County of Fresno

ECOULT COULT FREST

Department of Agriculture

Jerry Prieto, Jr. Agricultural Commissioner/ Sealer of Weights & Measures

Robert D. Vandergon Assistant Agricultural Commissioner/ Sealer of Weights & Measures

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

The Honorable Board of Supervisors County of Fresno Phil Larson, Chair Susan B. Anderson Judith G. Case Henry Perea Bob Waterston Bart Bohn County Administrative Officer

I am pleased to submit the 2005 Fresno County Agricultural Crop and Livestock Report. This annual compilation presents statistical data pertaining to the acreage, yield, and gross value of Fresno County agricultural products.

Fresno County set a new production value record in 2005 by exceeding the four billion dollar-mark for the third consecutive year. The total gross production value of Fresno County agricultural commodities in 2005 was \$4,641,194,200. This represents a .81 percent increase from the 2004 production value. Increases were seen in fruit and nut crops, nursery, livestock, poultry, poultry & apiary products and pollination services. Although some commodities have increased in value, others have decreased. It must be emphasized that the values presented in this report reflect gross values only and do not in any manner reflect net income or loss to producers. The agricultural community. Higher labor, energy, and fuel costs are becoming apparent in the industry and are being reflected by higher costs per unit of production. Production overhead costs remain high preventing some growers from meeting financial obligations or obtaining adequate operating capital.

Agriculture continues as the major industry in Fresno County and is a driving force in the county's economy. Every dollar received by Fresno County producers results in the economic extension benefit of three and one-half dollars to the total economy of the county.

I sincerely appreciate the professional and dedicated work performed by Deputy Agricultural Commissioner/Sealer Dennis C. Plann; Supervising Agricultural/Standards Specialist Scotti Walker; Agricultural/Standards Specialists Deborah Dexter-Mendez, Crystal A. La Pierre, Karen Tanaka-Alfson and Seasonal Agricultural/Standards Specialist Luz M. Desilagua as well as the rest of our staff at the Department of Agriculture for the preparation of this report.

My thanks to the many individuals, related agencies, and members of the agricultural industry for their contributions to the compilation of this report.

Sincerely,

Jerry Prieto, Jr. Agricultural Commissioner/Sealer

1730 South Maple Avenue / Fresno, California 93702-4596 / (559) 456-7510 http://www.co.fresno.ca.us/4010/agwelcm.htm - fresnoag@co.fresno.ca.us Equal Employment Opportunity - Affirmative Action - Disabled Employer "When tillage begins, other arts follow. The farmers are therefore the founders of human civilization."

Daniel Webster

1840

Table of Contents

	Page
Fresno County's 10 Leading Crops	iv
2005 Highlights in Retrospect	v
Field Crops	1
Seed Crops	
Vegetable Crops	4
Fruit and Nut Crops	7
Nursery Products	11
Livestock and Poultry	12
Livestock and Poultry Products	14
Apiary Products and Pollination Services	15
Industrial Crops	16
Statistical Comparisons and Summaries	17
SustainableAgriculture	

This report is also available at our internet site: http://www.co.fresno.ca.us/4010/agwelcm.htm

FRESNO COUNTY'S 10 LEADING CROPS

Сгор	2005 Rank	2005 Dollar Value	2004 Rank	1995 Rank	1985 Rank
GRAPES	1	\$ 554,551,000	1	2	1
ALMONDS	2	469,820,000	4	7	17
MILK	3	334,383,000	5	5	5
TOMATOES	4	328,077,000	3	4	4
CATTLE AND CALVES	5	319,686,000	6	8	3
COTTON	6	284,854,000	2	1	2
POULTRY	7	280,060,000	7	3	+
PEACHES	8	183,678,000	9	12	7
NECTARINES	9	173,946,000	10	9	10
ORANGES	10	157,239,000	8	10	9
TOP TEN TOTAL		\$3,086,294,000			

+ Not previously combined for ranking purposes

* Revised

2005 Highlights in Retrospect

January:

Wheat, barley, oats, and other small grains benefited from rainfall and sunny days by showing excellent growth. Many fields were being prepared for future plantings while other growers applied fertilizers and herbicides. Cotton harvesting activities were finished for the year and growers were plowing under fields. Lettuce, cabbage, broccoli, and other vegetables planted for the spring harvest were growing well; new fields were prepared for planting of summer vegetables as the field conditions allowed. Grape, deciduous fruit, and nut growers continued to prune and shred brush in their vineyards and orchards. Soil amendment, herbicide, and dormant spray applications were made in most vineyards and fruit and nut orchards. Late in the month several orchards of almonds, peaches, plums, and nectarines were pushing buds. Winter fruits and vegetables such as gailon, napa cabbage, cilantro, lemon grass, bok choy, pomelos, lemons, and grapefruit were harvested throughout the county for sales at farmers' markets. Rangeland grass growth was excellent. Sheep were noted to be grazing on old alfalfa fields and fallow land.

February:

Broadleaf herbicides and fertilizers were applied to small grain fields throughout the county. Wet conditions at the end of the month supplied moisture for small grain plantings and field and vegetable crops. Rain delayed the harvesting of citrus and broccoli. The planting of processing tomatoes and other miscellaneous vegetables were also delayed due to wet field conditions. Blossoms continued to appear in early variety nectarine, plum, cherry, peach, apricot, and almond orchards; some early peaches and almonds began to leaf out at the end of the month. Fields were prepared for planting cotton. Growth was excellent in fields of lettuce, onions, broccoli, asparagus, garlic, and other spring vegetables. Strawberry plants were growing well and blueberry bushes were blooming. Pruning, cane tying, and general repairs were done in many vineyards. Pruning, shredding, and herbicide applications were ongoing in stone fruit and nut orchards. Bees were placed in almond and tree fruit orchards; growers were concerned that the bees had not had favorable conditions to pollinate blossoms due to the rain. Navel oranges were picked and packed while lemons, mandarins, tangerines, tangelos, and blood oranges were exported to Japan, the Republic of Korea, Australia, and New Zealand.

March:

Wet field conditions continued to keep growers from discing under cotton fields to meet the plowdown requirements. Lodging due to the rain was observed in grain and forage crop fields; seed head formation was observed in fields of winter forage. Growers continued to chop and pick up forage for silage. Some herbicides and fertilizers were applied by air on fields intended for cotton planting. Many winter forage and alfalfa hay fields were cut and windrowed for drying. Fields not yet ready for harvest were being irrigated and growing well. Gai choy, beets, snow peas, radishes, and other summer vegetables were harvested for commercial operations. Eggplant, tomatoes, and other vegetables began to sprout through plastic bed liners. Harvesting of lettuce, broccoli, and asparagus was in full swing by the middle of the month with good yields reported. Sugar beets were planted and emerged fields were growing well. Bloom came to an end in almond and tree fruit orchards and bud break and leafing out began in most vineyards. Cattle and sheep ranchers were moving their livestock into foothill rangeland to graze and feedlots were at an average 89 percent capacity.

April:

Cotton planting began slowly but by the end of the month was in full swing. Mature fields of alfalfa and oat hay were cut, windrowed and baled while fields of seedling alfalfa were growing well. Grain silage was cut and hauled to dairies for storage, and growers were irrigating other fields. Fruit thinning and weed control were underway in most stone fruit orchards. Small grape clusters could be seen in many grape vineyards and the

grape leaf harvest began. Apple orchards were blooming and apricots were developing good fruit size. Picking began in early variety cherry orchards toward the end of the month. Growers continued to plant corn. Strawberry picking began with excellent yields reported. Harvesting of asparagus, broccoli, and lettuce were continued throughout the month with good yields reported. Navel oranges, Valencia oranges, mandarins, tangerines, tangelos, minneolas, and lemons were picked, packed and exported to Japan, the Republic of Korea, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Taiwan, Vietnam, Malaysia, New Zealand, the People's Republic of China, the United Kingdom and French Polynesia.

