

SONOMA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CROP REPORT 2002



INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

OFFICE OF THE AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER

William J. Lyons, Jr., Secretary
California Department of Food and Agriculture

May 2003

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The 2002 total value of Sonoma County agricultural production decreased by \$19.3 million when compared with 2001. The value is still a respectable **\$564,766,800** and agriculture remains an important segment of our county economy. The biggest losses in value were seen in Livestock and Poultry products (down \$14.6 million), Nursery Products (down \$4 million), and Field Crops (down \$1 million).

The price of market milk received by dairies decreased by \$2.46/hundredweight. Grapevine nursery stock lost \$9.2 million as county nurseries closed or moved to other California locations, and Field crop acreage declined.

Our highest value producing commodity, wine grapes, increased in value by \$2 million as tonnage increased by 10,000 tons, and average price per ton decreased by \$101.

Apple production decreased by 9,400 tons as price rose \$8 per ton. Vegetable production value slightly increased as 124 additional acres were reported.

This year's crop report cover highlights Sonoma County efforts to farm intelligently and environmentally. Sustainable agriculture techniques are being used by many growers to reach a positive bottom line.

Once again we thank our farmers and ranchers for much of the information contained in this report and remind the reader that the information reported is gross production value and does not infer net farm income.

Cree Morgan is congratulated again for his efforts in producing this report, as is Marilyn Vernon for her valuable assistance.

Respectfully submitted,


John Westoby,
Agricultural Commissioner/Sealer

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Note: The crop values stated in this report are based on grower submitted surveys and data provided by state agencies. Numbers are rounded to the hundreds place.

Integrated Pest Management

The theme for our 2002 Sonoma County Crop Report is Integrated Pest Management (IPM). Our cover shows some of the programs that promote this ecosystem-based strategy of pest control. During the last 20 years, our growers have moved to adopt pest control practices that examine pest population thresholds, cultural practice modifications, bio-control, resistant plants, and other techniques to reduce reliance on pesticides and enhance the natural systems that exist in and around today's agriculture.

Sustaining our agriculture is not only important to our local economy, but to our native habitats. Successful agriculture will protect thousands of acres of our diverse natural systems that could be lost with increased urban encroachment.

The men and women of our local agriculture are to be congratulated for their involvement in actively seeking IPM strategies that can be used and demonstrated to other agriculturalists. Please take the time to read about IPM and some of the efforts being made by Sonoma County growers.

School IPM

This definition of IPM is from the Healthy Schools Act of 2000

"...a pest management strategy that focuses on long-term prevention or suppression of pest problems through a combination of techniques such as monitoring for pest presence and establishing treatment threshold levels, using non-chemical practices to make the habitat less conducive to pest development, improving sanitation, and employing mechanical and physical controls. Pesticides that pose the least possible hazard and are effective in a manner that minimizes risks to people, property, and the environment, are used only after careful monitoring indicates they are needed according to pre-established guidelines and treatment thresholds."

In 1993, the California Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) began a pilot program to work with interested school districts to provide them with information about IPM practices and to assist them in developing an IPM program. DPR also conducted an extensive survey of school districts in 1996 to gain information about their IPM policies and practices. In September 2000, Governor Davis signed into law Assembly Bill 2260 (the Healthy Schools Act of 2000). This law put into code DPR's existing voluntary school IPM program and added some new requirements regarding pesticides, such as notification (a district-wide annual report identifying all pesticide products it expects to be applied in the upcoming year) and posting (warning signs at each area of the school where pesticides will be applied, 24 hours in advance and 72 hours after applications). It also includes record keeping (each school shall maintain records of all pesticide use at the school for four years and make the records available to the public upon request), and enhanced pesticide use reporting.

Most provisions of Assembly Bill 2260 took effect January 1, 2001. DPR also works with other boards and departments of the California Environmental Protection Agency and with the California Department of Education to tie IPM into related areas such as school gardens and environmental education. Through its school IPM program, DPR is committed to facilitating voluntary establishment of IPM policies and programs in schools throughout California, while assisting school districts with implementation of the new Education Code requirements.

For more information, please go to DPR's Web site, www.cdpr.ca.gov (click on the School IPM link).

IPM Innovator Awards

The California Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) has given out more than 70 IPM Innovator awards to honor California organizations that emphasize pest prevention, favor least-hazardous pest control, and share their successful strategies with others. The awards provide rare public recognition to groups and individuals who are quietly revolutionizing pest management through their efforts to reduce risks associated with pesticide use. DPR's IPM Innovator awards are part of a comprehensive, reduced-risk pest management strategy aimed at homes, schools, farms, and the environment.

In 1994, DPR presented its first IPM Innovator awards to acknowledge agricultural and urban organizations demonstrating leadership and creativity in new methods of pest management. DPR hosts an annual event where the Innovators are recognized. DPR developed the program to recognize pioneering pest control managers for their leadership in voluntarily implementing reduced-risk pest management systems and for their work in sharing those solutions with others. An IPM Innovator typically has a history of using pest management systems to reduce the risks posed by the use of traditional control practices, showing that their pest management concept is economically viable, and documenting and sharing that system so others can learn and apply the information to their situation.

IPM Innovators typically rely on pest management systems based on sound scientific principles of integrated pest management, including a preference for using beneficial organisms and cultural practices for pest control when feasible. Pest problems are addressed as part of the overall situation, rather than pest by pest or at only one time of the year. IPM Innovators often conduct research to find new ways for managing pests. This may include a range of activities from contracted research with academic institutions to on-site trials of participant-identified techniques.

