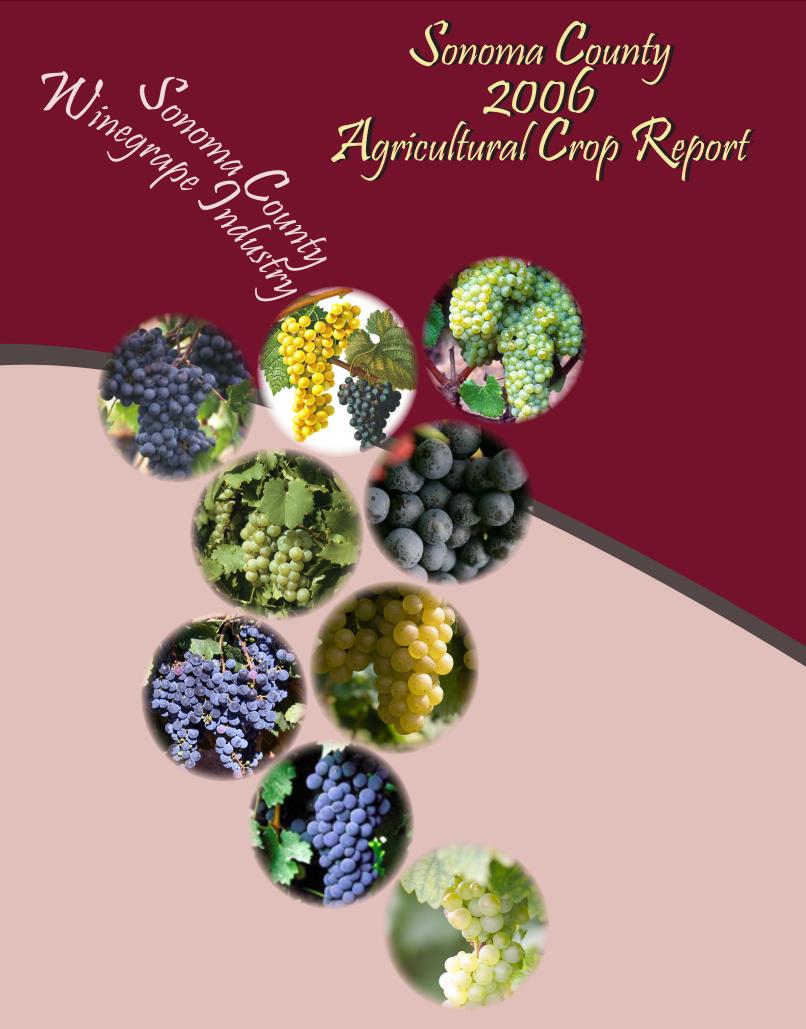
Sonoma County 2006 Agricultural Crop Report





**A.G. Kawamura,** Secretary California Department of Food and Agriculture

May 2007

and

The Honorable Board of Supervisors of Sonoma County:

Valerie Brown – First District, Chair

Mike Kerns – Second District

Tim Smith – Third District

Paul L. Kelley – Fourth District Mike Reilly – Fifth District

It is with pleasure that I present to you the 2006 Sonoma County Crop Report as pursuant to Section 2279 of the California Food and Agricultural Code. The reported production value for 2006 was \$590,617,800 representing an 7.3% decrease from the 2005 value of \$637,286,300. The decreased value can be attributed primarily to our livestock sector because of a drop in the prices received for Market Milk and a 6.4% drop in production – representing a total decline of more than \$23.7 million. This report reflects the gross production values and not the net income of the individual farmers. It does not consider the various costs of production and transporting products to market for an individual producer.

As always, weather played an important role in defining our agricultural experience. The heavy rains and subsequent flooding in January 2006 had a damaging effect on our field crop production which was down \$1.2 million overall. Total apple production value was also down \$1.1 million due to late rains during bloom; however, the Gravenstein apple value increased. Additionally, nursery products declined as our grapevine nurseries reported \$1.5 million less in production value.

This year's crop report celebrates the winegrape industry, which represents 73% of the 2006 total agricultural production. Once again, winegrape values continued to lead Sonoma County's gross production values at \$430,496,900. Our winegrape industry continues to be the economic engine that drives Sonoma County's agricultural economy.

Appreciation goes to the growers, producers, ranchers, and others who provided vital information making this report possible. I would also like to give credit to Cree Morgan and Deanna McAulay for their success and hard work in producing this report, and to the rest of my staff for their assistance and support in this project.

Respectfully submitted,

Lisa Correia

Agricultural Commissioner/Sealer

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#### MILLION DOLLAR CROPS

1	Wine Grapes ~ All	\$ 430,496,900
2	Market Milk	\$ 67,170,600
3	Misc. Livestock and Poultry	\$ 25,379,300
4	Cattle and Calves	\$ 11,294,200
5	Nursery ~ Ornamentals	\$ 9,432,900
6	Misc. Nursery Products	\$ 8,379,300
7	Misc. Livestock and Poultry Products	\$ 8,101,200
8	Vegetables	\$ 7,416,600
9	Apples ~ All Varieties	\$ 5,237,900
10	Nursery ~ Bedding Plants	\$ 4,203,300
11	Nursery ~ Cut Flowers	\$ 2,807,400
12	Nursery ~ Grapevines	\$ 1,976,200
13	Sheep and Lambs	\$ 1,514,800

