900 |
|  | 2000 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 6 | Ton | $1,046.88$ | 6,700 |
| Watermelon | 2001 | 41.4 | 9.9 | 410 | Ton | 114.29 | 46,800 |
|  | 2000 | 5.6 | 2.0 | 11 | $\mathcal{T}$ on | 415.93 | 4,700 |


***Miscellaneous Vegetables Beans, Black-eye and Fava; Broccoli; Cactus; Carrots; Cauliflower; Chard;
2001: Collards; Eggplant; Escarole; Garlic; Green Onions; Leeks; Lettuce; OKra; Melons, $\mathcal{H}$ oneydew and Citron; Musfrooms; Peppers, $\mathcal{B e l f}$ Potatoes; Pumpkins; Radisfes; Salad Mix; Sfallots; Snap Peas; Spinach; Sprouts; and Sweet Potatoes.
${ }^{* *}$ Miscellaneous Vegetables 2000 : Beans, $\mathcal{B l a c k}$-eye, Fava and Garbanzo; Broccoli; Cactus; Cantaloupe; Carrots; Chard; Collards; Eggplant; Escarole; Garlic; Green Onions; Leeks; Lettuce; OKra; Musfrooms; Muskmelon; Peppers, Bell; Potatoes; Pumpkins; Radisfes; Rfubarb; Salad Mix; Shallots; S nap Peas; Spinach; Sprouts; and S weet Potatoes.

Vegetable Crop Comments: Orientalvegetables continued to dominate vegetable fields in the County with Bok Choi the favorite crop. Mushrooms and sprouts provided the majority of the value in the miscellaneous vegetable category. Despite diminshed acreage, sweet corn value rose significantly as the majority of the crop was marketed directly to consumers rather than through the wholesale markets. Green beangrowers enjoyed both increased yields and figher prices. Tomatoes and Chili peppers were impacted by the Oriental Fruit Fly quarantine which was imposed in Iuly. This stopped picking until the required treatments could take place and much of the crop went unharvested as a result. Tomatillo production in the north desert was severely reduced by a persistant heavy infestation of spider mites. Watermelon production was verygood this year although the price received was low due to most of the crop being grown on contract rather than marketed.

Vegetables and herbs add a richness and variety to our diet and are and important source of vitamins, fiber and other nutrients essential for fiealth. Eat some today.

|  | FRUIT \& N NUITS |  |  | $\mathcal{V} \mathcal{G E T A B L E S}$ |  |  | $\mathcal{F}_{I E L D}$, $\mathcal{N}$ URSERV MIS CELLANNEO US |  |  | LIVESTOCK PO ULTR $\mathcal{V}$ |  | TOTAL VALUE |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathcal{A C R E S}$ |  | $\mathcal{V A L U E}$ | $\mathcal{A C R E S}$ |  | $V \mathfrak{A L U E}$ | ACRES |  | $V$ ALUE |  | ALUE | $\mathfrak{A C R E S}$ |  | $\mathcal{V}$ ALUE | \% Of TOTAL |
| CEX (TRAL | 21 | \$ | 264,000 | 1,539 |  | 5,567,400 | 155 | \$ | 9,037,200 | \$ | 16,521,172 | 1,715 | \$ | 31,389,772 | 4.5\% |
| EAS T ENS | 5,798 | \$ | 28,366,900 | 10 | \$ | 73,000 | 19,075 | \$ | 6,005,000 | \$ | 9,813,444 | 24,883 | \$ | 44,258,344 | $6.3 \%$ |
|  | 1,310 | \$ | 1,970,600 | 88 | \$ | 107,500 | 1,601,930 | \$ | 16,798,500 | \$ | 25,709,615 | 1,603,328 | \$ | 44,586,215 | $6.3 \%$ |
| S OUTH $\mathcal{D E S E R T}$ | 91 | \$ | 241,800 | 59 | \$ | 330,300 | 404,312 | \$ | 13,927,500 | \$ | 17,542,286 | 404,461 | \$ | 32,041,886 | $4.6 \%$ |
| WES T EXND $\mathcal{N O R \mathcal { L }}$ | 140 | \$ | 1,702,200 | 8 | \$ | 717,200 | 38 | \$ | 1,991,200 | \$ |  | 186 | \$ | 4,410,600 | $0.6 \%$ |
| WES T EXND S OUTH | 322 | \$ | 3,750,100 | 2,749 | \$ | 16,913,100 | 15,383 | \$ | 11,715,800 | \$ | 515,087,083 | 18,453 | \$ | 547,466,083 | $77.8 \%$ |
| TOTAL | 7,682 | \$ | 36,295,600 | 4,453 | \$ | 23,708,500 | 2,040,893 | \$ | 59,475,200 | \$ | 584,673,600 | 2,053,027 | \$ | 704,152,900 | 100.0\% |