Here are some recent winners from Sonoma County:

2002

Clos du Bois Winery, Geyserville

Clos du Bois, with more than 1,000 acres of Alexander Valley vineyards, undertook a labor-intensive campaign enlisting and training a local youth organization to help restore vegetation along vineyard stream banks. The plantings utilize carefully selected plants that are not attractive to insects that vector Pierce's Disease. The plantings act as filters to help keep pesticide run-off from reaching the stream, help prevent erosion, and provide harborage for beneficial insects. Media contact: Kelly Keagy, (707) 473-2314.

2000

Sonoma County Grape Growers Association (SCGGA), Rohnert Park

SCGGA represents about one-third of Sonoma County's 1,100 grape growers. SCGGA promotes IPM practices that include increased field monitoring; damage tolerance assessments and damage thresholds; mulch and cover crops; "softer" chemicals for disease, insect, and mite pests; canopy management to prevent disease; pest-resistant grape varieties and rootstocks; alternating treatments to manage resistance; replacement of pre-emergence herbicides with mechanical, cultural and post-emergence alternatives; best application practices for sulfur, and practices to reduce the potential for pesticide off-site movement to surface and ground water. SCGGA conducts extensive education and outreach efforts with the winegrape industry. Media contact: Nick Frey (707) 206-0603.

Vino Farms, Inc., Lodi

Vino Farms is a family-owned vineyard and vineyard management organization that was established in the early 1970s. While Vino Farms manages 9,700 acres of wine grapes in seven counties: San Joaquin, Sacramento, Yolo, Napa, Sonoma, Monterey, and Santa Barbara, over 38% of their holdings are in Sonoma County. Committed to reduced-risk pest management for its entire operation, Vino Farms has five full-time employees dedicated to IPM. The business develops, uses, and promotes numerous cost effective, environmentally-sound practices including evaluation of reduced pesticide use rates, leaf removal, canopy management, refuges for beneficial insects and wildlife, insect pest monitoring with pheromone and sticky traps, extensive pest population monitoring, cover crops, and release of predatory mites. Since 1988, Vino Farms has reduced insecticide use up to 67 percent, and fungicide use by 10 percent. Vino Farms has a long history of providing pest control research sites, and was one of the first U.C. Biologically Integrated Farming Systems grower-cooperators. Media contact: John Ledbetter (209) 334-6975.

1999

Benziger Family Winery, Glen Ellen

Benziger is a grape-growing and wine-producing family business set up as a partnership with all seven family members working together. The Benzigers produce estate wines from their own grapes and purchase grapes from more than 60 growers for other wine labels. Many of their reduced-risk practices are based on biodynamic principles and include farming without synthetic fertilizers and pesticides, using compost mixtures, and planting cover crops. They develop habitat areas in and around vineyards to build diversity, and prune to manage diseases. On-site plantings enable the winery to attract and conserve beneficial organisms, natural enemies of pests. The Benzigers actively educate their employees, growers, and the public about their IPM practices. They hold bi-monthly viticulture classes for their employees and quarterly seminars on low-input farming practices for their growers. The winery gives daily public tours that demonstrate their IPM practices, focusing on natural and low-input practices of grape growing. The winery shows strong IPM leadership in the wine grape industry. Media contact: Chris Benziger (707) 935-4503

Early each year, DPR solicits nominations for exceptional achievers in pest management. DPR uses several guidelines to identify IPM Innovators. The guidelines and information about nominating a group can be found by going to DPR's Web site, www.cdpr.ca.gov, and clicking the "Grants & Awards" button. There you will also find year-by-year listings of award recipients and a short description of each group.

To find out more about the IPM Innovators Program or DPR's other pest management programs, you can also contact: IPM Innovators Program c/o Charlie Hunter Department of Pesticide Regulation Pest Management & Licensing Branch P.O. Box 4015 Sacramento, California 95812-4015 (916) 324-4100 Fax (916) 324-4088 chunter@cdpr.ca.gov

The University of California Statewide Integrated Pest Management Program

What is IPM?

Integrated pest management (IPM) is an ecosystem-based strategy that focuses on long-term prevention of pests or their damage through a combination of techniques such as biological control, habitat manipulation, modification of cultural practices, and use of resistant varieties of plants. Pesticides are used only after monitoring indicates they are needed according to established guidelines, and treatments are made with the goal of removing only the target organism. Pest control materials are selected and applied in a manner that

minimizes risks to human health, beneficial and non-target organisms, and the environment. IPM works with nature to encourage beneficial plants and animals while making it difficult for pests to survive

Established in 1980 with the California State Legislature's support and encouragement, the University of California Statewide Integrated Pest Management Program (UC IPM) develops and promotes the use of integrated, ecologically sound pest management programs in California. UC IPM's mission is:

- to reduce the pesticide load in the environment
- to increase the predictability and thereby the effectiveness of pest control techniques
- to develop pest control programs that are economically, environmentally, and socially acceptable
- to marshal agencies and disciplines into integrated pest management programs
- to increase utilization of natural pest controls.

To find out more about the UC Statewide IPM Project, contact: IPM Education and Publications, University of California, One Shields Avenue, Davis, CA 95616-8620 or phone (530) 752-7691, or on the web at <http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/>

Code of Sustainable Winegrowing, Wine Institute

WINE INSTITUTE is the public policy advocacy association of California wineries. This is a group comprised of California vintner and grower communities, committed to social responsibility and cultivating and producing world-class wines. As members of a 150-year-old wine industry, they cherish the vast gifts of nature, respect their neighbors, and make positive social and economic contributions.