# 2006 SONOMA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE STAFF

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER/SEALER Lisa Correia

# ASSISTANT AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER/SEALER Michael Smith

#### DEPARTMENT ANALYST

Esther Martinez

#### CHIEF DEPUTY AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER

Stefan Parnay

# AGRICULTURE AND VINEYARD CONSERVATION COORDINATOR

Gail Davis

#### DEPUTY AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER

Joseph Gray ~ Bruce McArthur ~ Alexis Ramey

# SENIOR AGRICULTURAL BIOLOGIST/STANDARD SPECIALIST

Priscilla Lane ~ Sue Ostrom ~ Marilyn Vernon

#### AGRICULTURAL BIOLOGIST/STANDARDS SPECIALIST

Pete Albers ~ Gary Bjork ~ Dan Curtin ~ Ron Inman Alex McVicker ~ Cree J. Morgan Andrew Smith ~ Paul Turano ~ Scott Wise

#### **COUNTY TRAPPER**

James O'Brien

#### **ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT STAFF**

Susan Fellbaum ~ Naomi Lozinto Deanna McAulay ~ Nina Reeser

#### **OTHER SUPPORT STAFF**

David Burtis ~ Gayle Carter ~ April Goltermann
Dennis Haydon ~ Paul Lasker ~ Maggie Lewis
Grace Neisingh ~ Richard Opbroek
Stan Peterson ~ Jessica Scroggins

# SONOMA COUNTY WINEGRAPES

This year's report salutes the Sonoma County Winegrape industry. This is the largest sector of our agricultural economy and represents 73% of the 2006 total agricultural production. Sonoma County's unique combinations of varied micro climates and soil types allow for the production of over 100 grape varieties. Grape production in Sonoma County generates more than \$2 of every \$3 in farm revenues and this is achieved on just under 35% of the county's farmland. The county's 60,302 acres of grapes produced 6.9% of California's winegrape crop in 2006, and generated nearly 20% of California winegrape revenues. The average price per ton of grapes in 2006 was \$1,991 compared to the state average of \$583.

While Sonoma County has unique characteristics making it ideal for winegrape production, it has distinct challenges as well. Land and production costs are higher in Sonoma County than in most wine regions in the world, thus it is critical for growers to receive premium prices for their grapes. Sonoma County grape growers must compete globally with producers in other regions, including Europe, South America, Australia and China. Globalization is affecting grape growers like it has other sectors of our economy.

Sonoma County grape growers recognize the need for increased promotion of Sonoma County's wine and grape industry. In 2005,

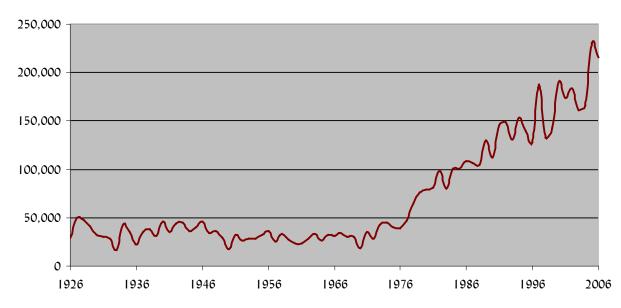
,							
Country	Acreage						
SPAIN	3,052,000						
FRANCE	2,258,000						
ITALY	2,244,000						
TURKEY	1,395,000						
UNITED STATES	971,000						
CHINA	888,000						
IRAN	744,000						
PORTUGAL	613,000						
ROMANIA	610,000						
ARGENTINA	506,000						
CHILE	440,000						
MOLDOVA	381,000						
AUSTRALIA	366,000						
UZBEKISTAN	334,000						
GREECE	321,000						
*source: www.wineinstitute.org							

World Vineyard Acreage (2001)\*

the Board of the Sonoma County Grape Growers Association (SCGGA) decided to take proactive steps by initiating a grassroots effort involving more than 80 grower advocates. In 2006 Sonoma County grape growers overwhelmingly voted (84%) to form the Sonoma County Winegrape Commission (SCWC). This vote demonstrates support for improved marketing of Sonoma County winegrape quality in today's global wine marketplace, and commitment to funding research.

In order to increase marketing of Sonoma County grapes and wines, the SCWC will spend a majority of its anticipated \$1.2 million budget to market Sonoma County grapes and the wines they produce. This represents a five-fold increase in marketing dollars compared to the SCGGA's previous efforts. The SCWC assesses all growers producing 25 tons or more of grapes at 0.5% of grape sales beginning with the 2006 harvest. For Continued on page 2





# SONOMA COUNTY WINEGRAPES

#### Continued from page 1

growers producing less than 25 tons, participation is voluntary. With these new funds, the SCWC will be able to significantly increase awareness and recognition of the quality and diversity of Sonoma County's wines and regions. Efforts will be focused in two main areas: 70% for marketing, and 30% for research.

The SCWC intends to continue many of SCGGA's programs, such as the Code of Sustainable Winegrowing, Integrated Pest Management (IPM), Organic Producer Group (OPG), and Employee Development. Some research and education funds will be focused on current vineyard issues such as the glassy-winged sharpshooter and the vine mealybug.

Sonoma County grape growers are leaders in the Code of Sustainable Winegrowing Program. This statewide initiative co-developed by the California Association of Winegrape Growers and Wine Institute provides growers and wineries with a self-assessment workbook that rates the sustainability of all aspects of the farming and winery operations. Sustainable is defined as environmentally sound, socially responsible and economically viable. More than 300 growers have completed self-assessments for inclusion in the statewide Sustainability report. Those growers farm approximately one-third of Sonoma County grape acres.