May:

Wheat, barley, and oat development continued. Harvesting began in mature fields; stubble was windrowed and baled. Cotton growers continued to plant fields and young plants looked excellent. Sugar beets showed good growth and some fields were side-dressed with insecticides. Growers began planting rice. Alfalfa hay and winter forage continued to be harvested. A few corn fields were planted. Blueberries were harvested with excellent market demand reported. Stone fruit picking was well underway as the month progressed; grape leaf harvest continued throughout the month in various vineyards. Olive trees were in full bloom. Bell peppers, tomatoes, melons, and other summer fruits and vegetables were growing well in the warm weather. Processing tomato plants began blooming toward the end of the month. The asparagus harvest continued until the end of the month. Beekeepers began extracting honey produced during the recent stone fruit and citrus bloom. Citrus bloom ended, and fertilizer and pest control treatments started in many orchards. Strawberry fields continued to produce fruit which was sold at roadside stands and to processors. Dry onion harvest began. Sweet corn was growing well and weeding continued in melon and tomato fields. Sheep grazed on retired farmland and ranchers reported that rangeland conditions were at an all time high. Kankon, amaranth, spinach, mustard greens, and other various vegetables and herbs were harvested for sale at farmers' markets.

June:

Irrigation, cultivation, and pest control work were ongoing in most cotton and corn fields. Small grain harvest continued, but was beginning to wind down. Sugar beet plantings were irrigated and treated to control disease and insect pests. Mature sugar beet fields continued to be harvested. Carrots and lettuce grown for seed were blooming and alfalfa grown for seed was irrigated and treated for pests. Rice, alfalfa, and grains for silage were growing well; harvesting of alfalfa hay and silage continued as fields matured. Safflower and seed alfalfa were blooming and maturing rapidly. Corn fields were irrigated and cultivated. Stone fruit and grape growers continued with irrigation, fruit thinning, and pest control treatments. Field crews harvested peaches, apricots, plums, and nectarines while other crews thinned late variety orchards. Grapes continued to mature. Nut development continued in most almond, walnut, and pecan orchards. Harvesting of sweet corn began. Melons were ripening in the westside districts, while a few fields of processing onions continued to be harvested. Eggplant, cucumbers, various squash, peppers, and green beans were all harvested throughout the county. Blackberries, strawberries, and boysenberries were harvested, but the strawberry harvest decreased. Olive trees were blooming. Valencia and Navel oranges were picked in several eastside districts; irrigation, herbicide applications, and weed control continued in many citrus orchards. Oranges were exported to Japan, the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong, the Philippines, Indonesia, and Mexico.

July:

Wheat, barley and oats for grain were harvested. Rice, corn and cotton were growing nicely. Blooms were appearing in cotton fields and corn silk and tassel development was well underway. Late season sugar beets were irrigated and harvesting of mature fields continued. Seedling alfalfa was irrigated and treated for insect pests. Lettuce grown for seed was irrigated. Alfalfa and oat hay fields were cut, windrowed, raked and baled while other fields were irrigated. Black-eyed bean fields were blooming and beginning to develop pods.

Pesticides and fungicides continued to be applied to grape vineyards and almond orchards while cultivation, weed control and irrigation continued. Almond hull splitting began and stone fruit thinning continued. Harvested stone fruit included apricots, peaches, plums, pluots, and nectarines. Fresh market and cherry tomato harvesting continued while some fields continued to mature. Black Mission and Brown Turkey figs were harvested. Pomegranate fruit was sizing well. Good yields were reported during harvest of market and pickling cucumbers, summer squash, peppers, eggplant, carrots, and green beans. The harvest of processing onions continue to ripen in the westside districts and harvesting of watermelons, honeydew and cantaloupe began. Blackberry harvest has begun while the strawberry harvest has come to an end. Asian vegetable harvest including daikon, long bean, moqua, sinqua, opo, snake gourd, amaranth, mora, Thai chili, moap, and other vegetables continued to progress well. Valencia orange harvest continued with excellent quality. Irrigation and application of materials to prevent sunburn of young fruit was ongoing. Beehives were placed in seed alfalfa and melon fields. Rangeland has dried out. Sheep grazed on retired grain fields. Feedlots were nearly full.

August:

Wheat, barley, and oat harvesting ended; fields were being disced and prepped for the next crops. Rice continued to mature and set heads; growers started draining fields in preparation for harvest. Early field corn was being harvested for green chop and stored for silage; irrigation and pest treatment was on-going in most field corn and cotton fields. Sugar beet harvest was ongoing. Seed alfalfa and seed lettuce harvest began. Safflower fields were in full bloom. Pomegranates and grapes were maturing well. Dried plum harvest started with better yields than last year. Pineapple quince and almond harvest began. Zante Currant and other early varieties of grapes were being placed on trays for raisin production. Growers with dried-on-the-vine raisins were cane cutting as conventional raisin growers, were preparing their ground for terracing. Table grape harvest was ongoing. Fig and stone fruit harvest continued. Alfalfa hav fields continued to be cut, windrowed, raked and baled. Black-eyed bean fields were developing well. Fresh market and processing tomato harvesting was winding down. Harvesting of market and pickling cucumbers, summer and zucchini squash, peppers, eggplant and green beans was going strong. Field preparation for lettuce planting continued. Garlic harvest was ongoing, while onions for processing were curing in the fields and being packed. Sweet corn harvest was ongoing. Broccoli for the fall harvest was being irrigated and growing well. Harvesting and weeding in melon fields was ongoing. Asian vegetables continued to progress well for sale at farmers' markets. Treatment for pests, weeds and sunburn was ongoing in orange groves. Large shipments of lemon trees were brought into the county and planted in the eastside districts. Olive growers sprayed for olive fruit fly. Beehives were moved to summer locations in the mountains. Sheep were grazing in old grain fields, fallow land and harvested melon fields. Rangelands were dry and feedlot capacity was in the 90th percentile.

September:

The rice harvest was ongoing. Unexpected rains affected the quality of alfalfa hay somewhat. The storm's effect on the raisin crop was minor; other crops were unaffected. Defoliation began in early planted cotton fields. Corn crop harvest was winding down. Sugar beet harvest continued. Seed alfalfa field harvest was complete. Alfalfa hay fields continued being cut, windrowed, raked, and baled; some fields were being irrigated. The almond harvest was ongoing while the pistachio and walnut harvesting had begun on the westside. The raisin harvest was progressing with about half of the crop picked and laid on trays. A small percentage of the crop had been rolled and picked up. Many vineyards were still being prepared for harvest. Mechanical harvesting had become a necessity for many growers due to a labor shortage. Table, wine, and juice grapes were still being harvested. Plums, peaches, nectarines, pineapple quince and Early Foothill and Wonderful pomegranates were still being harvested. Harvesting of cucumbers, squash, bell peppers, tomatoes, and eggplant continued but was beginning to slow down. The garlic harvest was ongoing with good yields

reported; asparagus and sweet corn harvesting was still going strong. Cantaloupe, honeydew and mixed melon fields were still being harvested, while the watermelon harvest was almost complete. Strawberry plants were showing good growth. Irrigation continued in broccoli fields. Valencia oranges were being harvested on the eastside. Olive orchards were being treated for olive fruit fly and harvest had begun in a few orchards. Rangelands were very dry so little grazing occurred. Feedlot capacity was still in the 90th percentile.