The Association is seeking to establish voluntary high standards of sustainable practices to be followed and maintained by the entire wine community. The Code of Sustainable Winegrowing Practices will promote farming and winemaking practices that are sensitive to the environment, responsive to the needs and interests of society-at-large, and are economically feasible in practice. Its goals include educating vintners and growers on the importance of these practices and how self-governing will enhance the economic viability and future of the industry. The plan is to work closely with their neighbors and communities to maintain an open dialogue on public concerns and the groups' efforts. The Code of Sustainable Winegrowing Practices reflects the belief that as California's population explodes, land will become an increasingly precious commodity. The goal is to serve as stewards of the land, striving to sustain the industry for generations to come. The intent is to maintain the position of a world-class competitor in the global marketplace, and want to avoid unnecessary legislation by self-governance. By embracing progressive attitudes and raising cultural and community awareness a win-win environment can be created for all. Winegrowing has been part of many societies and cultures throughout human history. It has provided a viable livelihood for past and current generations and will be a source of pride for future generations who wish to produce the finest quality grapes and wine. California, with its sunny climes, its vine clad hills, valleys and plains, will continue to strengthen and enhance its world-wide reputation for premium wines of high value.

To find out more about the Wine Institute, and the Code of Sustainable Winegrowing, contact: Wine Institute, 425 Market Street Suite 1000, San Francisco, CA 94105, Phone: (415) 512-0151, FAX: (415) 442-0742, or on the web at <http://www.Wineinstitute.org>.

Sources:

<http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/ipminov/innovatr.htm>

<http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/cfdocs/apps/schoolipm/main.cfm>

<http://ipm.ucdavis.edu/IPMPROJECT/about.html>

<http://www.wineinstitute.org/communications/SustainablePractices/vision.htm>

FRUITS AND NUT ACREAGE

Crop	Bearing	Non-Bearing	Total
Apples	2,928	30	2,958
Grapes (wine)	46,587	13,304	59,891
Kiwi	20	0	20
Olives	77	134	211
Peaches	20	0	20
Pears	82	1	83
Plums (incl. Prunes)	55	33	88
Walnuts	169	3	172
Miscellaneous	40	1	41
Total acreage	49,977	13,505	63,483

FIELD CROPS

Crop	Year	Harvested Acreage	Ton/Acre	Total Tons	Units	DOLLAR VALUE	
						\$/Unit	Total
Hay, Oat	2002	6,135	2.82	17,307	ton	\$ 77.75	\$ 1,489,600
	2001*	6,606	2.26	14,925	ton	\$ 77.14	\$ 1,290,800
Hay, Volunteer	2002	250	1.50	375	ton	\$ 75.00	\$ 28,200
	2001	853	2.43	2,071	ton	\$ 72.88	\$ 151,000
Green Chop (A)	2002	716	7.71	5,522	ton	\$ 13.57	\$ 75,000
	2001	340	13.85	4,708	ton	\$ 13.43	\$ 63,300
Oats, Grain	2002	937	2.83	2,650	ton	\$ 212.00	\$ 561,800
	2001	717	2.95	2,112	ton	\$ 106.96	\$ 225,900
Silage, Corn (A)	2002	385	25.62	9,865	ton	\$ 32.13	\$ 317,000
	2001	385	23.81	9,165	ton	\$ 37.09	\$ 340,000
Silage, Oat (A)	2002	2,140	11.31	24,203	ton	\$ 27.13	\$ 656,700
	2001	5,197	11.47	59,603	ton	\$ 32.09	\$ 1,912,700
Straw	2002						\$ 91,400
	2001						\$ 113,700
Pasture, Irrigated (B)	2002	9,350			acre	\$ 100.00	\$ 935,000
	2001	9,450			acre	\$ 100.00	\$ 945,000
Grassland (B)	2002	204,214			acre	\$ 10.00	\$ 2,042,200
	2001	204,314			acre	\$ 10.00	\$ 2,043,200
Woodland (B)	2002	172,425			acre	\$ 1.00	\$ 172,500
	2001	172,525			acre	\$ 1.00	\$ 172,600
Miscellaneous (C)	2002						\$ 422,200
	2001						\$ 533,100
TOTAL	2002						\$ 6,791,600
	2001*						\$ 7,791,300

(A) much of the green chop and silage is not sold but used on the farm-- value is determined by it's feed equivalent

(B) estimated

(C) includes alfalfa, barley, safflower, wheat, rye, vetch, Sudan, etc.

*Revised figures

Commercial Fish Catch

(Informational Only—most recent figures available, furnished by California Dept. of Fish and Game)

Species		Pounds		Value
Salmon, Chinook	2001	597,372	\$	1,117,082
	2000	481,093	\$	1,124,419
Crab, Dungeness	2001	370,036	\$	1,049,587
	2000	443,480	\$	1,136,558
Rockfish, all	2001	162,507	\$	118,913
	2000	216,257	\$	202,427
Urchin, red	2001	428,570	\$	317,098
	2000	622,160	\$	530,829
Sole, all	2001	100,260	\$	95,627
	2000	126,872	\$	90,130
Sablefish	2001	22,593	\$	19,288
	2000	141,419	\$	140,336
Prawn, spot	2001	9,617	\$	83,316
	2000	4,751	\$	39,806
Thornyhead, all	2001	9,567	\$	8,023
	2000	85,388	\$	70,807
Tuna, Albacore	2001	342,634	\$	283,763
	2000	77,657	\$	83,693
Halibut, California	2001	1,292	\$	3,137
	2000	6,135	\$	16,260
Cabezon	2001	2,404	\$	8,106
	2000	7,337	\$	32,224
Lingcod	2001	3,687	\$	5,132
	2000	4,798	\$	6,045
Miscellaneous	2001	79,674	\$	16,076
	2000	390,169	\$	152,423
Total	2001	2,130,213	\$	3,125,148
	2000	2,607,516	\$	3,625,957

