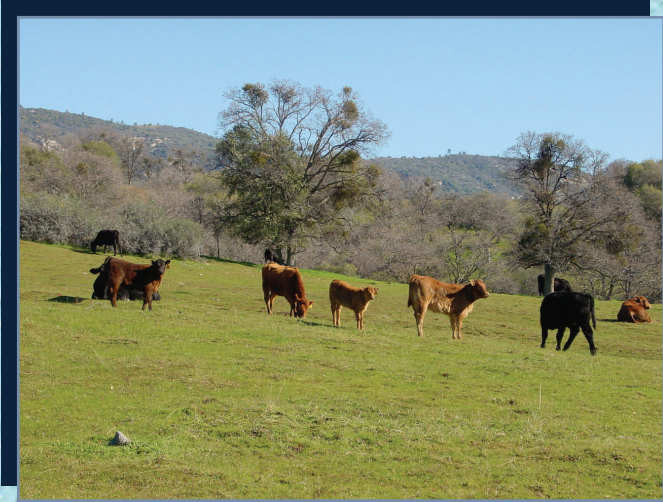




FRESNO COUNTY 2010 Annual Crop and Livestock Report





County of Fresno

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CAROL N. HAFNER

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER/
SEALER OF WEIGHTS & MEASURES

Karen Ross, Secretary
California Department of Food and Agriculture

The Honorable Board of Supervisors
County of Fresno

Phil Larson, Chairman
Susan B. Anderson Henry Perea
Judy G. Case Debbie Poochigian
John Navarrette,
County Administrative Officer

I am honored to submit the 2010 Fresno County Agricultural Crop and Livestock Report. This annual statistical compilation presents data pertaining to the acreage, yield, and gross value of Fresno County agricultural products. This version of the annual report will be available only in electronic format on our Department website or by CD upon request.

The total gross production value of Fresno County agricultural commodities in 2010 was \$5,944,758,000. This represents an 11.17 percent increase from the 2009 production value. Increases were seen in field crops (21.62% = \$66,967,000), seed crops (16.01% = \$7,031,000), vegetable crops (4.33% = \$63,459,000), fruit and nut crops (17.54% = \$403,347,000), and livestock and poultry products (30.60% = \$95,817,000). Decreases in nursery products (18.90% = \$8,732,000), Apiary and pollination products (2.22% = \$811,000), livestock and poultry (3.44% = 28,516,000), and industrial crops (30.99% = \$1,185,000) are also reflected in this report. Of utmost importance, it must be emphasized that the values in this report reflect gross values only and do not in any manner reflect net income or loss to the producers.

The 2010 crop year demonstrated the ability of agriculturalists in Fresno County to respond to improved and consistent water availability. Agriculture maintained itself as the dominant industry in Fresno County and still is the engine that drives the local economy.

The outlook for 2011 is guardedly optimistic. However, the guarantee of water and much of the cost of producing a crop is beyond the control of the grower.

I would like to convey my deepest appreciation to the entire Department of Agriculture staff for their efforts in bringing this report to fruition, especially Supervising Agricultural/Standards Specialist, Scotti Walker; Support Staff - Tracy Alanis, Elizabeth Gaspar, Angel Gibson, Koua Moua, Vera Scott-Slater; and last but not least, Deputy Agricultural Commissioner Fred Rinder. This report exists because of the dedication and months of work done by this exceptional staff.

Without the cooperation and help from the growers and ranchers of Fresno County, related agricultural agencies and industry associations, this report could not be produced. I would like to extend my sincere thanks for their participation and sharing of data that resulted in this report.

Sincerely,

Carol N. Hafner
Agricultural Commissioner/Sealer

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FRESNO COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Vision, Mission and Values

VISION

Promoting agriculture and a fair marketplace through equal enforcement of laws for the protection of society and the environment.

MISSION

We are committed to:

- Promoting Fresno County agriculture
- Fostering public confidence by assuring a fair and equitable marketplace
- Protecting environmental quality through the sound application of pesticide and worker safety regulations
- Preserving agricultural land use for future generations
- Minimizing the pest risk pathways of exotic and harmful pests

VALUES

In fulfilling our mission, we commit to:

- Individual and collective responsibility, integrity and accountability of our actions
- Using common sense
- Treating people with respect, consistency and fairness
- Promoting collaboration and teamwork by encouraging and supporting innovation
- Fostering successful partnerships that are consistent with our mission
- Taking pride in our work

*“This is a decade for those who can persevere.
A Japanese parable from my late father for the 2010’s
Fall down seven times, get up eight.”*

*David Mas Masumoto
Living Author and Organic Farmer*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Fresno County's 10 Leading Crops	v
2010 Highlights in Retrospect	vi
Field Crops	1
Seed Crops	3
Vegetable Crops	4
Fruit and Nut Crops	7
Nursery Products	12
Livestock and Poultry	13
Livestock and Poultry Products	15
Apiary Products and Pollination Services	16
Industrial Crops	17
Statistical Comparisons and Summaries	18
Sustainable Agriculture	19
New and Unusual Pest Outbreaks in 2010	21
Fresno County's Export Activity for 2010	22
2010 Organic Farming.....	23
Growth of Fresno County Agriculture	24

This report is also available at our internet site:

<http://www.co.fresno.ca.us/fresnoag>

FRESNO COUNTY'S 10 LEADING CROPS

Crop	2010 Rank	2010 Dollar Value	2009 Rank	2000 Rank	1990 Rank
GRAPES	1	\$ 820,300,000	1	1	1
ALMOND	2	619,004,000	4	7	14
TOMATO	3	583,283,000	2	4	3
POULTRY	4	486,160,000	3	2	+
MILK	5	393,266,000	6	5	5
CATTLE AND CALVES	6	291,877,000	5	6	6
GARLIC	7	264,948,000	10	12	15
PISTACHIO	8	222,480,000	11	26	*
ORANGES	9	207,086,000	8	11	8
COTTON	10	150,562,000	18	3	2
TOP TEN TOTAL		\$ 4,038,966,000			

+ Not previously combined for ranking purposes

* Not in Top 30 ranking

2010 HIGHLIGHTS IN RETROSPECT

January:

Dryland and small grain fields emerged well as growers applied herbicides by air between storm activity and inversion. Alfalfa growers of hay and seed crops removed fall growth with herbicides, sheep grazing, or mowing back to the crown. Alfalfa fields for hay were in a semi-dormant state. Vineyard operators were pruning, shredding brush, tying vines, cultivating, and applying dormant sprays; whereas, other growers chose to fumigate vineyards and orchards that had been pulled-out for re-planting. Pistachio, pomegranate, and stone fruit trees were being thinned of summer growth. Herbicide and fertilizer applications to berms in grape vineyards, almond, and pistachio orchards continued as weather permitted. Dead and dying trees from almond orchards were cut for firewood. Harvesting of winter vegetables was in full swing as winter rotational vegetables were planted. Spring lettuce, garlic, onions, garbanzo beans, and safflower were growing well. Pre-plant fumigation of melon and tomato crops were applied as soil conditions allowed. Blueberries and raspberries arrived from Oregon and Michigan for transplanting. Harvesting was interrupted periodically by the heavy rains, citrus growers continued to apply fungicide treatments as needed. Navel oranges, grapefruit, lemons, pummelos, tangelos, and tangerines were harvested, packed, and exported. The rainy season improved rangeland conditions; as sheep and cattle grazed retired farmland and semi-dormant alfalfa hay fields. Bee hives, both local and out-of-state, were moved from central distribution areas to almond and plum orchards for pollination in anticipation of bloom.