October:

Field preparation was ongoing for fall planting of grain crops. Rice harvest ended. The cotton harvest continues; growers were shredding and discing fields almost immediately after picking. Field corn and corn grown for seed was harvested. The sugar beet harvest continued. Alfalfa hay fields continued to be cut, windrowed, raked and baled; alfalfa was also green chopped and new fields of alfalfa hay and winter forage were being prepared for planting. Walnuts, pistachios and late varieties of almonds continued to be harvested. The raisin harvest continued with 90 percent already picked up and placed in bins. Dried-on-the vine raisins continued to be harvested. Fresh market, wine and juice grapes continue to be harvested. Harvesting of stone fruit is almost finished. Figs, Asian pears, apples, pomegranates, persimmons, and kiwifruit continued to be harvested; squash and eggplant continued to grow and produce fruit. Tomato and bell pepper harvesting finished for the season. A small amount of garlic was still being harvested. The broccoli harvest was ongoing for processing and fresh market. Asparagus is being harvested in the westside districts. Asian vegetables including you choy, mustard greens, Chinese broccoli, and bok choy were growing well and harvesting had begun. Valencia oranges were still being harvested and the olive harvest was in full swing.

November:

Winter forage and grain growers continued to prepare fields for fall planting. Cotton harvest was in full swing with reports that approximately 80 percent of the crop was in; field discing was done following harvest. Seed corn and sugar beet harvesting continued. Alfalfa hay continued to be cut, windrowed, raked and baled. Harvesting of almonds had dwindled while the pecan harvest had begun. Late varieties of fresh market grapes continued to be harvested along with Asian pears, apples, pomegranates, persimmons, figs, and kiwifruit. Stone fruit, almond and walnut growers continued post-harvest activities: pruning, irrigating, etc. The harvesting of green beans, broccoli, sweet corn, and head lettuce was ongoing. Processing onion transplanting and soil fumigation was ongoing. The green pack tomato harvest continued and fall strawberries continued to be sold at roadside stands. Some growers were still harvesting Asian vegetables. Tangerines and Valencia oranges were still being harvested and the Navel orange harvest had begun. Olives were still being harvested. Feedlots were at 90 percent and out-of-state bees were being brought into California to spend the winter.

December:

Winter wheat emergence was at 80 percent and fields were growing well. The cotton harvest was done and fields continued to be shredded and disced. The majority of field activities were at a standstill due to rain. Dormant season activities in grape vineyards, nut and tree fruit orchards were ongoing. Fumigation was underway in a number of locations where new orchards and vineyards were going to be planted. Onion and garlic fields continued to grow well, as did the spring broccoli and lettuce crops. Processing tomato growers were preparing beds for next season's crop. Harvesting of cool season Asian vegetables included bok choy, gai choy, you choy, Chinese broccoli, Thai broccoli, and sugar pea leaf. Navel oranges, lemons, mandarins, tangerines and pummelos were being harvested. Feedlots were at 90 percent. Sheep grazed in retired farmland and alfalfa fields. Bees were being placed in protected areas.

FIELD CROPS: The total gross returns for field crops decreased by \$118,174,000, from \$594,728,000, to \$476,554,000 or 19.87 percent from 2004. Upland Acala cotton acreage decreased by 34.11 percent and Pima acreage decreased by 1.90 percent. The total value for cotton decreased by 32.05 percent and moved it in the top ten ranking from second to sixth place in 2005. Beans, dry increased in value by 94.30 percent due to increases in acreage and per-acre yield. Alfalfa hay increased in value by 19.96 percent due to an increase in acreage of 7,900 acres. The harvested acreage of rice decreased 17.42 percent and the total value was down \$2,016,000. Sugar beets decreased in value 24.06 percent along with a loss of 500 acres from 2004. Yield however decreased 5.46 tons per acre. Wheat acreage decreased by 1,600 acres and the price received was down 8.82 percent. Total wheat value was down \$4,028,000 from the 2004 value.

SEED CROPS: Total gross returns for all seed crops increased 2.41 percent in 2005; this was an increase of \$457,000 from 2004 values. The value of <u>alfalfa</u> seed increased by 29.94 percent and harvested acreage increased by 46.61 percent or 1,720 acres. Harvested acreage of certified <u>cotton</u> seed experienced a decrease of 5.38 percent, along with a decrease in total production and value of 21.15 percent and \$64,000 respectively. <u>Vegetable</u> seed and <u>other</u> categories decreased in value by 2.99 percent and 13.41 percent respectively.

VEGETABLE CROPS: The total value for all vegetable crops was \$1,114,181,000 in 2005; this was a decrease of 6.33 percent from 2004. <u>Asparagus</u> experienced a drop in acreage of 19.37 percent along with a drop in per-acre yield and price which lead to a 42.97 percent drop in value to \$14,555,000. Fresh garlic increased in value 29.84 percent or \$19,184,000, while processed garlic decreased in value by 31.41 percent or \$16,366,000. Fresh garlic acreage increased 3.85 percent and processed acreage dropped 8.78 percent. The fresh <u>onion</u> yield increased by 1.36 percent while the total value decreased \$6,926,000. Value for fresh onions decreased 6.80 percent from the 2004 value of \$101,781,000. <u>Oriental</u> vegetables decreased in value by \$7,002,000, or 40.72 percent from 2004. This was primarily due to a decrease in yield per acre of 47.26 percent. <u>Sweet corn</u> harvested acreage decreased 1.81 percent and per-acre yield was down, however, the total value of the crop increased by 48.07 percent. <u>Tomatoes</u> decreased in value by \$79,953,000, resulting in a fall from the number three spot on the top ten leading crop list to number four. Processed tomatoes increased in value by .58 percent; the primary causal factors were increases in harvested acreage (7.27 percent) and price (2 percent).

FRUIT AND NUT CROPS: Fruit and nut crops increased in value by 10.30 percent or \$185,960,000 in 2005. The total grape value was down 6.34 percent and decreased by \$37,548,000 over 2004. Since 2002 grapes have remained at number one on the top ten crop list. <u>Almonds</u> moved from fourth to second on the top ten leading crop list, increasing in value to \$469,820,000. This increase was due in part to a 6.9 percent increase in harvested acres. <u>Oranges</u> also decreased in value in by \$33,273,000 when compared to 2004. <u>Pistachios</u> increased in value by \$66,478,000, or 105.46 percent, showing a continuing recovery from near disaster in 2003. Total yield was up 54.85 percent with grower prices increasing by 32.68 percent. <u>Walnut</u> production per acre was down 35.6 percent resulting in a decrease of \$955,000 over 2004 figures, however, the harvested acreage was up 1.63 percent. NURSERY: Nursery product sales increased 8.62 percent or \$3,024,000 in 2005. <u>Herbaceous</u> and <u>ornamental</u> products increased in value while <u>ornamental trees</u> and <u>shrubs</u> exhibited a decrease in acreage, production and value. The <u>other</u> category, which includes bareroot fruit trees, Christmas trees, citrus (budwood and trees), grapes (rootings and cuttings), vegetable transplants, and turf, increased in value by 32.62 percent due to an increased value in the product.

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY: The total gross returns for livestock and poultry for 2005 was \$624,365,000. <u>Cattle</u> and <u>calves</u> increased in value by 2.74 percent over 2004 or a gain of \$8,522,000. This increase was enough to bump cattle and calves from sixth to fifth place in the top ten list. The value of <u>hogs</u> and <u>pigs</u> increased by 1.18 percent, or \$87,000 from the 2004 value. The <u>lamb</u> price increased by 10.82 percent which increased the total value to \$11,486,000. The total value of <u>turkeys</u> decreased to \$36,068,000 due to decreases in the number of head and total liveweight. The <u>other</u> livestock category, which includes buffalo, chickens, ducks, fallow deer, fish, gamebirds, goats, beneficial insects, rabbits, squab, old turkey breeders and poults, and vermiculture increased \$14,548,000 in value or 6.21 percent.