Timber Harvest

(Informational Only—most recent figures available, furnished by State Board of Equalization)

Year	Production	Unit (F)		Value (G)
2002	9,671,000	board feet	\$	3,482,900
2001	9,559,000	board feet	\$	5,218,300

(F) board feet is the quantity of timber cut and scaled

(G) value of the timber immediately before cutting

Nursery Products

Item	Year	Units Sold	Unit	DOLLAR VALUE	
				\$/Unit	Total
Grapevines (A)	2002		Plants/		\$ 573,800
	2001		Cuttings		\$ 9,769,800
Ornamentals (B)	2002	1,353,006	plant	\$ 8.81	\$ 11,919,100
	2001	1,129,156	plant	\$ 6.63	\$ 7,486,400
Bedding Plants	2002	89,278	flat	\$ 18.08	\$ 1,614,500
	2001	98,964	flat	\$ 14.42	\$ 1,426,600
Cut Flowers	2002				\$ 1,545,300
	2001				\$ 1,726,700
Christmas Trees	2002	13,560		\$ 37.31	\$ 505,900
	2001	15,652	each	\$ 33.60	\$ 525,900
Miscellaneous Products (C)	2002				\$ 9,908,500
	2001				\$ 9,133,800
TOTAL	2002				\$ 26,067,100
	2001				\$ 30,069,200

(A) includes field grown non-grafted, bench grafts, greenhouse propagation

(B) average unit price includes all type trade containers

(C) includes deciduous fruit and nut trees, liners, bulbs, forest seedlings, house plants, orchids, cacti, herbaceous perennials, dry flowers, turf and wreaths

Apiary Products

Total Value (D)	2002		\$ 104,700
	2001		\$ 112,600

(D) includes honey, wax and pollination

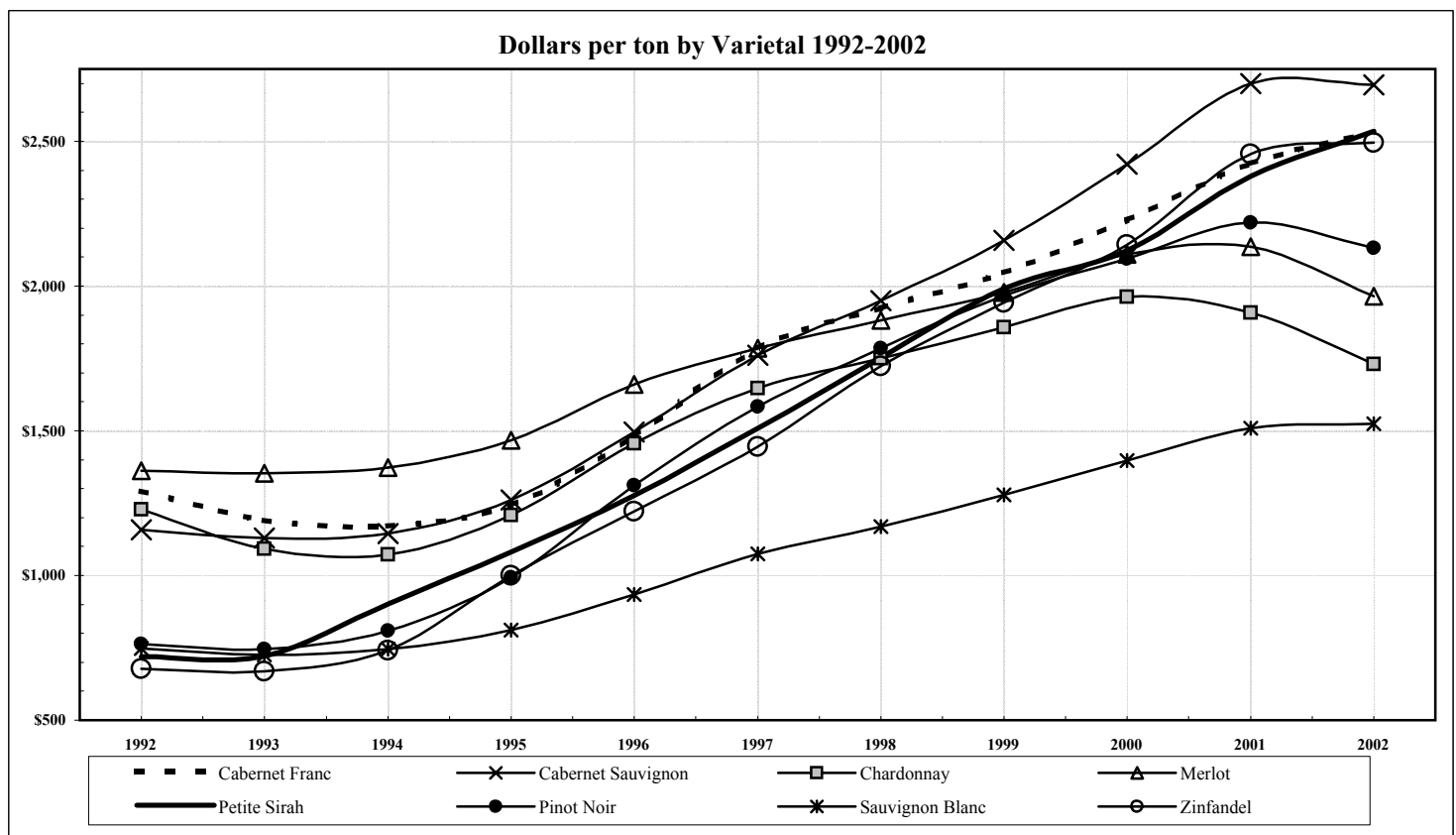
Vegetable Crops

Crop	Year	Harvested Acreage	Dollar Value
Miscellaneous Truck Farms (E)	2002	562	\$ 10,131,400
	2001	438	\$ 10,119,500

(E) includes melons, mushrooms, potatoes, pumpkins, sprouts, squash, tomatoes, lettuces, etc.