In order to nurture and protect this agricultural resource for future generations, production practices must be environmentally sound. The SCWC has targeted education to help growers improve their production practices. Those include the IPM and OPG monthly grower meetings. An Erosion Control Workshop was also provided for vineyard owners and employees. In 2005, grower participation averaged 109 participants at the IPM meetings and 50 participants at the OPG meetings. The IPM meetings began in 2000, and total pesticide use has declined even while grape acres increased. There has also been an increase in usage of reduced risk pesticides. Both are tangible results

demonstrating grower commitments to environmentally sound production practices.

Growers recognize the need to attract and retain vineyard employees in order to produce quality grapes. An Employee Development Program was created to teach employees viticulture, IPM, irrigation management, and safety. The goal is to highlight the importance of vineyard practices in producing quality fruit.

Grape growers also recognize the need to retain community and neighbor support for their farming activities. Vineyard neighbors today often have no agriculture experience and thus do not understand vineyard practices being employed and their environmental soundness. Thus growers need to share information about their farming practices and philosophies with their vineyard neighbors in order to maintain their support for production agriculture in our county.

Grape growing is a vital part of Sonoma County agriculture. Grape growers in the county have been proactive in creating the Sonoma County Winegrape Commission and in developing targeted education that is resulting in more sustainable grape production that will preserve agriculture for generations to come.



"To increase the value of Sonoma County winegrapes and to nurture and protect this agricultural resource for future generations"

#### **VINEYARD EROSION & SEDIMENT**

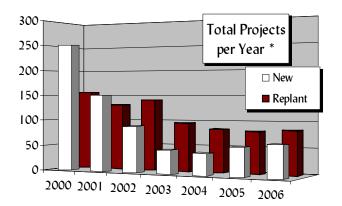
#### CONTROL ORDINANCE

**VESCO Projects Submitted** 

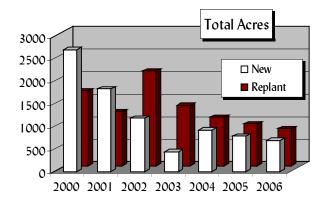
			New		Replants					
	Lev	/el l	Level	Level II & III		Lev	Level I		II & III	Acreage
Year	Projects	Acreage	Projects	Acreage	Total	Projects	Acreage	Projects	Acreage	Total
2000	210	1,637	41	1,067	2,704	153	1,653	2	12	1,665
2001	109	1,244	41	595	1,839	128	1,185	2	21	1,206
2002	58	555	32	631	1,186	139	2,073	2	37	2,110
2003	25	219	21	228	447	89	1,250	6	88	1,338
2004	25	216	17	707	923	76	997	8	85	1,082
2005	32	281	23	514	795	79	870	2	60	930
2006	49	544	13	151	695	78	785	6	47	832
TOTAL	508	4,696	188	3,893	8,589	742	8,813	28	350	9,163

Sonoma County Board of Supervisors adopted the Sonoma County Vineyard Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance (VESCO) in March of 2000. The Agricultural and Vineyard Conservation Coordinator oversees this program within our department.

The ordinance requires an erosion and sediment control plan be approved prior to planting or replanting a vineyard site.

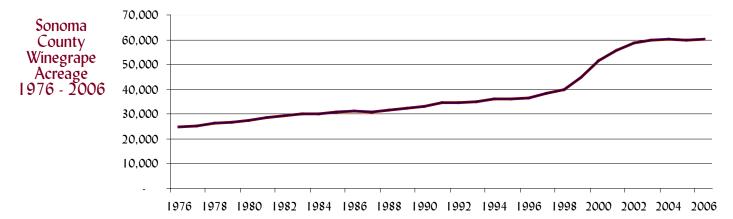


<sup>\*</sup> The Total Projects per Year charts displays the number of projects submitted, not necessarily completed, since the adoption of the ordinance.



Level I projects are on sites with an average slope less than 10 to 15 percent (depending on soil type).

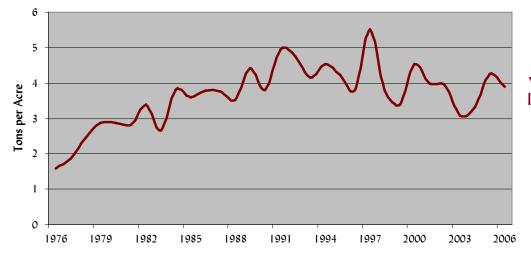
Steeper slopes (Level II and III projects) require a licensed professional prepare the erosion control plan. New plantings are not allowed on slopes 50 percent or greater.