February:

Increased rainfall has meant more aerial applications of herbicides. Small grain crops had emerged with good stands. Alfalfa seed and hay fields were starting to show new growth. Cotton beds were treated for weeds and cultivated as weather allowed. Ground for sod was leveled and prepared for seeding. Fungicides and pr-emergent herbicides were applied to stone fruit trees that were in various stages of bloom. Grapevine pruning and tying was complete; brush was windrowed and shredded. The harvest of spring broccoli, winter vegetables, lemons, minneolas, and navel oranges was on-going. Asparagus spears, garlic, and onion crops for fall were emerging and showing good signs of growth. Early planted sweet corn and seeded processing tomatoes were beginning to germinate and emerge. Blueberry and raspberry transplants arrived from Oregon and Michigan for planting. Rangeland conditions steadily improved with the additional rains. Ranchers grazed fall lambs, sheep and cattle on retired farmland and semi-dormant alfalfa hay fields. Bees were placed in almond, blueberry, plum and cherry locations as blooming continued.

March:

Irrigated small grain crops and dryland fields were maturing rapidly during the ideal spring weather. Early planted fields were headed out. Fields of winter forage were maturing and being chopped for livestock feed. In some areas, alfalfa growers had begun spring cutting, windrowing, raking, and baling. Seed alfalfa fields had been treated to control weeds and mowed for a more compact plant for seed production. Cotton fields were cultivated and prepared for planting. Growers pre-irrigated fields with sprinklers prior to planting- while applying herbicide treatments for weed and insect control. Garbanzo beans, onions, safflower, seeded tomatoes, carrots and sweet corn were growing nicely. Almond and stone fruit tree bloom was complete. Growers applied pre/post-emergent herbicides to stone fruit orchards and vineyards. Pomegranates, persimmons, almond, pistachios, walnuts, cherries, apricots, peaches, plums, nectarines, and grapes had all leafed out. Harvest of asparagus, leafy vegetables, and both spring broccoli and lettuce had begun. Processing tomatoes

March continued:

continued to be transplanted as subsequent fields were prepared for planting/transplanting. The strawberry harvest was well under way and blueberries were blooming and sizing. Lemons, minneolas, tangelos, tangerines, and navel oranges continued to be picked and packed- as their season was extended due to the high quality produced this season. Seedless tangerines were covered with bee netting. The third copper, zinc, and lime applications were applied to oranges destined for Korea. The eastern slopes of the Coast Range Mountains were lush, with range conditions overall showing improved grass growth. Cattle and sheared sheep grazed on rangeland, alfalfa and idle fields. Bee hives were removed from almond orchards; but remained in blueberry, plum, and cherry locations for pollination.

April:

Dryland grain, wheat, barley and oats were maturing rapidly, headed out and drying down. Wheat and winter forage were harvested for green chop, silage, and hay. Alfalfa was cut for hay; as seed alfalfa growers mowed back early spring foliage to encourage uniform growth. Early planted cotton, field corn, and safflower were emerging with additional planting and cultivation performed between rains. Field activity of weeding with herbicides, by hand crews or cultivation, pre-irrigation, soil fumigation and bed shaping was on-going. Almonds, apples, apricots, cherries, grapes, nectarines, peaches, pistachios, plums, pomegranates, prunes, turkey figs, walnuts, garbanzo beans, cantaloupe and honeydew melons were all growing well. Stone fruits were thinned and treated to control thrips. Grapes were suckered and shoots thinned; while vineyard and orchard operators disced, irrigated, and applied sulfur for mildew and weed control. The harvest of broccoli and asparagus continued, as spring lettuce was nearing its end. Spring crops of onions, garlic, broccoli, carrots, and estevia continued to grow well. Harvesting of strawberries, leafy vegetables, and snow/sugar snap peas had begun. Citrus trees were in various stages and quality remained high with the absence of damaging freeze during the winter. Bloom was declared for all districts. Seedless mandarins were netted to prevent bees from causing seed formation. Out-of-state bees were moved from almond, pear, and plum orchards; and placed in citrus groves for honey production. Olive buds were forming and ready to bloom. Ranchers grazed cattle and sheep on rangeland, alfalfa, and idle fields.

May:

Grain fields were mature and harvest had begun. Winter forage was chopped for livestock feed with harvested fields being disced and cultivated for replanting. Rice fields that were planted early spring had emerged with good stands; whereas others were flooded and seeded. Seed alfalfa fields were treated for lygus, aphids and other insect pressure. Cotton planting had slowed due to a drop in temperature; and those that were planted were struggling. Safflower and garbanzo beans showed good growth. Stone fruit orchards were being inspected with fruit cut to certify freedom from European Grapevine Moth (EGVM). Almonds, apricots, cherries, grapes, nectarines, peaches, pistachios, plums, pomegranates, prunes, and walnuts were growing well as the trees and vines leafed out. Almonds and pistachios were treated with fungicides and nut formation was good. Grape shoots and bunches were thinned, sulfured to control mildew, and irrigated. Late season fresh tomato fields were prepared for planting and previously planted processing tomatoes showed good blossom and plant development. Watermelon, cantaloupe, and honeydew melon crops were planted and started to flower. Field activities included weeding with herbicides, hand crews or cultivation, pre-irrigation, soil fumigation, and shaping of beds. Due to unseasonable cool weather, early sweet corn showed slow growth with some fields being treated for worms. Carrots and estevia were growing nicely. Spring crops of onions and garlic continued to thrive. Harvested onions were sub-

May continued:

soiled to lift them out of the ground, then trimmed, and bagged to dry in the field. Spring broccoli and asparagus harvest was complete. Local strawberries and blueberries were being harvested and sold at roadside stands. Boysenberries and blackberries were blooming. Petal fall was declared for all districts; but, citrus quality remained good. Netting was removed from tangerine and mandarin trees; as growers continue to plant seedless tangerines. Bees were staged around melon and squash plantings in preparation for the season. Beekeepers removed supers of honey from hives. Rangelands had dried out; sheep and cattle continued to graze.

June:

Dryland and non-irrigated small grain crops were drying down. Irrigated barley and wheat fields continued to be harvested then grazed by sheep. Rice was growing well and being treated with herbicides for weeds. Seed alfalfa was in full bloom; and both leaf cutter and honeybees were in place for pollination. Growers continued to treat fields for lygus, aphid and other insects. Safflower fields were growing well and forming seed heads. Cotton continued to struggle as the unseasonably cold weather continued this month. Garbanzo beans were drying down in preparation for harvest. Corn for silage and forage had grown well and was treated for weeds and corn root worm. Also delayed due to cool temperatures, was the melon harvest. Almonds, apples, grapes, nectarines, peaches, pistachios, plums, pluots, pomegranates, prunes, and walnuts were growing well. Discing, irrigating and application of herbicides on the berms were ongoing; as well as the sulfuring of grapes for mildew control. Several Westside almond growers were affected with weak and salt damaged trees due to last year's water shortage. Miticides were applied more frequently to combat the infestation of mites and gypsum was increased to combat the salty soil build up. Bell peppers, carrots, fresh market tomatoes and estevia were growing well. Harvesting had begun for apricots, onions, sweet corn, and leafy vegetables; and completed for cherries, asparagus and sweet peas. Growers continue to prepare subsequent fields for planting with activities such as weed removal with herbicides, hand crews or cultivation, pre-irrigation, soil fumigation, and bed shaping. Blueberries and boysenberries were harvested; as strawberries' harvest was winding down. Both citrus and olives fruit had set. Citrus quality remained good and seedless tangerines were planted. Bees continued to be moved out of citrus areas and placed in melon and squash fields for pollination. Rangeland grasses continued to mature and dry out. Ranchers grazed sheep and cattle.