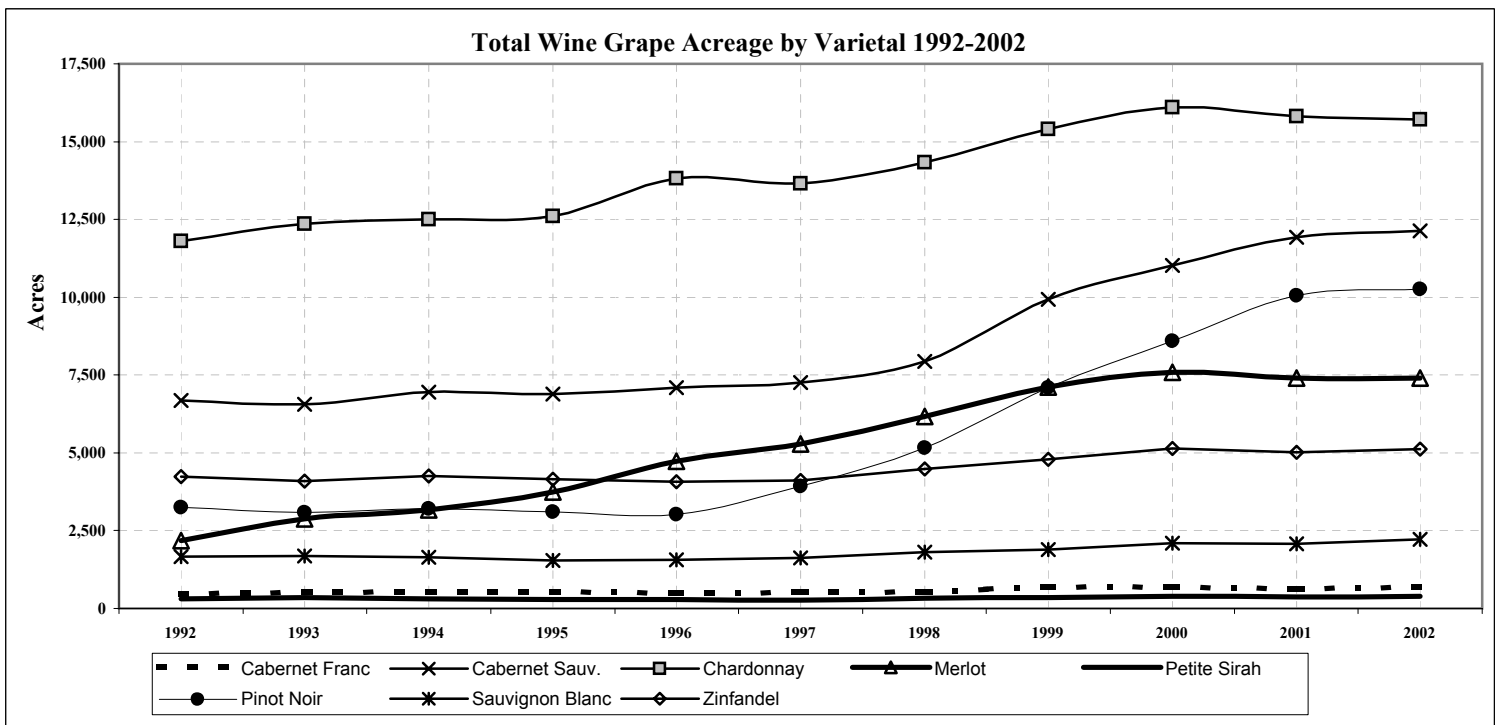
White Wine Grape Production

VARIETY	YEAR	Acres			Production		
		BEARING	NON-BEARING	TOTAL	TONS	DOLLARS PER TON	TOTAL VALUE
Chardonnay	2002	13,857	1,861	15,718	60,844	\$ 1,730.46	\$ 105,288,000
	2001	13,358	2,400	15,758	52,853	\$ 1,908.77	\$ 100,883,900
Chenin Blanc	2002	37	0	37	200	\$ 655.29	\$ 131,000
	2001	37	0	37	225	\$ 661.50	\$ 149,200
French Colombard	2002	143	0	143	634	\$ 575.25	\$ 364,800
	2001	143	0	143	795	\$ 573.81	\$ 456,500
Gewürztraminer	2002	168	9	177	465	\$ 1,367.46	\$ 635,900
	2001	168	7	176	481	\$ 1,487.17	\$ 715,800
Muscat Blanc	2002	36	1	37	100	\$ 1,956.13	\$ 196,200
	2001	36	1	37	176	\$ 982.19	\$ 172,700
Pinot Blanc	2002	73	34	107	334	\$ 1,869.08	\$ 623,600
	2001	73	24	97	323	\$ 1,790.41	\$ 578,400
Sauvignon Blanc	2002	1,710	519	2,229	9,612	\$ 1,524.57	\$ 14,654,100
	2001	1,710	399	2,109	8,267	\$ 1,509.56	\$ 12,479,100
Semillon	2002	185	23	208	786	\$ 1,752.45	\$ 1,378,200
	2001	185	11	196	667	\$ 1,604.60	\$ 1,070,500
Viognier	2002	198	22	220	606	\$ 2,162.62	\$ 1,310,600
	2001	198	23	220	474	\$ 2,171.94	\$ 1,029,500
White Riesling	2002	28	0	28	74	\$ 2,025.30	\$ 149,700
	2001	28	0	28	96	\$ 1,782.15	\$ 170,400
Other Whites	2002	319	440	759	1,667	\$ 1,495.26	\$ 2,492,000
	2001	376	363	739	1,515	\$ 1,784.97	\$ 2,703,700
TOTAL WHITES	2002	16,753	2,908	19,661	75,322	\$ 1,689.08	\$ 127,224,100
	2001	16,310	3,228	19,539	65,872	\$ 1,827.94	\$ 120,409,700