# RED WINEGRAPE PRODUCTION

			Acres			P	roduction	
Variety	Year	Bearing	Non-Bearing	Total	Tons		\$/Ton	Total Value
Cabernet Franc	2006	679.7	59.2	738.9	1,664.9	\$	2,395.21	\$ 3,987,800
Cavernet Franc	2005	673.1	64.8	737.9	2,318.8	\$	2,506.83	\$ 5,812,900
Cabernet Sauvignon	2006	11,527.2	547.4	12,074.6	38,410.3	\$	2,265.69	\$ 87,025,900
Cavernet Sauvignon	2005	11,404.7	875.4	12,280.1	45,577.2	\$	2,305.27	\$ 105,067,800
Carignane	2006	188.0	1.6	189.6	394.4	\$	1,804.52	\$ 711,800
Calignalie	2005	181.8	8.8	190.6	440.6	\$	1,888.61	\$ 832,200
Malbec	2006	241.1	43.3	284.4	1,393.0	\$	2,483.61	\$ 3,459,700
Mainec	2005	234.1	36.1	270.2	731.8	\$	2,496.31	\$ 1,826,800
Merlot	2006	6,697.4	197.5	6,894.9	26,015.2	\$	1,529.52	\$ 39,790,800
Wieriot	2005	6,971.9	315.6	7,287.6	31,656.3	\$	1,591.72	\$ 50,388,000
Meunier	2006	103.0	3.0	106.0	682.8	\$	2,166.97	\$ 1,479,700
Wieuriier	2005	109.0	13.0	122.0	332.2	\$	1,991.00	\$ 661,500
Petite Sirah	2006	417.3	65.7	483.0	1,708.7	\$	2,371.27	\$ 4,051,800
retite siidii	2005	391.2	63.4	454.6	2,125.4	\$	2,293.95	\$ 4,875,600
Petite Verdot	2006	167.9	44.7	212.6	651.2	\$	2,677.21	\$ 1,743,400
retite verdot	2005	155.5	18.4	173.8	634.6	\$	2,608.88	\$ 1,655,600
Pinot Noir	2006	9,884.7	1,146.2	11,030.9	38,453.8	\$	2,507.31	\$ 96,415,600
FILIOT NOII	2005	9,247.2	1,228.9	10,476.1	26,944.3	\$	2,128.99	\$ 57,364,200
Sangiovese	2006	288.5	6.8	295.3	1,275.1	\$	1,924.10	\$ 2,453,500
Sangiovese	2005	300.4	6.8	307.2	1,528.5	\$	1,797.84	\$ 2,748,000
Syrah-Shiraz	2006	1,804.9	129.1	1,934.0	6,844.1	\$	2,231.25	\$ 15,270,900
Syrair-Siliaz	2005	1,594.9	268.9	1,863.8	7,959.4	\$	2,145.47	\$ 17,076,700
Zinfandel	2006	5,433.0	236.4	5,669.4	16,683.7	\$	2,309.13	\$ 38,524,900
Zimanaci	2005	5,044.2	504.8	5,549.0	17,866.5	\$	2,306.54	\$ 41,209,800
Other Reds	2006	517.5	37.3	554.8	1,469.6	\$	2,110.57	\$ 3,101,700
- Ctrici Reds	2005	586.7	48.0	634.7	1,827.6	\$	1,260.29	\$ 2,303,300
TOTAL REDS	2006	37,950.2	2,518.2	40,468.4	135,646.8	\$	2,197.01	\$ 298,017,400
	2005	36,894.7	3,453.0*	40,347.6*	139,943.2	\$	2,085.72	\$ 291,882,400

\* revised



Winegrape Yield Per Acre 1996 to 2006 (in tons)

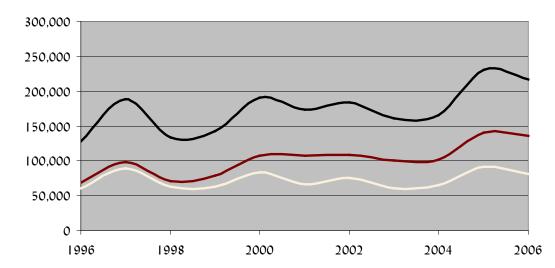
# WHITE WINEGRAPE PRODUCTION

				Acres					Production	1	
Variety	Year	Bearing	Non	-Bearin	g	Total		Tons	\$/Ton		Total Value
Chandannay	2006	14,071.8	ı	,696.4		15,768.2		61,986.2	\$ 1,725.98	\$	106,987,000
Chardonnay	2005	13,979.6	I	,666.4		15,646.0		73,824.6	\$ 1,592.54	\$	117,568,700
French Colombard	2006	90.7		0.0		90.7		352.3	\$ 550.70	\$	194,100
French Colonidard	2005	97.6		0.0		97.6		292.4	\$ 593.99	\$	173,700
Gewürztraminer	2006	152.2		4.9		157.1		458.6	\$ 1,537.11	\$	705,000
Gewurztrannner	2005	147.4		12.3		159.7		358.9	\$ 1,369.20	\$	491,500
Muscat Blanc	2006	18.6		0.3		18.9		49.0	\$ 2,025.60	\$	99,300
Muscal Didiic	2005	18.3		0.0		18.3		57.0	\$ 2,165.08	\$	123,500
Pinot Blanc	2006	85.6		19.0		104.6		375.9	\$ 1,641.50	\$	617,100
PIHOL BIAIIC	2005	85.6		19.0		104.6		404.4	\$ 1,675.19	\$	677,500
Pinot Gris	2006	369.8		83.0		452.8		1,813.2	\$ 1,794.95	\$	3,254,700
Pillot Gris	2005	359.9		29.2		389.1		1,339.5	\$ 1,607.73	\$	2,153,600
Sauvignon Blanc	2006	2,143.4		402.1		2,545.5		13,461.2	\$ 1,448.86	\$	19,503,400
Sauvignon Bianc	2005	2,032.5		505.8		2,538.3		12,708.9	\$ 1,435.22	\$	18,240,100
Semillon	2006	158.4		0.0		158.4		650.0	\$ 2,049.64	\$	1,332,300
Semilion	2005	160.5		15.1		175.6		598.5	\$ 1,953.64	\$	1,169,300
Viagnian	2006	250.5		22.2		272.7		629.9	\$ 2,206.26	\$	1,389,800
Viognier	2005	231.4		24.7		256.1		554.7	\$ 2,099.50	\$	1,164,600
White Disaling	2006	29.2		6.0		35.2		82.0	\$ 2,353.06	\$	193,000
White Riesling	2005	29.0		6.0		35.0		93.1	\$ 2,045.04	\$	190,400
Other Whites	2006	186.8		43.1		229.9		742.4	\$ 1,463.90	\$	1,086,800
Other whites	2005	206.8		51.8		258.6		734.5	\$ 1,169.64	\$	859,100
TOTAL WILITES	2006	17,557.0	2	2,277.0		19,834.0		80,600.7	\$ 1,679.42	\$	135,362,500
TOTAL WHITES	2005	17,348.6	* 2	2,330.3	*	19,678.9	*	90,966.5	\$ 1,569.94	\$	142,812,000
TOTAL WINE	2006	55,507.2	4	1,795.2		60,302.4		216,247.5	\$ 1,990.76	\$	430,496,900
GRAPES	2005	54,243.3	* 5	5,783.3	*	60,026.5	*	230,909.7	\$ 1,864.64	\$	430,563,500