July:

Small grain crops continued to be harvested; with fields being disced and grazed by sheep afterward. Winter forage was chopped for livestock feed and rice continued to grow well. Alfalfa fields for hay production continued to be cut, windrowed and baled. Garbanzo beans and silage corn were harvested. Cotton plantings were blooming and being treated for weeds and insects. Lettuce plantings for seed production continued to bolt with some plants branching and forming seed heads. After having a slow start and minimal yields- the harvest of cantaloupes, honeydew, watermelons, and specialty melons was underway. Harvesting was complete for apricots; but continued for-apriums, asian pears, nectarines, peaches, plums, and pluots. Safflower was drying out in preparation for harvest. Orchard operators applied herbicides, fungicides and insecticides, cultivated and irrigated. Almonds, apples, grapes, pistachios, walnuts, and turkey figs were showing good growth. Garlic had dried down with some fields being uprooted. Tomatoes and peppers were growing vigorously, flowering and setting fruit; growers were treating to control mildew. Onions, sweet corn, summer vegetables, fresh market and processing tomatoes continued to be harvested. Citrus fruit was growing well, as ground preparation for new groves was in progress. Valencia

July continued:

oranges, tangelos, grapefruit, and lemons were packed and exported. Rangeland grasses were dry and grazed by sheep and cattle. Bees were moved from some summer locations and placed in melon fields.

August:

Rice fields were still heading out and growing well. Barley and wheat harvest was complete in the Firebaugh District; but continued in others. Dryland grain harvests were ongoing in Reedley District. Seed alfalfa fields were desiccated and harvested; but yields of the first fields appeared lighter than usual. Cotton continued to bloom and form bolls. Corn for silage and forage were at various stages of growth due to staggered plantings; and the early planted fields were being harvested. Sudan grass had grown well. Garbanzo bean harvests continued. Safflower harvest was complete. Lettuce, onions, and sunflower fields were harvested for seed and oil production. Early varieties of almonds were being shaken off trees, windrowed and hauled off for processing. Westside growers reported that some almond trees continued to show symptoms of salt water damage; whereas, low nut load due to reduced pollination was the complaint of others. Table and wine grapes were being harvested and growers of dried-on-vine (DOV) raisin grapes had cut canes. Apples, pistachios, persimmons, pomegranates, and walnuts were growing well. Early jujubes and brown turkey figs were being picked and packed. The harvesting of Asian pears, melons, nectarines, peaches, plums, pluots, and strawberries continued. Blueberry harvest was complete and bushes were being pruned. Nicely sized onions, bell peppers, garlic, summer vegetables, fresh market and processing tomatoes were also harvested. Stevia and carrots were growing nicely. Sweet corn for human consumption was at various stages of growth; which meant that subsequent fields were planted as harvest continued. Broccoli fields and lettuce beds were being prepared for the fall season. Citrus was growing well. In Reedley District, there were reports of stored oranges still being packed and exported as late as mid-August. Ground preparations for new groves were in progress with herbicide berm treatments. Olives were growing well with fruit sizing. Rangeland conditions were fair. Sheep and cattle grazed on field stubble. Beehives remained in/around melon and squash fields for pollination.

September:

Most small grain crops had been harvested and fields were being disced and prepared for fall planting. Rice was drying down and harvest had begun. Alfalfa hay fields were being cut, windrowed, raked and baled. Cotton fields continued to bloom and set bolls; as others were being prepared for defoliation. Corn for forage and human consumption was harvested. Raisin grape harvest was 97 percent complete. Late season table grapes were covered with plastic. Almonds, pistachios, and walnuts were being harvested and processed; but, garlic and onions were complete. The harvest of sweet corn, carrots, processing cucumbers, summer and leafy vegetables, watermelon, cantaloupe, honeydew and mixed melons continued. Transplanted and seeded crops of eggplant, cucumber, squash, green beans, and strawberries were developing well. Blueberry bushes were pruned to increase fruit size. Citrus fruit were growing well. Rangelands were dry and grazing continued on crop stubble. Bees remained in late melon and squash fields.

October:

The unseasonably cool weather in spring and scattered showers this month produced low yielding crops overall. Rice, silage, forage corn, cantaloupe, and watermelon harvests were nearing an end; as cotton growers were just beginning to harvest and defoliate. Alfalfa seed, barley, oats, and wheat harvests were complete. Some table grape vineyards were covered with plastic to protect against

October continued:

rain; as wine, juice, and DOV grapes were harvested. Growers had begun pruning in almond orchards and grape vineyards by pulling out and fumigating acreage for replanting. Kiwifruit, persimmon, and pomegranate harvesting continued. Bed preparation and plantings of next season's garlic, pepper, fresh market and processing tomatoes had begun; as harvesting came to an end. The harvest of summer vegetables, fall head lettuce, broccoli, and sweet corn was in full swing. Strawberries were sold at roadside stands. Citrus fruit and olives were growing well; as new citrus grove plantings were completed and herbicide berm treatments applied. Sheep were lambing and being sheared; as grazing continued on crop stubble and rangelands. Bees remained in late melon fields for pollination.

November:

Aerial seeding and conventional planting of wheat, barley, oats, and forage mixes had begun. Fields showing good signs of emergence were fertilized and treated to control weeds. Winter crop fields were cultivated. Alfalfa fields were cut for the last time this season; while new fields were prepared, seeded, irrigated and showing signs of emerging. Cotton harvest continued as pink bollworm plowdown was initiated, as weather permitted. Growers were planting cover crops to maintain soil quality, cultivating beds, and applying pre-emergent herbicides in preparation for next year's crops. Most deciduous tree fruit, raisin, almond, pistachio, almond and olive harvests were complete; as harvesting continued for table grapes, persimmons, plums, and pomegranates. Vegetables such as fall broccoli, long beans, squash, eggplant, tomatoes, bell pepper, leafy vegetables and citrus (lemons, early navels, and mandarins) continued to be harvested as well. Cattle and sheep grazed in alfalfa hay fields and idle land. Rangelands remained dry, but grass was emerging due to recent rains. Bees were removed from melon fields; and out-of-state bees were placed along the I-5 corridor for over-wintering.