Red Wine Grape Production

VARIETY	YEAR	Acres			Production		
		BEARING	NON-BEARING	TOTAL	TONS	DOLLARS PER TON	TOTAL VALUE
Cabernet Franc	2002	560	118	678	1,928	\$ 2,532.25	\$ 4,881,000
	2001	503	137	640	2,309	\$ 2,424.10	\$ 5,597,300
Cabernet Sauv.	2002	9,018	3,125	12,143	32,258	\$ 2,694.93	\$ 86,933,400
	2001	7,937	4,018	11,955	32,194	\$ 2,698.66	\$ 86,881,500
Carignane	2002	188	3	191	499	\$ 1,562.64	\$ 779,300
	2001	182	2	184	587	\$ 1,529.01	\$ 896,800
Merlot	2002	6,698	712	7,410	29,037	\$ 1,965.47	\$ 57,072,000
	2001	6,414	962	7,376	27,879	\$ 2,136.86	\$ 59,573,800
Meunier	2002	109	3	112	427	\$ 2,164.26	\$ 923,100
	2001	111	3	114	566	\$ 1,983.57	\$ 1,122,200
Napa Gamay	2002	49	0	49	94	\$ 1,089.40	\$ 102,300
	2001	91	0	91	149	\$ 1,289.12	\$ 192,600
Petite Sirah	2002	313	83	397	1,084	\$ 2,534.18	\$ 2,746,100
	2001	293	90	383	1,007	\$ 2,379.44	\$ 2,395,900
Petite Verdot	2002	87	86	174	309	\$ 2,560.45	\$ 790,700
	2001	78	92	171	308	\$ 2,408.91	\$ 743,000
Pinot Noir	2002	6,434	3,821	10,255	19,571	\$ 2,131.66	\$ 41,718,800
	2001	5,811	4,554	10,365	20,861	\$ 2,219.03	\$ 46,290,600
Sangiovese	2002	386	66	453	1,792	\$ 2,048.31	\$ 3,670,400
	2001	366	70	436	1,376	\$ 2,020.35	\$ 2,779,600
Syrah-shiraz	2002	1,040	717	1,758	5,424	\$ 2,254.26	\$ 12,228,100
	2001	824	856	1,680	4,195	\$ 2,260.98	\$ 9,483,700
Zinfandel	2002	4,300	828	5,128	13,385	\$ 2,494.52	\$ 33,388,200
	2001	4,145	885	5,030	14,287	\$ 2,456.58	\$ 35,096,500
Other Reds	2002	651	832	1,483	2,011	\$ 2,436.88	\$ 4,901,300
	2001	523	180	703	1,995	\$ 1,962.80	\$ 3,914,800
Total Reds	2002	29,834	10,395	40,230	107,818	\$ 2,319.98	\$ 250,134,700
	2001	27,279	11,848	39,127	107,712	\$ 2,367.14	\$ 254,968,300
Total All Wine Grapes	2002	46,587	13,304	59,891	183,139	\$ 2,055.39	\$ 376,422,300
	2001	43,589	15,076	58,665	173,583	\$ 2,156.83	\$ 374,389,700



Livestock and Poultry

Item	Year	Number of Head	Total Live Weight	Unit	Dollar Value	
					\$/Unit	Total
Cattle/Calves	2002	34,377	179,826	cwt.	\$ 64.10	\$ 11,527,100
	2001	34,506	181,442	cwt.	\$ 66.12	\$ 11,997,000
Sheep/Lambs	2002	19,244	20,522	cwt.	\$ 61.29	\$ 1,257,800
	2001	19,109	21,384	cwt.	\$ 65.75	\$ 1,406,100
Hogs	2002	1,863	4,451	cwt.	\$ 43.21	\$ 192,300
	2001	1,634	3,901	cwt.	\$ 43.00	\$ 167,800
Miscellaneous (A)	2002					\$ 41,886,500
	2001					\$ 41,755,900
TOTAL	2002					\$ 54,863,700
	2001					\$ 55,326,800

(A) includes chicks, ducks, turkey poult, fryers, roasters, turkeys, etc.