<sup>\*</sup> revised

Winegrape Production 1996 to 2006 (in tons)





## APPLE PRODUCTION

			Bearing	Tons/	Total			Dollar Value	2	
Crop		Year	Acres	Acre	Tons	\$/7	lon .			Total
C		2006	939	5.87	5,549	\$	266		\$	1,476,500
Grav	venstein	2005	932	5.17	4,819	\$	199		\$	961,000
	Fuesh	2006			1,691	\$	493	\$ 833,200		
	Fresh	2005			457	\$	632	\$ 288,900		
	Processed (a)	2006			3,822	\$	167	\$ 643,400		
	Processed (a)	2005			4,362	\$	154	\$ 672,100		
Late	. Apples	2006	2,103	11.59	24,365	\$	155		\$	3,765,200
Late		2005	2,055	14.52	29,847	\$	181		\$	5,411,100*
	Fresh	2006			2,266	\$	216	\$ 489,600		
	Hesii	2005			2,602	\$	261	\$ 678,700 *		
	Processed (a)	2006			22,099	\$	148	\$ 3,275,600		
	riocessed (a)	2005			27,245	\$	174	\$ 4,732,400		
TOTAL		2006	3,042	9.82	29,878				\$	5,237,900
IOIAL	_	2005	2,987	11.60	34,666				\$	6,372,100*

<sup>(</sup>a) includes canned, juice, vinegar, cider

# **Nursery Products**

Item		Year		Unit	Total
Commention	(a)	2006			\$ 1,976,200
Grapevines	(a)	2005			\$ 3,533,300
Ownomoutolo		2006	704,150	plant	\$ 9,432,900
Ornamentals		2005	731,098	plant	\$ 10,575,200
Padding Plants		2006	341,348	flat	\$ 4,203,300
Bedding Plants		2005	332,758	flat	\$ 4,303,000
Cut Flowers		2006			\$ 2,807,400
Cut riowers		2005			\$ 2,914,100
Christman Trans		2006	8,775	each	\$ 368,300
Christmas Trees		2005	9,358	each	\$ 404,700
Miscellaneous	(b)	2006			\$ 8,379,300
Products	(b)	2005			\$ 9,716,500
TOTAL VALUE		2006			\$ 27,167,400
IOIAL VALUE		2005			\$ 31,446,800

<sup>(</sup>a) includes field grown, non-grafted, bench grafts, greenhouse propagation

<sup>\*</sup>revised

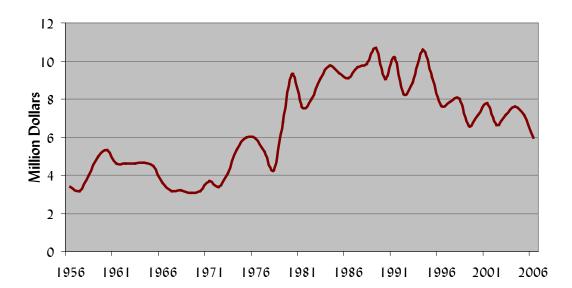
<sup>(</sup>b) includes deciduous fruit and nut trees, liners, bulbs, forest seedlings, house plants, orchids, cacti, herbaceous perennials, dry flowers, turf and wreaths

# FIELD CROPS

			Harvested	Ton/	Total				
Crop		Year	Acreage	Acre	Tons	Unit	Per	Unit	Total
Have Oat		2006	3,123	1.76	5,499	ton	\$	108.97	\$ 599,200
Hay, Oat		2005	4,638	2.72	12,619	ton	\$	98.83	\$ 1,247,100
Hay, Volunteer		2006	275	1.73	475	ton	\$	50.11	\$ 23,800
riay, volunteer		2005	252	1.35	340	ton	\$	64.41	\$ 21,900
Green Chop	(2)	2006	309	14.14	4,368	ton	\$	10.16	\$ 44,400
Green Chop	(a)	2005	475	10.98	5,250	ton	\$	13.58	\$ 71,300
Oats, Grain		2006	655	0.92	604	ton	\$	166.39	\$ 100,500
Odts, Ordin		2005	2,052	3.8	7,791	ton	\$	68.08	\$ 530,400
Silage, Corn	(2)	2006	205	10.00	7,400	ton	\$	26.50	\$ 196,100
Slidge, Colli	(a)	2005	397	3.8	4,553	ton	\$	68.08	\$ 91,100
Silage, Oat	(a)	2006	2,435	10.00	24,351	ton	\$	24.80	\$ 603,900
Slidge, Odi	(a)	2005	2,737	8.72	23,867	ton	\$	27.78	\$ 662,900
Straw		2006							\$ 25,400
Stiaw		2005							\$ 64,700
Miscellaneous	(b)	2006							\$ 132,300
Miscenarieous	(0)	2005							\$ 123,100
Pasture,	(a)	2006	7,139			acre	\$	100.00	\$ 714,000
Irrigated	(c)	2005	7,360			acre	\$	100.00	\$ 736,000
Rangeland	(c)	2006	352,283			acre	\$	10.00	\$ 3,522,900
Kangelanu	(c)	2005	363,178			acre	\$	10.00	\$ 3,631,800
TOTAL VALUE		2006							\$ 5,962,500
IOIAL VALUE		2005							\$ 7,180,300