December:

Although crops appeared to have avoided significant damage due to heavy rainfall, some transplanting and seeding activities were delayed as a result. Fresno County Agricultural Commissioner, Carol Hafner, announced that a cotton plowdown variance had been granted by the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) - Integrated Pest Control Branch for the following: District 3 (south of Shields Avenue) through midnight January 7, 2011; and District 4 (north of Shields Avenue) through midnight January 14, 2011. Plowdown was only 81 percent completed by the deadline dates with 4,500 acres reported to have not met the requirements due to soil conditions. Many Westland Water District growers irrigated grain crops that would normally grow dryland grains in an attempt to use remaining water allotments; others received enough water to germinate their recently planted fields. Cotton harvest was winding down as plowdown activities continued. Alfalfa hay fields were in a semi-dormant state and new fields were growing. Almond orchards were pushed out for firewood. Cover crops emerged in grape vineyards while vine pruning and cane tying continued. Herbicide and fertilizer treatments were applied to berms in vineyards; and soil fumigations were underway where crop or orchard changes were scheduled. Broccoli, winter vegetables, turnips, grapefruit, navel oranges, and lemons continued to be harvested; whereas, fall lettuce is complete. Blueberry and raspberry plants arrived from Oregon and Michigan for transplanting. Lemon grass was covered for protection from the cold. Rangeland conditions improved with recent rains. Cattle and sheep grazed on established alfalfa fields, idle farmland, and rangeland. Out-of-state honeybees continued to be placed in central distribution areas along Interstate 5.

FIELD CROPS:

The total gross returns for field crops increased by \$66,967,000 from \$309,793,000 to \$376,760,000 or 21.62 percent from 2009. Upland cotton acreage increased by 79.86 percent from 8,340 acres to 15,000 acres, while Pima acreage increased from 32,600 to 57,000 acres or 74.85 percent. The total value for all cotton increased by \$77,429,000 or 105.87 percent. Dry beans decreased in total value by 40.88 percent due to a decrease in acreage and price. Grazing pasture increased 45.59 percent for a total value of \$9,900,000. Barley increased in value and acreage bring the total value to \$4,061,000 or 34.11 percent.

SEED CROPS:

Total gross returns for all seed crops increased by 16.01 percent in 2010, this was an increase of \$7,031,000 from 2009 values. The total value of alfalfa seed decreased by 6.76 percent. The value of certified cotton seed experienced an increase of 36.52 percent due to an increase in total acreage and production. Vegetable seed increased in total value by 12.92 percent while the other category increased by 151.48 percent.

VEGETABLE CROPS:

The total value for all vegetable crops was \$1,528,285,000 in 2010. Garlic Fresh acreage increased to 7,300 acres and the total value increased 123.28 percent to \$224,480,000. Leaf Lettuce acreage increased to 10,100 acres while the revenue decreased by 36.37 percent to \$84,942,000. Broccoli acreage and total value both increased (68.21 and 21.77 percent respectively). Tomatoes acreage decreased to 116,280 acres (-7.27 percent) with a total value of \$583,283,000 (-5.12 percent). Cantaloupe experienced a decrease of 3.79 percent in value and a 6.7 percent increase in harvested acreage. Onion Fresh acreage increased to 17,300 a 44.17 percent change with the value also increasing 26.68 percent to 117,500,000.

FRUIT AND NUT CROPS:

Fruit and nut crops increased in total value by 17.54 percent or \$403,347,000 from 2009 to 2010. Since 2002 grapes have remained number one on the county's top ten crop list. Total grape value was up \$152,662,000 or 22.87 percent from 2009. This reflects a 23.09 percent increase in wine grape varieties and an increase in raisin grape varieties of 33.3% up \$121,719,000, while the overall value of table grapes varieties decreased by 4.85 percent. Almonds meats price per ton increased again this year to \$3,419. Pistachios increased by \$78,084,000 or 54.08 percent to \$222,480,000, resulting from an increase in yields. Total value for fresh citrus other which includes blood oranges, grapefruit, mandarin tangerines, minneola tangelos and pummelos increase by 125.18 percent, due mostly to the increase in acreage and yield. Total value for oranges increased 19.34 percent to \$207,086,000. Nectarines decreased in value by \$49,401,000 or 26.41 percent from 2009. The total value for pomegranates decreased by 39.42 percent or \$20,280,000, as a result of a drop in the yield and price. The total value for peaches decreased \$32,325,000 or 18.84 percent. Olives canned drastically increased, the yield in 2009 was .54 and the yield growing to 7.89 in 2010 resulting in the total value being \$7,689,000 in 2010, an increase of 1,004.74 percent.

NURSERY:

Nursery product sales decreased 18.90 percent or \$8,732,000 in 2010. Herbaceous and ornamental products increased in total value and ornamental trees and shrubs also exhibited a decrease in acreage and value. The other category, which includes bareroot fruit trees, Christmas trees, citrus (budwood and trees), grapes (rooting and cuttings), vegetable transplants, and turf, also decreased in value by 21.02 percent.

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY:

The total gross returns for livestock and poultry for 2010 was \$801,042,000, which is a decrease of 3.44 percent from 2009 total of \$829,558,000. Cattle and calves decreased in value by 3.31 percent or \$10,005,000 from the 2009 value. The value of slaughter stock decreased by 6.59 percent to \$111,129,000, due to a decrease in total live weight sold, coupled with a decrease in the price. The value of hogs and pigs increased slightly due to an increase in the number of hogs sold. The total value for lambs increased due to a 13.50 percent increase in the lamb price paid per hundred weight, even though the number of head sold decreased. The total value of turkeys increased to \$63,930,000 due to an increase of 12.06 percent in the price per pound and 4.03 percent increase in the number of head sold. The other livestock category, which includes buffalo, chickens, ducks, fish, game birds, goats, beneficial insects, squab, old turkey breeders and poults, and vermiculture decreased once again this year by \$30,200,000 in value, last year was the first time in five years the value had fallen.

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY PRODUCTS:

The total value of livestock and poultry products increased by 30.60 percent, or \$95,817,000 to \$408,989,000. The only crop in this category to decrease in value was manure, which dropped in value by 8.40 percent to \$3,959,000. Milk moved from sixth place to fifth on the top ten crop list. Both market and manufacturing milk gained in value this year. The value of market milk increased by \$95,163,000 or 32.12 percent, due to increases in both production and price. Manufacturing milk increased in value by 26.78 percent. Prices for both market and manufacturing milk gained in value this year but did not make it back to the highs of 2008 (market - \$16.88, manufacturing - \$18.63). Although the price per dozen decreased this year, hatching egg production increased which caused the total value to increase by 2.73 percent or \$295,000 to \$11,111,000.

APIARY PRODUCTS AND POLLINATION SERVICES:

Gross returns from apiary and pollination services were down in 2010. The value represents a decrease of 2.22 percent or \$811,000. Pollination, melon decreased by 36.07 percent or \$211,000. Apiary, Honey increased by 6.27 percent having a total value of \$4,342,000.

INDUSTRIAL CROPS:

Industrial crop values decreased \$1,185,000 or 30.99 percent over 2009. Firewood increased the number of cords sold and the value rose by 307.86 percent, while the other category, which includes fence posts, green compost, and wood chips for biomass and landscaping, showed a decrease of 22.78 percent. Timber saw a decrease in value of 58.66 percent having a total value of \$895,000.