Livestock and Poultry Products

Item	Year	Production	Unit	Dollar Value	
				\$/Unit	Total
Milk, Market	2002	6,630,314	cwt.	\$ 11.47	\$ 76,049,800
	2001	6,521,726	cwt.	\$ 13.93	\$ 90,847,700
Milk, Manufacturing	2002	14,612	cwt.	\$ 11.13	\$ 162,700
	2001	23,186	cwt.	\$ 14.01	\$ 324,900
Wool	2002	91,734	lb.	\$ 0.40	\$ 36,700
	2001	91,090	lb.	\$ 0.40	\$ 32,000
Miscellaneous Products (B)	2002				\$ 8,865,300
	2001				\$ 8,482,100
TOTAL	2002				\$ 85,114,500
	2001				\$ 99,691,200

(B) includes market duck eggs, turkey hatching eggs, chicken eggs for consumption, egg bi-products and goat m

Livestock and Poultry Inventory

(Number of head as of January 1, 2002—furnished by California Agricultural Statistics Service)

Item	Number
Cattle and Calves (all)	84,000
Milk Cows and heifers 2 years and over	32,700
Beef cows and heifers 2 years and over	12,000
Sheep and Lambs (all)	12,100
Hogs	2,070
Laying Hens and Pullets	673,700
Turkey Breeders	53,100
Horses	14,595

Apple Production

Crop	Year	Bearing Acres	Tons/Acre	Total Tons	Dollar Value	
					\$/Ton	Total
Gravenstein	2002	938	5.34	5,007	\$ 203	\$ 1,014,100
	2001	930	4.26	3,962	\$ 168	\$ 641,100
Fresh	2002			228	\$ 708	\$ 161,400
	2001			351	\$ 557	\$ 195,500
Processed (A)	2002			4,779	\$ 178	\$ 852,700
	2001			3,611	\$ 123	\$ 445,600
Late Apples	2002	2,018	10.80	21,797	\$ 164	\$ 3,571,600
	2001	2,003	16.14	32,323	\$ 144	\$ 5,264,300
Fresh	2002			479	\$ 742	\$ 355,500
	2001			852	\$ 689	\$ 587,260
Processed (A)	2002			21,318	\$ 151	\$ 3,216,100
	2001			31,471	\$ 149	\$ 4,677,000
Total	2002	2,956	9.07	26,804		\$ 4,585,700
	2001	2,933	12.37	36,285		\$ 5,905,400

(A) includes canned, juice, vinegar, cider

Fruits and Nuts Summary

Crop	Year	Bearing Acres	Tons/Acre	Total Tons	Dollar Value	
					\$/Ton	Total
Apples (all)	2002	2,956	9.07	26,804	\$171	\$ 4,585,700
	2001	2,933	12.37	36,285	\$163	\$ 5,905,400
Fresh	2002				\$ 516,900	
	2001				\$ 782,760	
Processed (A)	2002				\$ 4,068,800	
	2001				\$ 5,122,600	
Grapes (wine)	2002	46,587	3.93	183,139	\$2,055	\$ 376,422,300
	2001	43,589	3.98	173,583	\$2,157	\$ 374,389,700
Prunes (B)	2002	55	1.36	75	\$723	\$ 54,300
	2001	227	0.86	196	\$809	\$ 158,600
Walnuts	2002	188	0.26	50	\$1,140	\$ 56,600
	2001	190	0.25	48	\$1,060	\$ 50,700
Miscellaneous (C)	2002					\$ 574,900
	2001					\$ 434,100
TOTAL	2002					\$ 381,693,800
	2001					\$ 380,938,500

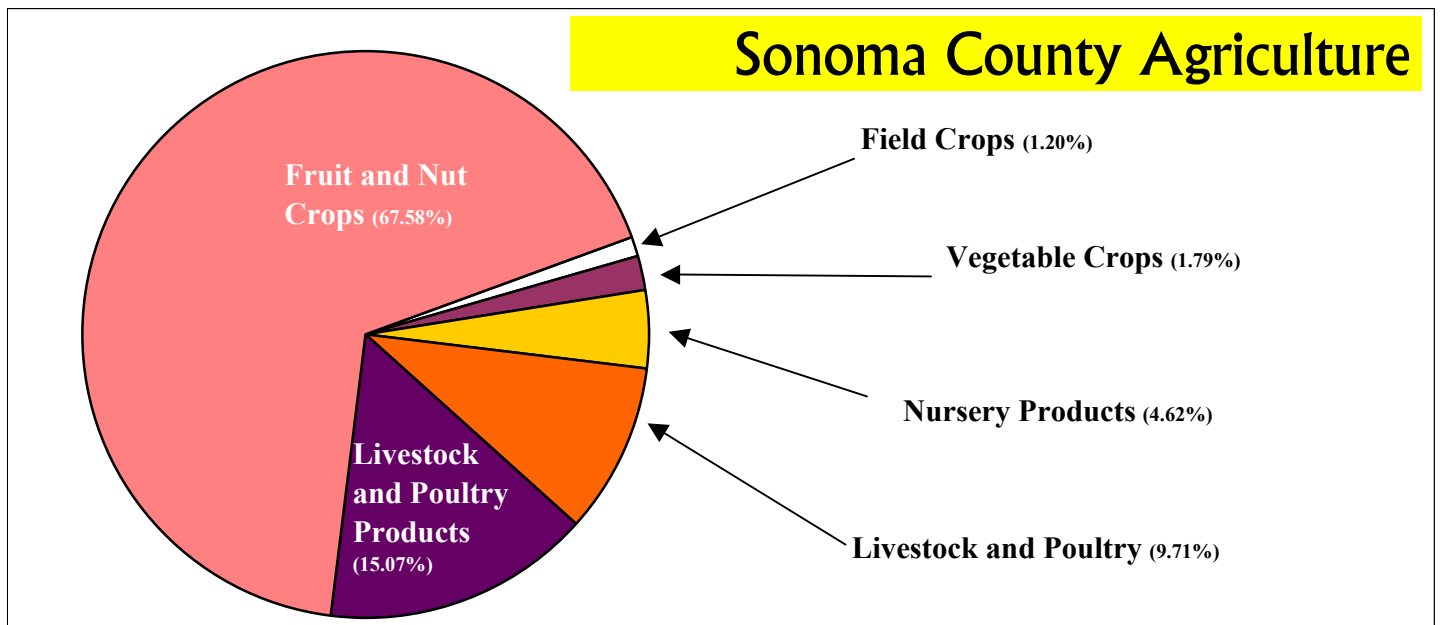
(A) includes canned, juice/cider, vinegar

(B) dry tons

(C) includes bush-berries, kiwi, black walnuts, plums, all pears, strawberries, figs, chestnuts, olives, etc.