(a) value is determined by its feed equivalent; (b) includes alfalfa, barley, safflower, wheat, rye, vetch, Sudan, etc.; (c) potential grazing value- estimated from Assessor's rolls

Sonoma County Field Crops 1956 to 2006 Total Value



# FRUIT AND NUT SUMMARY

		Bearing	Tons/					Dollar Value	
Crop	Year	Acres	Acre	<b>Total Tons</b>		\$/7	Гоп		Total
Apples (all)	2006	3,002	9.82	29,878		\$	175		\$ 5,237,900
Apples (all)	2005	2,987	11.60	34,666		\$	184		\$ 6,372,100 *
Fresh	2006							\$ 1,322,800	
rresii	2005							\$ 967,600 *	
Processed (a)	2006							\$ 3,919,000	
Processed (a)	2005							\$ 5,404,500	
Grange (wine)	2006	55,507	3.90	216,248		\$ 1	,991		\$ 430,496,900
Grapes (wine)	2005	54,243	4.26	230,910 *	¢	\$ I	,869		\$ 430,563,500
Missallanagus (h)	2006								\$ 399,800
Miscellaneous (b)	2005								\$ 443,000 *
TOTAL VALUE	2006								\$ 436,134,600
IOIAL VALUE	2005								\$ 437,378,600 *

<sup>(</sup>a) includes canned, juice/cider, vinegar

# FRUIT AND NUT ACREAGE SUMMARY

		Non-	
Crop	Bearing	Bearing	Total
Apples	3,002	31	3,033
Grapes (wine)	55,507	4,795	60,302
Olives	295	125	420
Pears	82	1	83
Plums (incl. Prunes)	67	0	67
Walnuts	156	0	156
Miscellaneous	67	0	67
TOTAL ACREAGE	59,177	4,952	64,129

## TIMBER HARVEST

Year	Prduction	Unit (c)	Value (d)
2006	11,196,000	board feet	\$ 6,323,938
2005	8,953,000	board feet	\$ 4,987,256

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

#### APIARY PRODUCTS

TOTAL MALLIE	2006	\$144,300			
TOTAL VALUE	2005	\$130,800			
includes honey, wax and pollination					

# VEGETABLES

		Harvested	
Crop	Year	Acreage	Dollar Value
Miscellaneous	2006	297	\$ 7,416,600
Truck Farms (e)	2005	273	\$ 6,680,300

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

<sup>(</sup>b) includes bush-berries, kiwi, walnuts, plums, all pears, strawberries, figs, chestnuts, olives, prunes etc.

<sup>\*</sup>revised

<sup>(</sup>d) value of the timber immediately before cutting

## LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

		Number of	Live			
Livestock	Year	Head	Weight	Unit	\$/Unit	Total
Cattle/Calves	2006	31,805	166,827	cwt.	\$ 67.70	\$ 11,294,200
Cattle/ Calves	2005	31,587	167,122	cwt.	\$ 72.00	\$ 12,032,800
Chaan/Lamba	2006	18,950	17,704	cwt.	\$ 85.56	\$ 1,514,800
Sheep/Lambs	2005	18,664	17,437	cwt.	\$ 86.00	\$ 1,499,600
Hara	2006	1,364	3,257	cwt.	\$ 49.74	\$ 162,000
Hogs	2005	1,239	2,961	cwt.	\$ 50.00	\$ 148,100
Miscellaneous (a)	2006					\$ 25,379,300
Wilscellaneous (a)	2005					\$ 40,459,200
TOTAL VALUE	2006					\$ 38,350,300
TOTAL VALUE	2005					\$ 54,139,700

<sup>(</sup>a) includes chicks, ducks, turkey poults, fryers, roasters, turkeys, etc.

# LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY PRODUCTS

Item	Year	Production	Unit	\$/Unit	Total
Mills Moulsot	2006	5,810,600	cwt.	\$ 11.56	\$ 67,170,600
Milk, Market	2005	6,205,857	cwt.	\$ 14.65	\$ 90,915,900
Mills Manufacturing	2006	9,940	cwt.	\$ 12.63	\$ 125,500
Milk, Manufacturing	2005	11,351	cwt.	\$ 14.71	\$ 167,000
W/I	2006	124,290	lb.	\$ 0.36	\$ 44,800
Wool	2005	138,100	lb.	\$ 0.36	\$ 49,800
Miscellaneous	2006				\$ 8,101,200
Products (b)	2005				\$ 9,197,100
TOTAL VALUE	2006				\$ 75,442,100
TOTAL VALUE	2005				\$ 100,329,800

<sup>(</sup>b) includes market duck eggs, turkey hatching eggs, chicken eggs for consumption, egg bi-products, and goat milk