FRESNO COUNTY

FIELD CROPS

CROP	YEAR	HARVESTED ACREAGE	PRODUCTION			VALUE	
			PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
Barley	2010	16,000	1.79	28,600	ton	\$ 142.00	\$ 4,061,000
	2009	12,200	1.43	17,500	ton	\$ 173.00	\$ 3,028,000
Beans, dry^a	2010	5,300	1.46	7,740	ton	791.00	6,122,000
	2009	10,900	1.02	11,100	ton	933.00	10,356,000
Corn							
Grain	2010	1,900	5.21	9,900	ton	195.00	1,931,000
	2009	2,490	4.82	12,000	ton	170.00	2,040,000
Silage	2010	40,700	25.45	1,036,000	ton	37.00 ^b	38,332,000
	2009	44,000	22.64	996,000	ton	28.00 ^b	27,888,000
Cotton							
Upland Lint	2010	15,000	1,195 ^c	35,900 ^d	bale	1.15 ^e	20,808,000
	2009	8,340	1,101 ^c	18,400 ^d	bale	.73 ^e	6,770,000
Seed	2010			12,800	ton	288,000	3,686,000
	2009			6,530	ton	267.00	1,744,000
Pima Lint	2010	57,000	1,167 ^c	133,000 ^d	bale	1.67 ^e	111,943,000
	2009	32,600	1,432 ^c	93,400 ^d	bale	1.18 ^e	55,547,000
Seed	2010			53,100	ton	266.00	14,125,000
	2009			37,800	ton	240.00	9,072,000
Cotton Total^f	2010	72,000					150,562,000
	2009	40,940					73,133,000
Hay							
Alfalfa	2010	68,100	8.00	545,000	ton	138.00	75,210,000
	2009	87,100	7.47	651,000	ton	124.00	80,724,000

FRESNO COUNTY

FIELD CROPS (continued)

CROP	YEAR	HARVESTED ACREAGE	PRODUCTION			VALUE	
			PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
Hay							
Other ^g	2010	31,100	3.86	120,000	ton	\$ 88.00	\$ 10,560,000
	2009	49,000	3.90	191,000	ton	\$ 64.00	\$ 12,224,000
Pasture and Range							
Field	2010	22,300			acre	37.89	845,000
Stubble ^h	2009	18,000			acre	41.39	745,000
Irrigated	2010	40,000			acre	125.00	5,000,000
Pasture	2009	40,000			acre	125.00	5,000,000
Grazing	2010	825,000			acre	12.00	9,900,000
Range	2009	850,000			acre	8.00	6,800,000
Rice	2010	2,650	2.75	7,290	ton	280.00	2,041,000
	2009	2,600	2.50	6,500	ton	421.00	2,737,000
Wheat	2010	80,800	2.97	240,000	ton	188.00	45,120,000
	2009	55,400	3.12	173,000	ton	264.00	45,672,000
Other^j	2010	46,880					27,076,000
	2009	77,100					39,446,000*
Total	2010	1,230,430					\$ 376,760,000
	2009	1,271,733					\$ 309,793,000

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, grass, oats, pasture, rye, sudan, triticale, wheat, and winter forage

h Not included in total field crop acreage; includes acreage from alfalfa hay (conventional and organic), barley, melons, and wheat

i Included in Field Crops, Other total

j Includes oat grain, safflower, silage (alfalfa, barley, oat, sorghum, sudan, triticale, wheat, and winter forage), straw, sugar beets, sugar beet pulp, triticale; **organic**: alfalfa hay, barley, cotton (pima), rice, and wheat

* Revised

FRESNO COUNTY

SEED CROPS

CROP	YEAR	HARVESTED ACREAGE	PRODUCTION		UNIT	VALUE	
			PER ACRE	TOTAL		PER UNIT	TOTAL
Alfalfa	2010	13,800	744	10,267,000	lb	\$ 2.81	\$ 28,850,000
Certified	2009	14,900	808	12,039,000	lb	\$ 2.57	\$ 30,940,000
Cotton ^a	2010	1,700		2,665,000	lb	.15	400,000
Certified	2009	1,050		1,397,000	lb	.21	293,000
Vegetable ^b	2010	790					8,323,000
	2009	1,000					7,371,000
Other ^c	2010	9,440					13,384,000
	2009	4,960					5,322,000
Total	2010	24,030					\$ 50,957,000
	2009	20,860*					\$ 43,926,000

a Included in field crop acreage

b Arugula, cabbage, kale, lettuce (head and leaf), onion, radish, and tomato; **organic**: basil, broccoli, greens, lettuce (head and leaf), mizuna, and sage

c Alfalfa non-certified, barley, beans, oats, sorghum, stevia, sudangrass, sunflower, triticale, and wheat

* Revised

FRESNO COUNTY

VEGETABLE CROPS

CROP	YEAR	HARVESTED ACREAGE	PRODUCTION		UNIT	VALUE		
			PER ACRE	TOTAL		PER UNIT	TOTAL	
Asparagus	2010	710	5.69	4,040	ton	\$ 2,847.00	\$ 11,502,000	
	2009	930	3.87	3,600	ton	\$ 2,231.00	\$ 8,032,000	
Bell Peppers ^a	2010	1,540	20.06	30,900	ton	717.00	22,155,000	
	2009	990	14.55	14,400	ton	869.00	12,514,000	
Broccoli ^a	2010	10,900	7.60	82,800	ton	706.00	58,457,000	
	2009	6,480	9.80	63,500	ton	756.00	48,006,000	
Eggplant ^b	2010	700	15.00	10,500	ton	718.00	7,539,000	
	2009	770	17.01	13,100	ton	615.00	8,057,000	
Garlic	Fresh	2010	7,300	8.30	61,000	ton	3,680.00	224,480,000
		2009	5,200	8.20	42,600	ton	2,360.00	100,536,000
Processed	2010	14,400	9.33	134,000	ton	302.00	40,468,000	
	2009	12,000	9.56	115,000	ton	437.00	50,255,000	
Head Lettuce								
Naked				19,700	ton			
Wrapped				69,300	ton			
Bulk				32,700	ton			
Spring	2010	6,500	18.72	121,700	ton	392.00	47,706,000	
Season Total	2009	5,300	21.26	112,700	ton	463.00	52,180,000	
Naked				19,600	ton			
Wrapped				57,700	ton			
Bulk				38,200	ton			
Fall	2010	7,000	16.50	115,500	ton	457.00	52,784,000	
Season Total	2009	6,100	19.28	117,600	ton	431.00	50,686,000	
Head Lettuce	2010	13,500		237,200			100,490,000	
Totals	2009	11,400		230,300			102,866,000	

FRESNO COUNTY

VEGETABLE CROPS (continued)

CROP	YEAR	HARVESTED ACREAGE	PRODUCTION			VALUE	
			PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
Leaf Lettuce	2010	10,100	11.58	117,000	ton	\$ 726.00	\$ 84,942,000
	2009	9,200	15.65	144,000	ton	\$ 927.00	\$ 133,488,000
Melons							
Cantaloupe ^a	2010	19,100	15.13	289,000	ton	261.00	75,429,000
	2009	17,900	15.59	279,000	ton	281.00	78,399,000
Honeydew	2010	4,660	13.71	63,900	ton	338.00	21,598,000
	2009	4,200	17.14	72,000	ton	396.00	28,512,000
Mixed Melons ^d	2010	1,070	12.52	13,400	ton	437.00	5,856,000
	2009	860	7.85	6,750	ton	440.00	2,970,000
Watermelon	2010	5,390	19.67	106,000	ton	410.00	43,460,000
	2009	3,750	22.67	85,000	ton	500.00	42,500,000
Onions							
Fresh	2010	17,300	27.17	470,000	ton	250.00	117,500,000
	2009	12,000	29.17	350,000	ton	265.00	92,750,000
Processed	2010	8,900	21.97	196,000	ton	166.00	32,536,000
	2009	11,000	18.50	204,000	ton	200.00	40,800,000
Oriental Vegetables ^c	2010	1,610	7.08	11,400	ton	495.00	5,643,000
	2009	2,070	4.81	9,960	ton	583.00	5,807,000
Squash ^f	2010	1,580	7.41	11,700	ton	723.00	8,459,000
	2009	1,430	9.09	13,000	ton	500.00	6,500,000
Sweet Corn	2010	12,500	6.60	82,500	ton	395.00	32,588,000
	2009	8,800	7.35	64,700	ton	511.00	33,062,000