Recapitulation

	2001	2002	Change
Apiary Products	\$ 112,600	\$ 104,700	-7.0%
Field Crops	\$ 7,806,300	\$ 6,791,600	-13.0%
Vegetable Crops	\$ 10,119,500	\$ 10,131,400	0.1%
Nursery Products	\$ 30,069,200	\$ 26,067,100	-13.3%
Livestock and Poultry	\$ 55,326,700	\$ 54,863,700	-0.8%
Livestock and Poultry Products	\$ 99,691,200	\$ 85,114,500	-14.6%
Fruit and Nut Crops	\$ 380,938,500	\$ 381,693,800	0.2%
Total	\$ 584,064,000	\$ 564,766,800	-3.3%



Million Dollar Crops

1	Wine Grapes ~ All	\$ 376,422,300
2	Market Milk	\$ 76,049,800
3	Misc. Livestock and Poultry	\$ 41,886,500
4	Nursery ~ Ornamentals	\$ 11,919,100
5	Cattle and Calves	\$ 11,527,100
6	Vegetables	\$ 10,131,400
7	Misc. Nursery Production	\$ 9,908,500
8	Misc. Livestock and Poultry Products	\$ 8,865,300
9	Apples ~ All Varieties	\$ 4,585,700
10	Nursery ~ Bedding Plants	\$ 1,614,500
11	Hay ~ All	\$ 1,592,800
12	Nursery ~ Cut Flowers	\$ 1,575,300
13	Sheep and Lambs	\$ 1,257,800

Sustainable Agriculture Report

By Priscilla Lane

Biological Control Program

Targeted Noxious Weed	Biological Control	# of Release Sites
YELLOW STARThISTLE <i>(Centaurea solstitialis)</i>	Flower Weevil (<i>Larinus curtus</i>)	3
	Hairy Weevil (<i>Eustenopus villosus</i>)	3
RED GUM LERP PSYLLID <i>(Glycaspis brimblecombei)</i>	Red Gum Lerp Psyllid Biocontrol <i>(Psyllaphaegus blitens)</i>	2

Organic Farming Statistics

182 individual organic registrants

Commodity	Registrants	Acres
Eggs	9	N/A
Fruit/Nuts	81	1464
Grain	6	289
Milk	5	N/A
Nurseries	32	41
Vegetables	92	328
Wine Grapes	22	509
Handlers	18	N/A

Pest Detection

Trapping: There were 1,491 traps placed for the detection of exotic insect pests including Mediterranean, Oriental, and Olive Fruit Flies, Melon Fly, Gypsy Moth, Japanese Beetle, Khapra Beetle, and Western Grapeleaf Skeletonizer, which were serviced 12,685 times. There were 838 traps placed for the Glassy-winged Sharpshooter (GWSS), which were serviced 12,365 times.

Entryway Survey: 291 miles and 20 properties were surveyed for the presence of noxious weed and disease pests.

Pest Exclusion

A total of 2,258 premise inspections for incoming shipments of plant material were made in 2002. This was a 1% decrease in inspections over 2001. Inspections occurred at the express carriers, nurseries, post office, feed mills, post entry inspections, United Parcel Service and pet stores. Three Hundred and five rejections of plant material were made, which is a decrease of 32% compared with 2001 rejections. Rejected plant material was either destroyed or reconditioned and released

To prevent the spread of GWSS into Sonoma County, from infested counties, department personnel inspected all shipments of nursery material arriving from these counties. More than 2,990 shipments were inspected; eight were found to have viable egg masses and rejected. Wineries receiving bulk grapes from infested counties were under compliance agreements requiring the shipping vineyards to be inspected and determined to be free from GWSS or be treated. Sixteen wineries received 62 shipments, from five infested counties. All were from vineyards free from GWSS.

Listed below are a few of the economically important pest species intercepted in 2002:

Chaff Scale <i>Parlatoria pergandii</i>	Apple Snail <i>Pomecea sp.</i>	"a plant hopper" <i>Kallitaxila granulata</i>	Blue Gum Chysomelid beetle <i>Trachymela solanei</i>
Green Garden Looper <i>Chrysodeixis sp.</i>	Glassy-Winged Sharpshooter <i>Homodiscus coagulata</i>	Two-Spotted Leafhopper <i>Sophonia rufofascia</i>	Quack Grass <i>Elytrigia repens</i>
Tent Caterpillar <i>Malacosoma sp.</i>	Olive Fruit Fly <i>Bactrocera oleae</i>	Lygaeid Bug <i>Lysius ornea</i>	Red Banded Thrips <i>Selenothrips rubrocinctus</i>
Croton Whitefly <i>Orchamoplatus mammaeferus</i>	California Red Scale <i>Aonidiella aurantii</i>	Vine Mealybug <i>Planococcus ficus</i>	Australian Sod Fly <i>Inopus rubriceps</i>

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