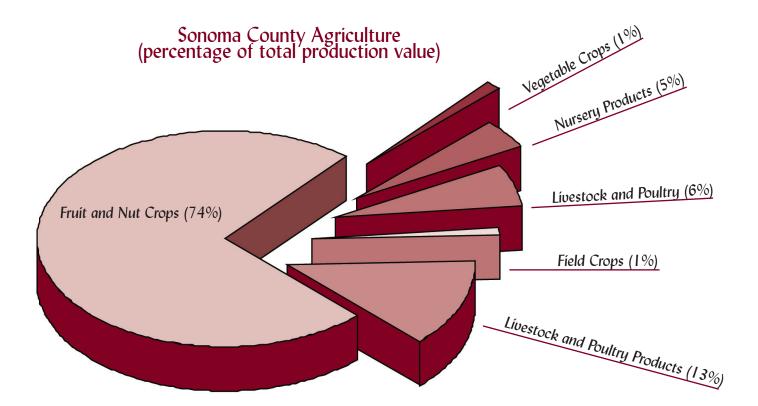
## **Inventory**

ltem			Number
Cattle and	Calves (all)		71,000
	Milk Cows and heifers  2 years and over	30,300	
	Beef cows and heifers  2 years and over	11,000	
Sheep and	Lambs (all)		14,733
Hogs		-	1,363
Laying He	ns and Pullets		682,037
Goats			1,615
Turkey Bre	eders		11,000
Horses			17,794

(Number of head as of January 1, 2006—furnished by California Agricultural Statistics Service)

# RECAPITULATION

	2005	2006	Change
Apiary Products	\$ 130,800	\$ 144,300	10.3%
Field Crops	\$ 7,180,300	\$ 5,962,500	-17.0%
Vegetable Crops	\$ 6,680,300	\$ 7,416,600	11.0%
Nursery Products	\$ 31,446,800	\$ 27,167,400	-13.6%
Livestock and Poultry	\$ 54,139,700	\$ 38,350,300	-29.2%
Livestock and Poultry Products	\$ 100,329,800	\$ 75,442,100	-31.6%
Fruit and Nut Crops	\$ 437,378,600*	\$ 436,134,600	-0.3%
TOTAL VALUE  * revised	\$ 637,286,300*	\$ 590,617,800	-7.3%



#### **COMMERCIAL FISH LANDINGS**

Species		Pounds	Value
Cook Donoson	2005	1,145,224	\$ 1,939,412
Crab, Dungeness	2004	1,788,248	\$ 1,788,248
C.I. Cli. I	2005	545,396	\$ 1,601,868
Salmon, Chinook	2004	915,524	\$ 2,570,106
D - J. C. J II	2005	18,871	\$ 75,228
Rockfish, all	2004	61,205	\$ 80,467
T A11	2005	18,273	\$ 17,964
Tuna, Albacore	2004	57,934	\$ 47,558
C-1II	2005	343	\$ 387
Sole, all	2004	42,889	\$ 18,086
11.12. 1	2005	830	\$ 166
Urchin, red	2004	42,634	\$ 17,720
A4:II	2005	2,994	\$ 4,915
Miscellaneous	2004	12,299	\$ 15,933
Halibart California	2005	4,221	\$ 12,895
Halibut, California	2004	5,474	\$ 14,521
15	2005	3,473	\$ 5,478
Lingcod	2004	5,531	\$ 9,381
C-1.1.6.1.	2005	810	\$ 696
Sablefish	2004	6,151	\$ 5,971
Caharan	2005	1,138	\$ 3,673
Cabezon	2004	997	\$ 3,137
TOTAL	2005	1,741,573	\$ 3,662,682
OTAL	2004	2,938,886	\$ 4,571,128

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

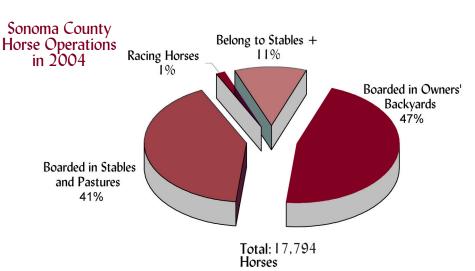
## **EQUESTRIAN INVENTORY**

Growth of the Sonoma County Equestrian Economy

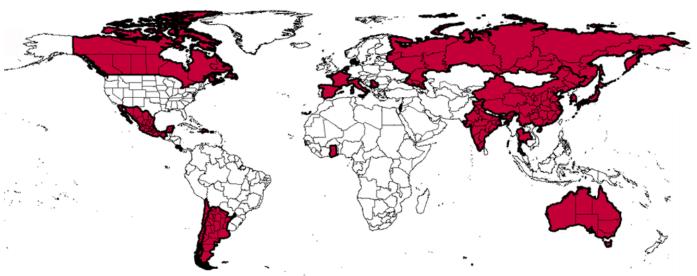
Year	Horses Owned by Households
1994	10,991
1998	11,433
2004	15.783

Sources: Economic Impact Studies for

1994, 1998 and 2004 by Sonoma State University



# **COMMODITY EXPORTS**



DESTINATION	SHIPMENTS
French Polynesia	25
Canada	21
Mexico	17
Japan	15
France	10
People's Republic of China	10
Chile	7
Russia	7
Australia	6
Argentina	4
Italy	4
China	3
Costa Rica	3
Hong Kong	3
Spain	3
Thailand	3
The Netherlands	3
Ghana	2
India	2
Denmark	1
Dominican Republic	1
Israel	1
Puerto Rico	1
Serbia & Montenegro	1
Sinapore	I
South Korea	1