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: The total value of livestock and poultry products increased by 5.23 percent to a total value of \$355,520,000. The total value of <u>manure</u> was up 7.92 percent and production was up 22 percent. The total value of <u>manufactured milk</u> increased 7.05 percent along with an increase of 25,000 hundred weight sold even though the price decreased. The value of <u>market milk</u> also increased in total value by 5.26 percent. <u>Wool</u> production increased 2.87 percent even though we saw a 9.09 percent decrease in per-unit value or \$28,000 loss. <u>Egg</u> production increased by 6,986,000 dozen or 110.22 percent.

APIARY PRODUCTS AND POLLINATION SERVICES: Gross returns from <u>apiary</u> and <u>pollination</u> <u>services</u> were up in 2005 compared to 2004. The value represents an increase of 37.24 percent, or \$4,320,800. Both <u>honey</u> and <u>beeswax</u> showed major increases in value as well as all of the pollination categories.

INDUSTRIAL CROPS: Industrial crop values decreased \$1,256,000, or 19.96 percent over 2004. Firewood realized an increase in value of 3.64 percent, while the <u>other</u> category, which includes fence posts, green compost, and wood chips for biomass and landscaping, showed a decrease of .94

percent. <u>Timber</u> saw a sharp decline in value of 46.97 percent.

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

2005 BIOLOGICAL CONTROL ACTIVITIES

PEST	B. C. AGENT/MECHANISM	ACTIVITY
Yellow Starthistle	YST Rust/Puccinia jaceae	Sprayed rust on young YST. Inoculation was successful.
Purple Loosestrife	Galerucella calamariensis (GASPP) Nanophyes marmoratus (NAMA)	Released 3,210 GASPP and 100 NAMA in Sanger Riverbottom, larval feeding observed later in the year.

2005 DETECTION ACTIVITIES

INSECT	TRAPS DEPLOYED	RESULTS
Medfly	552	1 sterile captured
Mexican Fruit Fly, other Anastrepha, Bactrocera and Ceratitis sp.	695	None captured
Oriental Fruit Fly	337	None captured
Melon Fly	295	None captured
Gypsy Moth	309	None captured
Japanese Beetle	229	None captured
Glassy-Winged Sharpshooter	2,520	Numerous residences positive

PEST ERADICATION

GLASSY-WINGED SHARPSHOOTER: GWSS continued to be controlled by Fresno County. The overall number of positive properties was down from the previous year. Nearly all positive properties and adjacent properties were treated with *Merit*. It is hoped that this will keep the GWSS population in Fresno/Clovis at a low level so that they will be less likely to move from the city into the agricultural areas. So far, we have been successful in this effort.

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

NEW AND UNUSUAL PEST OUTBREAKS IN 2005

A new wasp was discovered in Fresno County in July. *Polistes dominulus*, a paper wasp, or sometimes called an "umbrella wasp," was collected by a pest control operator, Ingrid Carmean, at a residence in Fresno. These wasps have been introduced to the U. S. from Europe and are well established in the eastern U. S., where they appear to be displacing the native *Polistes*. This same situation could occur in California. This wasp is a very efficient caterpillar predator, which is good news for the farmer, but they will also go after the native butterfly and moth caterpillars that are not pests. This may result in fewer butterflies flying on our summer days. The wasps are not overly aggressive so stinging incidents will likely not increase.

In January, a private beekeeper's hive in north Fresno was determined to be positive for Africanized Honeybee. The beekeeper had four hives but noticed that one of them was much more aggressive than the others. The CDFA lab in Sacramento determined a sample of these to be Africanized. The beekeeper destroyed the hive. To date, this has been the only positive beehive found in Fresno County, although a wild swarm on a trailer, shortly after being transported to Fresno from San Diego in 1996, was determined to be Africanized.

Late season surveys for the Small Hive Beetle (*Aethina tumida*) were negative. Tulare and Madera counties were found to be positive so it was a pleasant surprise to find that we did not have it.

A large outbreak of cat fleas (*Ctenocephalides felis*) occurred at a school in central Fresno in October. Some kittens were inhabiting the dirt crawl spaces beneath the schoolrooms, allowing the fleas to multiply significantly. After the kittens were removed, the fleas swarmed from the crawl spaces and began biting the children on the school grounds and in the classroom. A local pest control operator was hired to treat the infestation and within a week the problem was under control. The crawl spaces were fitted with more efficient screening to prevent cats from inhabiting the areas again.

There were numerous pest outbreaks in the Fresno area due to the heavy winter and spring rains. The White Lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*) moth caterpillars were very common in some west Fresno vineyards. They were mainly feeding on the weeds and were not going to significantly harm the vines but some of the growers were very concerned that their vineyard would be defoliated. It was explained that they were weed feeders and within a short time the caterpillars disappeared, doing very little damage to the vines, and did not return the rest of the year. The Yellow Striped Armyworm (*Prodaenia praefica*) had a large outbreak in an east Fresno ranch. They had defoliated a nearby weedy field and inundated the yard around the home, crawling up the walls of the house. The owners sprayed the infestation and within a week the caterpillars disappeared and did not return the rest of the year.

2005 ORGANIC FARMING

Gross returns for organic farming in 2005 totaled \$25,563,772. A total of eighty-three farms, totaling 13,229 acres, and eighteen handlers (shippers/packers), were registered organic in Fresno County in 2005. New registrants included 20 growers. A large variety of crops were produced in compliance with current organic regulations. Crops grown, packed, and shipped include alfalfa, almonds, apples, apricots, apriums, arugula, artichokes, barley, basil, beans, beets, boysenberries, broccoli, cabbage, cantaloupes, carrots, cattle, cauliflower, chard, cherries, cotton, cucumbers, daikon, eggplant, fennel, figs, flowers, garlic, gourds, grapes, grapefruit, grape juice, hay, herbs, kiwifruit, leeks, lemons, lettuce, mandarins, melons, milk, nectarines, onions, oranges, parsley, parsnips, peaches, peas, peppers, persimmons, pistachios, plums, pluots, pomegranates, potatoes, prunes, pummelos, radishes, raisins, rice, satsumas, shallots, spinach, squash, tangerines, tomatillos, turkeys, umbels, walnuts, watermelon, wine, and wheat.

FIELD CROPS

			PROD	UCTION	V		ALUE	
		HARVESTED	PER			PER		
CROP	YEAR	ACREAGE	ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	UNIT	TOTAL	
						• • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Barley	2005 2004	7,700 7,800	2.39 2.76	18,400 21,500	ton ton	\$ 93.00 \$ 115.00	\$ 1,711,000 \$ 2,473,000	
	2004	7,000	2.70	21,500	ton	φ 115.00	\$ 2,475,000	
Beans, dry ^a	2005	7,280	1.29	9,400	ton	671.00	6,307,000	
	2004	3,790	1.35	5,120	ton	634.00	3,246,000	
Corn								
Grain	2005	2,860	4.37	12,500	ton	117.00	1,463,000	
	2004	2,860	4.80	13,700	ton	122.00	1,671,000	
Silage	2005	35,400	23.33	826,000	ton	27.00 ^b	22,302,000	
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	2004	30,000	24.30	729,000	ton	23.00 ^b	16,767,000	
Cotton								
Upland (Acolo)	2005	99,500	1,296°	258,000 ^d	bale	.75 ^e	97,524,000	
Upland (Acala) Lint	2003	151,000	1,290° 1,831°	238,000 ⁻ 553,000 ^d	bale	.73° .71°	197,886,000	
~ 1	• • • •	,	,				, ,	
Seed	2005 2004			103,000 200,000	ton ton	165.00 172.00	16,995,000 34,400,000	
	2001			200,000	ton	172.00	51,100,000	
Upland	2005	20.700	1 2000	52 000d	1 1.	740	10 767 000	
(Non-Acala) Lint	2005 2004	20,700 14,200	1,280° 1,979°	53,000 ^d 56,200 ^d	bale bale	.74° .69°	19,767,000 19,544,000	
		,=			0000		, ,	
Seed	2005			21,100	ton	165.00	3,482,000	
	2004			20,200	ton	172.00	3,474,000	
Pima	2005	93,000	1,242°	231,000 ^d	bale	1.14 ^e	132,723,000	
Lint	2004	94,800	1,619°	307,000 ^d	bale	.93°	143,897,000	
Seed	2005			98,800	ton	134.00	13,239,000	
	2004			123,900	ton	148.00	18,337,000	
${\rm Cotton}{\rm Total}^{\rm f}$	2005	213,200					283,730,000	
How	2004	260,000					417,538,000	
Hay								
Alfalfa	2005	82,900	7.93	657,000	ton	131.00	86,067,000	
	2004	75,000	8.11	608,000	ton	118.00	71,744,000	
Other ^g	2005	15,400	3.28	50,500	ton	87.00	4,394,000	
	2004	13,700	3.19	43,700	ton	99.00	4,326,000	