FRESNO COUNTY

VEGETABLE CROPS (continued)

CROP	YEAR	HARVESTED ACREAGE	PRODUCTION			VALUE	
			PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
Tomatoes							
Standard	2010	8,380	42.36	355,000	ton	\$ 665.00	\$ 236,075,000
and Cherry	2009	10,400	21.54	224,000	ton	\$ 699.00	\$ 156,576,000
Processed	2010	107,900	47.32	5,106,000	ton	68.00	347,208,000
	2009	115,000	48.00	5,520,000	ton	83.00	458,160,000
Tomatoes Total	2010	116,280					583,283,000
	2009	125,400					614,736,000
Other ^g	2010	10,680					51,900,000
	2009	9,330					55,036,000
Total	2010	258,220				\$	1,528,285,000
	2009	243,710				\$	1,464,826,000

a Includes fresh and processed

b Includes Chinese, Globe, Indian, Italian, Japanese, Philippine, and Thai varieties

c Includes Red, Green, Butter, and Romaine varieties

d Includes Casaba, Crenshaw, Galia, Juan Canary, Orange Flesh, Persian, Santa Claus, and Sharlyn varieties

e Includes amaranth, bitter melon (fruit and leaf), bok choy (baby, regular and Shanghai), napa cabbage (long and short), chayote, daikon, donqua, gai choy, gailon, gobo/yamaino, kabocha, lemon grass, lo bok, long beans, mattea, moqua, mora, opo, sinqua, sugar peas (fruit and leaf), sugar cane, taro (root and leaves), tong ho, yam (root and leaves), and yu choy

f Includes summer and winter varieties

g Includes artichokes, arugula, beans (fava and garbanzo fresh), green/snap beans (fresh and processed), beets, cabbage (fresh and processed), cactus leaf, carrots (fresh and processed), cauliflower, celery and/or celeriac, chard (Swiss), collards, corn (cornnuts and tortilla chips), cucumbers market and pickling type (fresh and processed), endive, greens (dandelion and mustard), jicama (yam beans), kale, kohlrabi, leeks, mushrooms, okra, onions (green), pea (English), peanuts, peppers/chili, potatoes (regular and sweet), pumpkins, radishes, rutabagas, spinach (fresh and processed), sunchokes, tomatillos, turnips; **herbs:** basil, cilantro, dill, fennel, mint, parsley (dry and fresh), and spice mix; **organic:** bean (green/snap), beets, broccoli, carrots (processed), corn (sweet), cucumber, eggplant, herbs, lettuce (leaf), melons (cantaloupe and honeydew), onions (fresh and dry),pepper/bell, spinach, squash (summer and winter), tomatoes (standard and processed), and watermelons

FRESNO COUNTY

FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

CROP	YEAR	HARVESTED ACREAGE	PRODUCTION			VALUE	
			PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
Almonds^a	2010	137,930	1.23	170,000	ton	\$ 3,419.00	\$ 581,230,000
	2009	121,000	1.16	140,000	ton	\$ 3,376.00	\$ 472,640,000
Almonds Hulls	2010			374,000	ton	101.00	37,774,000
	2009			283,000	ton	100.00	28,300,000
Apples^a	2010	711	17.30				
	2009	767	15.84				
Fresh	2010			12,300	ton	825.00	10,148,000
	2009			9,420	ton	898.00	8,459,000
Processed	2010			2,510	ton	324.00	813,000
	2009			2,730	ton	306.00	835,000
Apricots^a	2010	1,576	5.58	8,800	ton	1,390.00	12,232,000
	2009	1,509	4.91	7,410	ton	1,362.00	10,092,000
Cherries	2010	3,367	5.56	18,700	ton	4,062.00	75,959,000
	2009	2,816	4.89	13,800	ton	4,477.00	61,783,000
Citrus Lemons	2010	2,130	6.85				
	2009	2,014	15.19				
Fresh	2010			14,600	ton	975.00	14,235,000
	2009			18,200	ton	1,062.00	19,328,000
Citrus, other^{a,b}	2010	7,919	12.75				
	2009	5,446	8.75				
Fresh	2010			101,000	ton	1,200.00	121,200,000
	2009			46,400	ton	1,160.00	53,824,000

FRESNO COUNTY

FRUIT AND NUT CROPS (continued)

CROP	YEAR	HARVESTED ACREAGE	PRODUCTION			VALUE	
			PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
Oranges							
Navel ^a	2010	29,085	11.95				
	2009	29,066	9.45				
Fresh	2010			287,000	ton	625.00	179,375,000
	2009			236,000	ton	650.00	153,400,000
Processed	2010			60,500	ton	20.00	1,210,000
	2009			38,700	ton	26.00	1,006,000
Valencia	2010	3,666	15.33		ton		
	2009	3,767	11.17		ton		
Fresh	2010			43,300	ton	587.00	25,417,000
	2009			33,100	ton	556.00	18,404,000
Processed	2010			12,900	ton	84.00	1,084,000
	2009			9,000	ton	79.00	711,000
Oranges Total	2010	32,751					207,086,000
	2009	32,833					173,521,000
Grapes							
Raisin Varieties ^a	2010	137,644	10.47				
	2009	139,813	9.59				
Canned	2010			8,500	ton	203.00	1,726,000
	2009			8,460	ton	203.00	1,717,000
Crushed	2010			178,000	ton	216.00	38,448,000
	2009			202,000	ton	172.00	34,744,000

FRESNO COUNTY

FRUIT AND NUT CROPS (continued)

CROP	YEAR	HARVESTED ACREAGE	PRODUCTION			VALUE	
			PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
Grape Raisin varieties, continued							
Dried	2010			269,000	ton	\$ 1,486.00	\$ 399,734,000
	2009			240,000	ton	\$ 1,136.00	\$ 272,640,000
Fresh	2010			40,100	ton	1,105.00	44,311,000
	2009			47,000	ton	1,150.00	54,050,000
Juice	2010			4,400	ton	662.00	2,913,000
	2009			3,200	ton	707.00	2,262,000
Table Varieties^a	2010	11,117	11.29				
	2009	11,506	9.04				
Crushed	2010			18,600	ton	171.00	3,181,000
	2009			9,900	ton	147.00	1,455,000
Fresh	2010			107,000	ton	1,206.00	129,042,000
	2009			90,000	ton	1,528.00	137,520,000
Wine Varieties^a	2010	40,209	16.74				
	2009	40,765	14.23				
Crushed	2010			641,000	ton	273.00	174,993,000
	2009			569,000	ton	268.00	152,492,000
Juice	2010			32,000	ton	811.00	25,952,000
	2009			11,000	ton	978.00	10,758,000
Grapes Total	2010	188,970					820,300,000
	2009	192,084					667,638,000
Kiwifruit	2010	224	7.95	1,780	ton	1,462.00	2,602,000
	2009	289	4.60	1,330	ton	1,511.00	2,010,000