Central $=$ The area east of Interstate 15 to $\mathcal{H}$ ighway 30, south of the San Bernardino Mountains.
East End $=$ The are a east of Highway 30 and south of the San Bernardino Mountains.
$\mathcal{N}$ orth $\mathcal{D e s e r t}=\mathcal{T h}$ e are a north of Victorville, and includes the are a east along Interstate 40 and $\mathfrak{N}$ (ational $\mathcal{T}$ rails $\mathcal{H}$ ightway.

West End $\mathfrak{N}$ orth $=\mathcal{T}$ he area north of $\mathcal{M i s s i o n} \mathcal{B o u l e} v a r d$ and west of Interstate 15.
West End South $=$ The are a south of Mission Boulevard ne ar the cities of Chino and Ontario.

San Bernardino County is the largest county in the United States with 20,106 square miles of land.
San Bernardino County is the fifth most populous county in California with 1,689,300 people.
San Bernardino County's median income is $\$ 47,300$.
San Bernardino County is ideally situated for businesses and the ir employees.


Over 8.7 million acres are irrigated in the State

## $\mathcal{S I S T A I N} \mathcal{A B L E}$ AGRICULITRE

Sustainable agriculture is defined by minimizing the outside artificial, non-rene wable inputs necessary to sustain production. This can include fertilizers, pesticides, fuel and other synthetic materials. To felp reduce these inputs, the department performs a variety of tasks which help not only the grower 6ut the general public as well. The se tasks include preventing new pests fromentering California by inspecting plant sfipments, eradicating invasive non-native species of plants and insects, and releasing biologicalcontrolagents to mitigate the impact of foreign pests which escaped detection and became established.

In 2001, the Department inspected over 25,700 plant sfipments. Foreign pests were intercepted fifteentimes. Kee ping foreign pests out of California helps reduce the amount of pesticides. Many of the major pest problems growers treat for are pests which managed to get into California.

Controlefforts continued to suppress the spread of yellowstar thistle, white forsenettle, falogeton, farmel, Knapweed and artichoke thistle. Most of these weeds are common in other parts of the State where they pose significant problems to agriculture and the public.

Over 128,000 insect trap inspections were made, resulting in the detection of an Oriental Fruit fly infestation in Ontario. $\mathcal{A}$ quarantine profibiting movement of fruits and vegetable was imposed and treatments were made to eradicate the infestation. The infestation should be declared eradicated sometime in the spring of 2002

Parasitic wasps to control the Red Gum Lerp Psyllid we re rele ased in October ne ar Chino. This psyllid has devastated eucalyptus trees throughout California and increased pesticide use in parks and around homes. In prior years, the department has introduced and spread biologicalagents to control Western grapele af Skele tonizer, Ash Whitefly and puncture vine.

You cankelp keep California free of foreign pests by buying your landscape plants from a California nursery rather than from an out-of-state mail-order nursery. When you travel to other countries and states, do not bring 6 ack fruits and vegetables or products made from plants. Even dried plant material like flowers and baskets can pose a threat by carrying viruses and bacteria.