# FIELD CROPS (continued)

			PROD	UCTION	VALUE		
		HARVESTED	PER			PER	
CROP	YEAR	ACREAGE	ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	UNIT	TOTAL
Pasture and Ra	nge						
Field	2005	27,900			acre	\$ 72.54	\$ 2,024,000
Stubble ^h	2004	29,800			acre	\$ 49.40	\$ 1,472,000
Irrigated	2005	40,000			acre	125.00	5,000,000
Pasture	2004	40,000			acre	125.00	5,000,000
Grazing	2005	850,000			acre	8.00	6,800,000
Range	2004	850,000			acre	8.00	6,800,000
Rice	2005	5,450	2.61	14,200	ton	240.00	3,408,000
	2004	6,600	3.42	22,600	ton	240.00	5,424,000
Sugar Beets	2005	10,700	33.83	362,000	ton	36.00	13,032,000
0	2004	11,200	39.29	440,000	ton	39.00	17,160,000
Wheat	2005	49,400	2.89	143,000	ton	124.00	17,732,000
	2004	51,000	3.14	160,000	ton	136.00	21,760,000
<b>Other</b> ⁱ	2005	66,800					22,584,000
-	2004	32,900*					19,347,000
Total	2005 2004	1,387,090 1,384,850*					\$476,554,000 \$594,728,000

a Includes blackeyed, garbanzo, and lima (baby and large)

- **b** Field price
- c Pounds of lint per acre
- **d** 500 pounds lint per bale
- e Price per pound, 504 pounds gross weight per bale
- f Not used for top 10 ranking; does not include cotton seed for planting
- g Includes hay from barley, bermuda, oats, rye grass, sudan, winter forage, and wheat
- **h** Not included in total field crop acreage; includes acreage from alfalfa hay (conventional and organic), melons, and wheat
- i Includes oat grain, safflower, silage (alfalfa, barley, oat, sorghum, sudan grass, and wheat), straw, sugar beet pulp, sugarcane, and winter forage; **organic:** alfalfa hay, cotton (acala), oat hay, rice, and wheat

* Revised

				VALUE			
CROP	YEAR	HARVESTED ACREAGE	PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
Alfalfa	2005	5,410	833	4,507,000	lb.	\$ 1.50	\$ 6,761,000
Certified	2004	3,690	1,000	3,690,000	lb.	\$ 1.41	\$ 5,203,000
<b>Cotton</b> ^a	2005	6,330		9,368,000	lb.	.12	1,124,000
Certified	2004	6,690		11,881,000	lb.	.10	1,188,000
Vegetable ^b	2005	1,310					6,056,000
C	2004	990					6,243,000
<b>Other</b> ^c	2005	3,860					5,488,000
	2004	9,660					6,338,000
Total	2005	10,580					\$19,429,000
	2004	14,340					\$18,972,000

a Included in field crop acreage

**b** Artichoke, lettuce (Butter, head, leaf, and Romaine), mustard, peas, and onions; **organic:** lettuce

c Alfalfa (non-certified), barley, corn, oats, rice, triticale, turfgrass, and wheat; flowers: mixed and zinnias

# VEGETABLE CROPS

			PRODUCTION			VALUE		
		HARVESTED	PER			PER		
CROP	YEAR	ACREAGE	ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	UNIT	TOTAL	
	• • • •					<b>* • • •</b> • • • • •	<b>•</b> • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Asparagus	2005	1,540	4.04	6,220	ton	\$ 2,340.00	\$ 14,555,000	
	2004	1,910	4.74	9,050	ton	\$ 2,820.00	\$ 25,521,000	
Bell Peppers ^a	2005	2,420	25.16	60,900	ton	570.00	34,713,000	
	2004	1,930	27.62	53,300	ton	692.00	36,884,000	
<b>Broccoli</b> ^a	2005	10,700	8.14	87,100	ton	522.00	45,466,000	
	2004	12,600	7.00	88,200	ton	595.00	52,479,000	
Eggplant ^b	2005	840	16.55	13,900	ton	487.00	6,769,000	
881	2004	830	15.18	12,600	ton	499.00	6,287,000	
Garlic								
Fresh	2005	5,120	8.69	44,500	ton	1,876.00	83,482,000	
	2004	4,930	8.95	44,100	ton	1,458.00	64,298,000	
Processed	2005	13,500	7.93	107,000	ton	334.00	35,738,000	
	2004	14,800	10.54	156,000	ton	334.00	52,104,000	
Head Lettuce								
Naked				25,500	ton			
Wrapped				86,700	ton			
Bulk				75,400	ton			
Spring	2005	7,800	24.05	187,600	ton	375.00	70,350,000	
Season Total	2004	9,300	15.88	147,700	ton	258.00	38,107,000	
Naked				39,400	ton			
Wrapped				94,000	ton			
Bulk				64,300	ton			
Fall	2005	9,400	21.03	197,700	ton	238.00	47,053,000	
Season Total	2004	10,400	19.84	206,300	ton	288.00	59,414,000	
Head Lettuce Totals	2005 2004	17,200 19,700		385,300 354,000			117,403,000 97,521,000	

# VEGETABLE CROPS (continued)

			PROD	UCTION		VA	ALUE
		HARVESTED	PER			PER	
CROP	YEAR	ACREAGE	ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	UNIT	TOTAL
Leaf Lettuce ^c	2005	10,200	10.29	105,000	ton	\$ 595.00	\$ 62,475,000
	2004	8,900	10.83	96,400	ton	\$ 611.00	\$ 58,900,000
Melons							
Cantaloupe ^a	2005	27,600	12.36	341,000	ton	336.00	114,576,000
	2004	25,500	15.18	387,000	ton	273.00	105,651,000
Honeydew	2005	5,190	11.56	60,000	ton	258.00	15,480,000
5	2004	5,100	14.92	76,100	ton	356.00	27,092,000
Mixed Melons ^d	2005	1,860	7.74	14,400	ton	429.00	6,178,000
	2004	1,290	14.57	18,800	ton	455.00	8,554,000
Watermelon	2005	2,570	27.98	71,900	ton	304.00	21,858,000
************	2004	2,550	25.69	65,500	ton	302.00	19,781,000
Onions							
Fresh	2005	12,600	24.68	311,000	ton	305.00	94,855,000
	2004	10,800	24.35*	263,000*	ton	387.00*	101,781,000*
Processed	2005	12,870	18.96	244,000	ton	174.00	42,456,000
	2004	7,700	24.16	186,000	ton	170.00	31,620,000
Oriental	2005	2,370	7.72	18,300	ton	557.00	10,193,000
Vegetables ^e	2004	2,036*	14.64*	29,800*	ton	577.00*	17,195,000*
<b>Squash</b> ^f	2005	1,000	9.75	9,750	ton	451.00	4,397,000
1	2004	752	8.64	6,500	ton	584.00	3,796,000
Sweet Corn	2005	7,070	10.18	72,000	ton	442.00	31,824,000
	2004	7,200	11.22	80,800	ton	266.00	21,493,000
Tomatoes							
Standard	2005	10,000	12.60	126,000	ton	650.00	81,900,000
and Cherry	2004	11,700	17.78	208,000	ton	785.00	163,280,000