FRESNO COUNTY

FRUIT AND NUT CROPS (continued)

CROP	YEAR	HARVESTED ACREAGE	PRODUCTION			VALUE	
			PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
Nectarines ^a	2010	14,222	9.07	129,000	ton	\$ 1,067.00	\$ 137,643,000
	2009	16,320	9.56	156,000	ton	\$ 1,199.00	\$ 187,044,000
Olives, canned ^a	2010	1,209	7.89	9,540	ton	806.00	7,689,000
	2009	1,141	.54	616	ton	1,130.00	696,000
Peaches							
Cling ^a	2010	1,969	12.19	24,000	ton	297.00	7,128,000
	2009	2,132	13.41	28,600	ton	318.00	9,095,000
Freestone ^a	2010	17,083	8.61	147,000	ton	899.00	132,153,000
	2009	17,437	9.35	163,000	ton	997.00	162,511,000
Peaches Total	2010	19,052					139,281,000
	2009	19,569					171,606,000
Pears, Asian and European	2010	1,219	13.58	16,600	ton	1,787.00	29,664,000
	2009	1,231	15.35	18,900	ton	1,278.00	24,154,000
Persimmons ^a	2010	704	10.46	7,360	ton	1,006.00	7,404,000
	2009	759	5.88	4,460	ton	1,130.00	5,040,000
Pistachios ^a	2010	26,740	1.68	44,900	ton	4,955.00	222,480,000
	2009	25,731	1.47	37,800	ton	3,820.00	144,396,000
Plums ^a	2010	14,530	10.53	153,000	ton	937.00	143,361,000
	2009	15,980	6.88	110,000	ton	1,030.00	113,300,000
Plums, dried ^a	2010	2,434	2.31	5,620	ton	1,490.00	8,374,000
	2009	2,868	3.05	8,750	ton	1,414.00	12,373,000
Pluot ^c	2010	1,150	10.26	11,800	ton	862.00	10,172,000
	2009				ton		

FRESNO COUNTY

FRUIT AND NUT CROPS (continued)

CROP	YEAR	HARVESTED ACREAGE	PRODUCTION			VALUE	
			PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
Pomegranates ^a	2010	6,991	3.18	22,200	ton	1,404.00	\$ 31,169,000
	2009	6,903	4.82	33,300	ton	1,545.00	\$ 51,449,000
Walnuts ^a	2010	7,208	1.94	14,000	ton	2,228.00	31,192,000
	2009	6,696	2.08	13,900	ton	1,842.00	25,604,000
Other ^d	2010	8,260					50,898,000
	2009	12,020					65,467,000*
Total	2010	471,037					\$ 2,702,906,000
	2009	467,976					\$ 2,299,559,000

a Acreage, production, and value are included in other fruit and nut crops: 243 acres olives (oil), 1,277 other citrus (processed), 1,228 acres peaches freestone (processed), 53 acres plums, dried (juice), 275 acres pomegranates (processed); **organic:** 281 acres almonds, 1 acre apricots, 1 acre avocados, 2,617 acres grapes (raisin), 301 acres grapes (table), 89 acres grapes (wine), 11 acres kiwifruit, 56 acres mandarins, 176 acres nectarines, 50 acres oranges (navel), 48 acres peaches, cling (processed), 52 acres peaches, freestone (processed), 12 acres persimmons, 79 acres plums, 25 acres plums, dried, 31 acres pluots, 184 acres pomegranates, 155 acres walnuts

b Includes blood oranges, grapefruit, mandarin tangerines, minneola tangelos, and pummelos

c Not previously reported separately

d Includes almonds (shells and inedible), apricots (processed and cull), avocados, blackberries, blueberries, boysenberries, figs (fresh, dried), jujubes, lemons (processed), olives (oil), other citrus (processed), peaches (processed freestone), pecans, plumcots, plums, dried (juice), pomegranates (cull fruit juiced, processed juice), quince, and strawberries (fresh); **organic:** almonds (fresh), apricots, avocados, grapes (raisin, table and wine), kiwifruit, mandarins, nectarines, oranges (navel and Valencia), peaches, cling, peaches, freestone (fresh and processed), persimmons, plums, plums, dried, pluots, pomegranates, and walnuts

* Revised

FRESNO COUNTY

NURSERY PRODUCTS

ITEM	YEAR	ACRES	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE
Herbaceous Ornamentals^a	2010	33	3,234,000	b	\$ 4,061,000
	2009	36	576,000	b	\$ 2,630,000
Ornamental Trees and Shrubs	2010	93	737,000	plants	5,843,000
	2009	235	1,922,000	plants	8,668,000
Other^c	2010	589	752,427,000	plants	27,574,000
	2009	654	227,196,000	plants	34,912,000
Total	2010	715			\$ 37,478,000
	2009	925			\$ 46,210,000

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)

FRESNO COUNTY

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

ITEM	YEAR	PRODUCTION			VALUE	
		NO. OF HEAD	TOTAL LIVEWEIGHT	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
Cattle and Calves						
Beef						
Breeding Stock						
Common	2010	1,180		head	\$ 1,115.00	\$ 1,316,000
	2009	1,200		head	\$ 1,140.00	\$ 1,368,000
Registered	2010	300		head	2,960.00	888,000
	2009	300		head	3,026.00	908,000
Feeders	2010	81,800	352,000	cwt	97.99	34,493,000
	2009	82,900	356,000	cwt	86.66	30,851,000
Calves	2010	25,100	75,000	cwt	118.11	8,858,000
	2009	25,700	77,000	cwt	101.98	7,852,000
Slaughter Stock	2010	266,000	1,172,000 ^a	cwt	94.82	111,129,000
	2009	247,000	1,242,000 ^a	cwt	95.79	118,971,000
Dairy						
Breeding Stock	2010	61,000		head	1,325.00	80,825,000
	2009	60,500		head	1,340.00	81,070,000
Cull Stock	2010	36,600	476,000	cwt	64.07	30,497,000
	2009	37,500	488,000	cwt	48.94	23,883,000
Calves	2010	88,600	266,000	cwt	89.74	23,871,000
	2009	110,000	331,000	cwt	111.72	36,979,000
Cattle and Calves Total	2010					\$ 291,877,000
	2009					\$ 301,882,000

FRESNO COUNTY

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY (continued)

ITEM	YEAR	PRODUCTION		UNIT	VALUE	
		NO. OF HEAD	TOTAL LIVWEIGHT		PER UNIT	TOTAL
Hogs and Pigs						
Feeder Pigs and Slaughter Stock	2010	59,000	112,000	cwt	\$ 88.20	\$ 9,878,000
	2009	53,900	101,000	cwt	\$ 90.30	\$ 9,120,000
Sheep and Lambs						
Slaughter Stock						
Lambs	2010	73,000	85,600	cwt	126.50	10,828,000
	2009	75,000	87,800	cwt	111.45	9,785,000
Sheep	2010	10,200	16,300	cwt	45.60	743,000
	2009	10,500	16,700	cwt	31.10	519,000
Turkeys^b	2010	3,691,000	98,354,000	lb	.65	63,930,000
	2009	3,548,000	93,562,000	lb	.58	54,266,000
Other^c	2010					423,786.000
	2009					453,986,000
Total	2010					\$ 801,042,000
	2009					\$ 829,558,000