# Commodities Shipped Assorted Pieces Of Oak Bird Seed Corn Flaxseed Oil Herbs/Spices Misc. Nursery Stock Oak Wine Barrels Seeds Wheat Pellets Wood Burls

#### SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE REPORT

By Cree J. Morgan

#### 2006 Biological Control Program

Targeted N	oxious Pests	Beneficials Monitored		
Common Name	Genus/Species	Common Name	Genus/Species	
		Flower Weevil	Larinus curtus	
		Hairy Weevil	Eustenopus víllosus	
Yellow Starthistle	Centaurea solstitialis	Yellow Starthistle Seedhead Weevil	Bangasternus orientalis	
		Yellow Starthistle Seedhead Gall Fly	Urophora sírunaseva	
		Yellow Starthistle Rust	Puccinia jaceae var. solstitialis	
Red Gum Lerp Psyllid	Glycaspis brimblecombei		Psyllaphaegus blitens	
Ash Whitefly	Siphoninus phillyreae		Encarsía partenopea	

#### **Organic Farming Statistics**

Commodity	Regist	rants	Sites		Acres	
Commodity	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005
Eggs	6	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fruit/Nuts	70	72	508	492	2,698	1,657
Grain/Hay/Pasture	22	6	56	10	8,271	1,344
Meat	4	4	14	14	N/A	N/A
Milk	20	9	59	20	N/A	N/A
Nurseries	23	27	25	28	95	101
Vegetables	55	61	67	73	284	201
Winegrapes	24	25	44	42	652	652
Handlers	19	13	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Individual Registrants	226	209	773	607	12,000	3,955

#### Pest Detection

Trapping: There were 1,402 traps placed for the detection of exotic insect pests including Mediterranean, Oriental, Olive and Melon Fruit Flies, Gypsy Moth, Japanese Beetle, Khapra Beetle, and Asian Longhorned Beetle. These traps were serviced 13,704 times. There were 153 traps placed in Nurseries for the Glassy-winged Sharpshooter (GWSS), which were serviced 2,624 times. In addition, 471 traps were placed in urban areas for GWSS, which were serviced 6,528 times. There were no noxious, exotic pests detected through trapping programs in 2006.

Entryway Survey: 125 miles and 10 properties were surveyed for the presence of noxious weed and disease pests.

#### Pest Exclusion

A total of 2,302 premise visits occurred in 2006. During these visits, we inspected 45,111 shipments of plant material. Inspections occurred at the express carriers, nurseries, post offices, feed mills, post entry locations, and pet stores. To assist our nursery industry, we issued 156 federal phytosanitary documents for international shipments and 633 state phytosanitary documents for shipments to other states. One hundred seventy-eight rejections of plant material were made, which is a decrease of 27% compared with 2005 rejections. Rejected plant material was either destroyed or reconditioned and released.

To prevent the spread of GWSS into Sonoma County, department personnel inspected 2,343 shipments of nursery material arriving from infested counties in California. There were two shipments of plant material rejected for the presence of viable GWSS egg masses in Sonoma County in 2006. There were no GWSS adults intercepted in 2006.

#### Pest Species Intercepted

Indian Wax Scale	Glassy-winged Sharpshooter	Gypsy Moth	Magnolia White Scale
Ceroplastes ceríferus	Homalodisca vitripennis	Lymantria dispar	Pseudaulacaspis cockerelli
Quackgrass	Bigheaded Ant	"a mealybug"	"a mealybug"
Elytrígía repens.	Pheidole megacephala	Delottococcus sp	Pseudococcus cryptus
Spiraling Whitefly	Cycad Aulacaspis Scale	Lychee Bark Scale	Macadamia White Scale
Aleurodicus dispersus	Áulacaspís yasumatsuí	Bradybaena similaris	Pseudaulacaspis brimblecombei
	Ceroplastes ceriferus Quackgrass Elytrigia repens. Spiraling Whitefly	Ceroplastes ceriferus  Quackgrass  Elytrigia repens.  Spiraling Whitefly  Homalodisca vitripennis  Bigheaded Ant  Pheidole megacephala  Cycad Aulacaspis Scale	Ceroplastes ceriferus  Homalodisca vitripennis  Quackgrass  Elytrigia repens.  Spiraling Whitefly  Homalodisca vitripennis  Bigheaded Ant  Pheidole megacephala  Cycad Aulacaspis Scale  Lychee Bark Scale

#### WINNING AG DAY ESSAY

# FOOD STARTS ON THE FARM FAMILY

BY

#### ALFONSO FRAGOZA

#### MS. PETERSON 6TH GRADE CLASS

#### PACIFIC CHRISTIAN ACADEMY

Do you know where your food comes from? Most people think food only comes from the grocery store, but what they do not know is it actually comes from a farm.

Next time when you eat breakfast, lunch, or dinner think about what you are eating and where it came from.

When you eat a piece of bacon you are actually eating a hog that a farmer raised. Next time you take a bite out of a juicy hamburger, remember to think about the farmers growing the lettuce, mushrooms, and tomatoes. And the rancher who raised the steer so you can have a patty between the wheat bun.

All the apple juice, grape juice, and orange juice you drink started on a farm, too. Oranges grow in citrus groves, apples are grown in orchards and grapes come from vineyards.

Remember where your food came from: it started on the family farm.



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