# VEGETABLE CROPS (continued)

			PRO	PRODUCTION			VALUE		
CROP	YEAR	HARVESTED ACREAGE	PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL		
Tomatoes (contin	ued)								
Processed	2005	118,000	40.91	4,827,000	ton	\$ 51.00 \$	246,177,000		
	2004	110,000	44.50	4,895,000	ton	\$ 50.00 \$	244,750,000		
<b>Tomatoes Total</b>	2005	128,000					328,077,000		
	2004	121,700					408,030,000		
<b>Other</b> ^g	2005	11,200					43,686,000		
	2004	11,400					50,473,000		
Total	2005	273,850				<b>\$</b> ]	1,114,181,000		
	2004	261,628*					1,189,460,000*		

- **a** Includes fresh and processed
- **b** Includes Chinese, Globe, Indian, Italian, Japanese, Phillipine, and Thai varieties
- c Includes Red, Green, Butter, Frisee, and Romaine varieties
- d Includes Casaba, Crenshaw, Galia, Juan Canary, Orange Flesh, Persian, Santa Claus, and Sharlyn varieties
- e Includes amaranth, bittermelon (fruit and leaf), bitter/sour leaf, bok choy (baby, regular, and Shanghai), napa cabbage, chayote, daikon, donqua, gai choy, gailon, Indian pea, kabocha, lemon grass, lo bok, long beans, mattea, mora, moqua, muop, ong choy, opo, sinqua/patola, snake squash, sugarcane, sugar peas (fruit and leaf), taro root, tong ho, yam leaves, and you choy
- f Includes summer and winter varieties
- g Includes artichokes, arugula, beans (fava and garbanzo), green/snap beans (fresh and processed), beets, cabbage (fresh), carrots (fresh and processed), cauliflower (fresh and processed), Swiss chard, collards, corn (cornnuts and tortilla chips), cucumbers (fresh and processed), endive/escarole, ginger and ginger leaf, greens (dandelion, gai choy, mizuna, and mustard), jicama, kale, kohlrabi, leeks, mushrooms, okra, green onions, peanuts, peppers/chili (fresh and processed), pimento, potato, pumpkins, radicchio, radishes, rapini, rutabagas, shallots, spinach, sunchokes/Jerusalem artichokes, sweet potatoes/yams, tomatillos, turnips, yam bean and watercress; **herbs:** basil, cilantro, dill, fennel, mint, parsley (dry & fresh) and spice mix; **organic:** arugula, asparagus, beet (fresh), broccoli, cabbage, cantaloupe, carrots, corn (sweet/human consumption), cucumber, eggplant, garlic, leeks, lettuce (leaf and Romaine), mustard greens (baby), onions, peppers (bell/processed), spinach, squash, strawberries and tomatoes (standard, processed); **organic herbs:** basil (processed), herb/spice and parsley (processed)
- * Revised

# FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

			PRODUCTION			VALUE		
		HARVESTED	PER			PER		
CROP	YEAR	ACREAGE	ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	UNIT	TOTAL	
<b>Almonds</b> ^a	2005	<u> </u>	00	70,600	ton	¢ 5 700 00	¢ 452 720 000	
Aimonus	2005 2004	88,400 82,700	.90 1.04	79,600 86,000	ton ton	\$ 5,700.00 \$ 4,337.00	\$453,720,000 \$372,982,000	
Almond Hulls	2005			161,000	ton	100.00	16,100,000	
	2004			173,000	ton	91.00	15,743,000	
Apples ^a	2005	1,318	14.39					
	2004	1,829	14.74					
Fresh	2005			12,700	ton	672.00	8,534,000	
	2004			18,800	ton	546.00	10,265,000	
Processed	2005			6,270	ton	45.00	282,000	
	2004			8,160	ton	196.00	1,599,000	
<b>Apricots</b> ^a	2005	1,424	8.50	12,100	ton	1,087.00	13,153,000	
	2004	1,849	6.27	11,600	ton	766.00	8,886,000	
Cherries	2005	2,642	2.12	5,600	ton	4,364.00	24,438,000	
	2004	2,144	3.05	6,540	ton	3,490.00	22,825,000	
Citrus ^{a,b}								
Lemons	2005	1,047	23.59					
	2004	1,080	22.49					
Fresh	2005			19,100	ton	555.00	10,601,000	
	2004			17,500	ton	721.00	12,618,000	
Processed	2005			5,600	ton	23.00	129,000	
	2004			6,790	ton	23.00	156,000	
<b>Citrus, other</b> ^b	2005	3,300	14.27					
	2004	2,488	15.15					
Fresh	2005			34,200	ton	870.00	29,754,000	
	2004			23,700	ton	794.00	18,818,000	
Processed	2005			12,900	ton	15.00	194,000	
	2004			14,000	ton	15.00	210,000	

# FRUIT AND NUT CROPS (continued)

				OUCTION		-	ALUE
CROP	YEAR	HARVESTED ACREAGE	PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
Oranges							
Navel ^a	2005 2004	26,929 26,522	12.66 15.08				
Fresh	2005 2004			260,000 324,000	ton ton	\$ 512.00 \$ 516.00	\$ 133,120,000 \$ 167,184,000
Processed	2005 2004			80,800 76,100	ton ton	24.00 23.00	1,939,000 1,750,000
Valencia ^a	2005 2004	4,384 5,097	14.84 12.38				
Fresh	2005 2004			44,900 38,000	ton ton	467.00 550.00	20,968,000 20,900,000
Processed	2005 2004			20,200 25,100	ton ton	60.00 27.00	1,212,000 678,000
Oranges Total	2005 2004	31,313 31,619					157,239,000 190,512,000
Grapes							
Raisin Varieties ^a	2005 2004	151,681 155,174	9.05 8.51				
Canned	2005 2004			13,700 9,700	ton ton	231.00 243.00	3,165,000 2,357,000
Crushed	2005 2004			300,000 437,000	ton ton	164.00 200.00	49,200,000 87,400,000
Dried	2005 2004			213,000 203,000	ton ton	1,032.00 1,242.00	219,816,000 252,126,000
Fresh	2005 2004			32,700 28,400	ton ton	1,035.00 1,019.00	33,845,000 28,940,000
Juice	2005 2004			14,000 7,800	ton ton	739.00 695.00	10,346,000 5,421,000

# FRUIT AND NUT CROPS (continued)

				DUCTION			ALUE
CROP	YEAR	HARVESTED ACREAGE	PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
~							
Grapes (continued	1)						
Table Varieties	2005 2004	10,684 10,259	11.34 7.76				
Crushed	2005 2004			17,200 13,600	ton ton	\$ 161.00 \$ 200.00	\$ 2,769,000 \$ 2,720,000
Fresh ^a	2005 2004			104,000 66,000	ton ton	1,007.00 1,726.00	104,728,000 113,916,000
Wine Varieties	2005 2004	39,875 41,531	13.38 9.72				
Crushed	2005 2004			523,000 392,000	ton ton	234.00 228.00	122,382,000 89,376,000
Juice	2005 2004			10,600 10,900	ton ton	783.00 903.00	8,300,000 9,843,000
Grapes Total	2005 2004	202,240 206,964					554,551,000 592,099,000
Kiwifruit	2005 2004	282 321	12.48 6.23	3,520 2,000	ton ton	791.00 1,164.00	2,784,000 2,328,000
Nectarines ^a	2005 2004	19,664 21,213	8.09 8.72	159,000 185,000	ton ton	1,094.00 769.00	173,946,000 142,265,000
Olives, canned ^a	2005 2004	1,123 940	3.41 3.04	3,830 2,860	ton ton	553.00 660.00	2,118,000 1,888,000
Peaches							
Cling	2005 2004	1,304 1,283	15.57 16.68	20,300 21,400	ton ton	247.00 231.00	5,014,000 4,943,000
Freestone ^a	2005 2004	18,388 20,747	10.00 13.50	184,000 280,000	ton ton	971.00 617.00	178,664,000 172,760,000
Peaches Total	2005 2004	19,692 22,030					183,678,000 177,703,000
Pears, Asian and Europea	2005 n 2004	1,143 1,062	17.32 25.24	19,800 26,800	ton ton	1,494.00 693.00	29,581,000 18,572,000

# FRUIT AND NUT CROPS (continued)

			PRO	OUCTION			VALUE				
CROP	YEAR	HARVESTED ACREAGE	PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT		TOTAL			
<b>Persimmons</b> ^a	2005 2004	709 564	8.08 7.78	5,730 4,390	ton ton	\$1,027.00 \$880.00		5,885,000 3,863,000			
Pistachios ^a	2005 2004	13,800 9,800	2.31 2.10	31,900 20,600	ton ton	4,060.00 3,060.00		129,514,000 63,036,000			
<b>Plums</b> ^a	2005 2004	16,028 16,070	7.30 5.95	117,000 95,600	ton ton	1,066.00 974.00		124,722,000 93,114,000			
Plums, dried	2005 2004	2,796 3,603	2.80 1.37	7,830 4,940	ton ton	1,438.00 959.00		11,260,000 4,737,000			
<b>Pomegranates</b> ^a	2005 2004	2,381 2,304	2.81 3.56	6,700 8,200	ton ton	1,249.00 1,271.00		8,368,000 10,422,000			
Walnuts ^a	2005 2004	5,359 5,273	1.61 2.50	8,630 13,200	ton ton	1,500.00 1,053.00		12,945,000 13,900,000			
Other ^c	2005 2004	6,930 6,150*						38,597,000 27,592,000*			
Total	2005 2004	421,591 420,003*						,992,093,000 ,806,133,000*			

- a Acreage, production, and value are included in other fruit and nut crops: 57 acres apricots (processed), 45 acres olive (oil), peaches (freestone and processed), 30 acres prunes (processed, juice); organic: 502 acres almonds, 1 acre apricot (processed), 165 acres figs (dry), 1181 acres grapes (raisin), 365 acres grapes (table), 79 acres nectarines (fresh), 63 acres orange (navel, fresh), 40 acres orange (valencia, fresh), 101 acres peach (fresh), 10 acres pomegranates (fresh), 8 acres tangerine/mandarin/ satsuma, 78 acres walnut
- b Includes blood oranges, grapefruit, mandarin tangerines, minneola tangelos, and pummelos
- c Includes almonds (shells and inedible), apricots (processed), avocados, blackberries, blueberries, boysenberries, chestnuts, culls (stonefruit and pomegranate), dried fruit, figs (fresh, dried, and substandard), grapes (leaves and raisin by-products), jujubes, kiwifruit, olives (oil), peaches (cull, freestone and processed), pecans, plumcots/pluots, plum (ume), prune (processed/juice), quince, strawberries (fresh and processed) and walunut (shell); **organic:** almonds (fresh and hulls), apricots (processed), figs (dried), grape leaves, grapes (raisin, table, and wine), nectarines (fresh), navel oranges (fresh), peaches (fresh), persimmons (fresh), pluots (fresh), plums(fresh), pomegranate (fresh), valencia orange (fresh) and walnuts (fresh)

# NURSERY PRODUCTS

ITEM	YEAR	ACRES	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE
Herbaceous	2005	50	3,970,000	b	\$ 3,730,000
Ornamentals ^a	2003	30 29	5,404,000	b	\$ 3,730,000
<b>Ornamental Trees</b>	2005	64	776,000	plants	6,928,000
and Shrubs	2004	116	1,845,000	plants	10,666,000
<b>Other</b> ^c	2005	1,273	231,984,000	plants	27,433,000
	2004	951	259,125,000	plants	20,685,000
Total	2005	1,387			\$38,091,000
	2004	1,096			\$35,067,000

a Includes potted plants, bedding plants, flats, and perennials

b Includes flats, dozens, cans, and single plants

c Includes bareroot fruit trees, Christmas trees, citrus (budwood and trees), grape (rootings and cuttings), vegetable transplants, and turf (in square feet)

# LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

			DUCTION			VALUE
ITEM	YEAR	NO. OF HEAD	TOTAL LIVEWEIGHT	UNIT	P E R UNIT	TOTAL
Cattle and Calves						
Beef						
Breeding Stock						
Common	2005 2004	1,240 1,170		head head	\$1,141.00 \$1,012.00	\$ 1,415,000 \$ 1,184,000
Registered	2005 2004	310 300		head head	3,664.00 3,250.00	1,136,000 975,000
Feeders	2005 2004	77,000 101,000	296,000 265,000	cwt. cwt.	96.32 88.98	28,511,000 23,580,000
Calves	2005 2004	26,500 25,200	79,500 75,600	cwt. cwt.	122.18 106.69	9,713,000 8,066,000
Slaughter Stock	2005 2004	278,000 299,000	1,515,000 ^a 1,893,000 ^a	cwt. cwt.	86.67 83.13	131,305,000 157,365,000
Dairy						
Breeding Stock	2005 2004	31,700 17,300		head head	2,051.00 1,945.00	65,017,000 33,649,000
Cull Stock	2005 2004	31,500 28,500	410,000 371,000	cwt. cwt.	54.48 50.00	22,337,000 18,550,000
Calves	2005 2004	97,100 121,000	291,000 362,000	cwt. cwt.	207.05 187.28	60,252,000 67,795,000
Cattle and Calves Total	2005 2004					319,686,000 311,164,000
Hogs and Pigs						
Feeder Pigs and Slaughter Stock	2005 2004	52,200 50,100	101,000 105,000	cwt. cwt.	73.62 69.99	7,436,000 7,349,000

## LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY (continued)

		PRO	DUCTION		VALUE			
ITEM	YEAR	NO. OF HEAD	TOTAL LIVEWEIGHT	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL		
Sheep and Lambs	\$							
Slaughter Stock								
Lambs	2005 2004	83,000 80,800	103,000 106,000	cwt. cwt.	\$ 111.51 \$ 100.62	\$ 11,486,000 \$ 10,666,000		
Sheep	2005 2004	11,500 11,200	18,400 17,900	cwt. cwt.	41.00 32.18	754,000 576,000		
Turkeys ^b	2005 2004	3,362,000 3,497,000	81,973,000 92,321,000	lb. lb.	.44 .43	36,068,000 39,698,000		
Other ^c	2005 2004					248,935,000 234,387,000		
Total	2005 2004					\$624,365,000 \$603,840,000		

a Netgain

**b** Includes conventional, organic, and heritage breed type of turkeys

c Includes buffalo; chickens (chicks, fryers, and old breeder birds); ducks (ducklings, old hens, and drakes); fallow deer; fish (bass, carp, and channel cat); game birds (chukar, guinea hens, pheasants and quail); goats (cull milk, kid, and meat); insects (beneficial); rabbits (meat); squab; turkeys (old breeder birds and poults); and vermiculture.

# LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY PRODUCTS

					VALUE
ITEM	YEAR	PRODUCTION	UNIT	P E R UNIT	TOTAL
Manure ^a	2005	754,000	ton	\$ 3.29	\$ 2,481,000
	2004	618,000	ton	\$ 3.72	\$ 2,299,000
Milk					
Manufacturing	2005	278,000	cwt.	14.81	4,117,000
	2004	253,000	cwt.	15.20	3,846,000
Market ^b	2005	23,658,000	cwt.	13.96	330,266,000
	2004	21,316,000	cwt.	14.72	313,772,000
Wool	2005	574,000	lb.	.70	402,000
	2004	558,000	lb.	.77	430,000
Eggs					
Chicken, Duck	2005	13,324,000	dozen	1.37	18,254,000
& Turkey°	2004	6,338,000	dozen	2.76	17,493,000
	2005 2004				\$355,520,000 \$337,840,000

**a** Includes cow and poultry manure

**b** Includes cow milk (conventional and organic) and goat milk

c Includes commercial and hatching eggs

# APIARY PRODUCTS AND POLLINATION SERVICES

				N	VALUE
		PRODUCTION		PER	
ITEM	YEAR	TOTAL	UNIT	UNIT	TOTAL
<b>Apiary Products</b>	a				
Honey	2005	2,748,000	lb.	\$ .83	\$ 2,281,000
5	2004	1,865,000	lb.	\$.94	\$ 1,753,000
Beeswax	2005	61,900	lb.	1.36	84,200
	2004	42,900	lb.	1.24	53,200
<b>Pollination</b> ^b					
Alfalfa Seed	2005	9,900	colony	32.32	320,000
	2004	9,100	colony	24.70	225,000
Trees, Fruit	2005	174,000	colony	72.50	12,615,000
and Nut ^c	2004	168,000	colony	54.00	9,072,000
Melon	2005	32,000	colony	19.50	624,000
	2004	29,400	colony	17.00	500,000
Total	2005 2004				\$15,924,200 \$11,603,200

**a** Reflects bee colonies registered in Fresno County by commercial and semi-commercial beekeepers: 2004-40,061 colonies; 2005-37,718 colonies

**b** Reflects value of pollination by all bee colonies located in Fresno County for pollination services during 2005

c Almonds, cherries, and plums

# INDUSTRIAL CROPS

CROP	OP YEAR PRODUCTIO		UNIT	VALUE
Timber ^a	2005	8,212,000	board feet	\$ 1,418,000
	2004	10,458,000	board feet	\$ 2,674,000
Firewood	2005	5,398	cords	769,000
	2004	6,519	cords	742,000
Other ^b	2005			2,850,000
	2004			2,877,000
Total	2005			\$ 5,037,000
	2004			\$ 6,293,000

a Includes government and non-government properties

**b** Includes fence posts, green compost, and wood chips (biomass and landscaping)

## **GROWTH IN FRESNO COUNTY AGRICULTURE AS INDICATED BY GROSS PRODUCTION VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OVER A TWENTY-ONE YEAR SPAN**

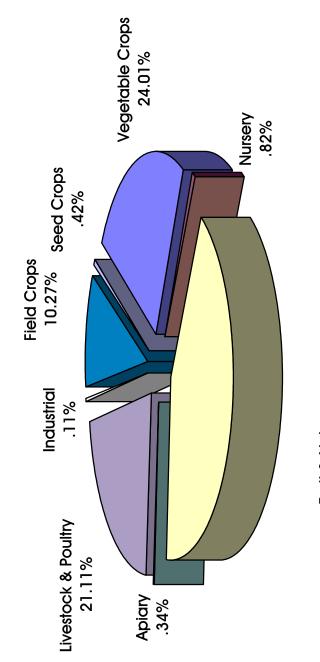
1985	-	2,054,060,400*	1996	-	3,324,885,800
1986	-	2,125,721,200*	1997	-	3,436,443,500*
1987	-	2,264,044,000*	1998	-	3,257,712,600*
1988	-	2,444,732,600*	1999	-	3,570,027,600*
1989	-	2,607,648,800*	2000	-	3,281,285,400*
1990	-	2,949,484,000*	2001	_	3,220,101,800
1991	-	2,552,305,040*	2002	_	3,440,927,000*
1992	-	2,635,447,400*	2003	_	4,073,338,500*
1993	-	3,022,311,100*	2004	_	4,603,936,200*
1994	-	3,084,870,800	2005	_	4,641,194,200
1995	-	3,142,878,300*	2000		1,011,171,200

#### SIX-YEAR COMPARISON OF GROSS PRODUCTION VALUE IN FRESNO COUNTY

CROPS		1985	1995	2002	2003	2004	2005
Field	\$	545,842,000	\$ 643,647,000	\$ 514,089,000	\$ 499,694,000 \$	594,728,000	\$ 476,554,000
Seed		40,314,000	29,892,000	61,005,000	37,423,000	18,972,000	19,429,000
Vegetable		343,493,000	734,669,000	865,452,000	1,226,164,000*	1,189,460,000*	1,114,181,000
Fruit & Nut		684,976,400*	1,052,081,200	1,235,426,000	1,491,636,000*	1,806,133,000*	1,992,093,000
Nursery		7,882,000	16,211,000*	32,406,600	32,724,700	35,067,000	38,091,000
Livestock		420,329,000*	652,028,000	712,273,000*	768,675,000	941,680,000	979,885,000
Apiary		6,029,000	7,020,700	11,179,400	11,063,800	11,603,200	15,924,200
Industrial	_	5,195,000	7,329,400	9,096,000	5,958,000	6,293,000	5,037,000
TOTAL	<b>\$</b> [	2,054,060,400*	\$ 3,142,878,300*	\$ 3,440,927,000*	\$ 4,073,338,500*	\$ 4,603,936,200*	\$ 4,641,194,200

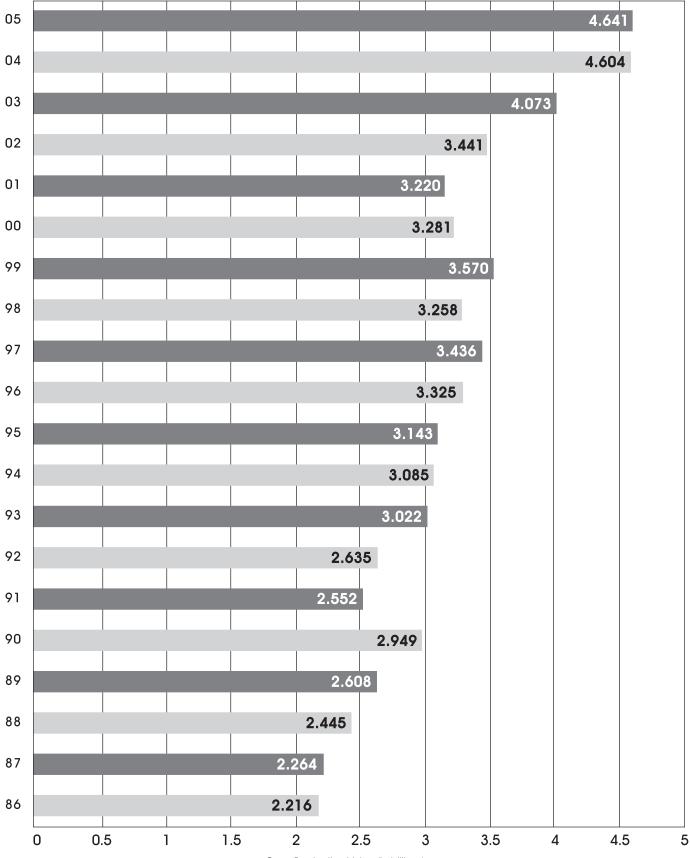
*Revised

# Relationship in terms of total value For 2005 Crop year \$ 4,641,194,200



Fruit & Nut 42.92%

## GROWTH OF FRESNO COUNTY AGRICULTURE OVER A TWENTY-YEAR SPAN 1986 through 2005



Gross Production Value (in billions)