^a Net gain

^b Includes conventional and organic turkeys

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

FRESNO COUNTY

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY PRODUCTS

ITEM	YEAR	PRODUCTION	UNIT	VALUE	
				PER UNIT	TOTAL
Manure ^a	2010	707,000	ton	\$ 5.60	\$ 3,959,000
	2009	730,000	ton	\$ 5.92	\$ 4,322,000
Milk					
Manufacturing	2010	124,000	cwt	14.62	1,813,000
	2009	118,000	cwt	12.12	1,430,000
Market ^b	2010	26,325,000	cwt	14.87	391,453,000
	2009	25,675,000	cwt	11.54	296,290,000
Wool	2010	510,000	lb	1.28	653,000
	2009	523,000	lb	.60	314,000
Eggs					
Hatching ^c	2010	1,410,000	dozen	7.88	11,111,000
	2009	1,268,000	dozen	8.53	10,816,000
Total	2010				\$ 408,989,000
	2009				\$ 313,172,000

a Includes cow and poultry manure

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

c Includes balut, chicken, duck, and turkey

FRESNO COUNTY

APIARY PRODUCTS AND POLLINATION SERVICES

ITEM	YEAR	PRODUCTION TOTAL	UNIT	VALUE	
				PER UNIT	TOTAL
Apiary Products ^a					
Honey	2010	2,453,000	lb	\$ 1.77	\$ 4,342,000
	2009	2,857,000	lb	\$ 1.43	\$ 4,086,000
Beeswax	2010	94,300	lb	2.20	208,000
	2009	117,000	lb	2.16	253,000
Pollination ^b					
Alfalfa Seed	2010	27,200	colony	45.84	1,247,000
	2009	37,800	colony	37.80	1,429,000
Trees, Fruit and Nut ^c	2010	210,000	colony	140.62	29,531,000
	2009	207,000	colony	145.70	30,160,000
Melon	2010	18,700	colony	20.00	374,000
	2009	26,000	colony	22.50	585,000
Total	2010				\$ 35,702,000
	2009				\$ 36,513,000

a Reflects bee colonies registered in Fresno County by commercial and semi-commercial beekeepers:
2009 – 87,584 colonies; 2010 – 44,491 colonies

b Reflects value of pollination by all bee colonies located in Fresno County for pollination services during 2010

c Almonds, cherries and plums

FRESNO COUNTY

INDUSTRIAL CROPS

CROP	YEAR	PRODUCTION	UNIT	VALUE
Timber ^a	2010	14,384,000	board feet	\$ 895,000
	2009	14,168,000	board feet	\$ 2,165,000
Firewood	2010	5,595	cord	571,000
	2009	1,323	cord	140,000
Other ^b	2010			1,173,000
	2009			1,519,000
Total	2010			\$ 2,639,000
	2009			\$ 3,824,000

a Includes government and non-government properties

b Includes fence posts, green compost and wood chips for biomass and landscaping

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

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*	2006 -	4,845,737,100
1996 -	3,324,885,800	2007 -	5,347,398,000
1997 -	3,436,433,500*	2008 -	5,627,909,000*
1998 -	3,257,712,600*	2009 -	5,347,381,000*
1999 -	3,570,027,600*	2010 -	5,944,758,000

YEAR COMPARISON OF GROSS PRODUCTION VALUE IN FRESNO COUNTY

CROPS	1990	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010
Field	\$ 597,457,000	\$ 507,952,000	\$ 477,240,000	\$ 505,093,000	\$ 309,793,000*	\$ 376,760,000
Seed	53,078,000	60,916,000*	25,009,000	36,066,000	43,926,000	50,957,000
Vegetable	605,544,000	791,607,000	1,293,100,000	1,223,840,000*	1,464,826,000	1,528,285,000
Fruit & Nut	940,919,000	1,093,432,800*	2,112,735,000	2,413,093,000	2,299,559,000	2,702,906,000
Nursery	18,194,000	28,904,600	39,576,000	34,255,000	46,210,000	37,478,000
Livestock	715,355,000*	780,324,000*	1,359,101,000	1,377,613,000	1,142,730,000	1,210,031,000
Apiary	6,844,000	9,209,000	37,234,000	33,761,000	36,513,000	35,702,000
Industrial	12,093,000	8,940,000	3,403,000	4,188,000	3,824,000	2,639,000
TOTAL	\$ 2,949,484,000*	\$ 3,281,285,400*	\$ 5,347,398,000	\$ 5,627,909,00*	\$ 5,347,381,000*	\$ 5,944,758,000

*Revised

FRESNO COUNTY

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

2010 BIOLOGICAL CONTROL ACTIVITIES

PEST	B.C. AGENT/MECHANISM	ACTIVITY
Glassy-Winged Sharpshooter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Gonatocerus triguttatus</i> • <i>Gonatocerus morrilli</i> • <i>Gonatocerus morgani</i> 	Observed CDFA release of parasitoids species and monitor for evidence GWSS egg parasitism
Puncture Vine	<i>Puncture Vine Weevils (Microlarinus)</i>	Scouted for weevils in previous release sites. None were found Will expand survey next year

2010 DETECTION ACTIVITIES

INSECT	TRAPS DEPLOYED	RESULTS
European Grape Vine Moth	5,010	11 EGVM moths captured
Glassy-Winged Sharpshooter	3,259	Multiple residential/commercial captures (properties treated)
Light Brown Apple Moth	780	1 captured on 12 July 10
Mediterranean Fruit Fly	759	2 steriles captured on 26 Oct 10 1 sterile captured on 27 Oct 10
Gypsy Moth	432	None captured
Oriental Fruit Fly	394	None captured
Champ Garden	338	None captured
Melon Fruit Fly	331	None captured
Japanese Beetle	327	None captured
Melon Fruit Fly	331	None captured
Champ Rural	127	None captured
Khapra Beetle	65	None captured
Apple Maggot	45	None captured

FRESNO COUNTY

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE (continued)

PEST	ACTIVITY	RESULT
Japanese Dodder	25,128 - Properties Surveyed	None found
Red Imported Fire Ant	171 – Properties surveyed 57 – Samples submitted	None found
Sudden Oak Death	16 – Nursery inspections	None found
Glassy-Winged Sharpshooter	1,511 - Nursery inspections 6,595 – Bulk citrus Inspections	None found

2010 PEST ERADICATION/MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

ERADICATION

Spotted Knapweed - 24,425 acres surveyed. No new finds
 Rush Skeltonweed - 724 properties /41,400 acres surveyed
 98 properties/813 acres infested
 4.75 acres treated
 Pink Bollworm - 71,920 cotton acres
 Reduced tillage – 18 growers/6,255 acres
 Plowdown non-compliance – 5 growers/8 properties/1,127 acres

MANAGEMENT

Perennial Pepperweed - 43,050 acres surveyed/2,870 acres infested
 93.1 acres treated
 Hoary Cress - 50 acres surveyed
 12 acres infested
 2.25 acres treated
 Water Hyacinth - 1,510 acres surveyed monthly April to October
 Multiple small detections
 Hand harvested/disposed

NEW AND UNUSUAL PEST OUTBREAKS IN 2010

In 2010, with above average winter rainfall and a long cool spring, there was abundant vegetation that lasted well into the summer season; which nurtured many insect and spider populations to become quite large. The following outbreak populations were brought to our attention: 1) grasshoppers 2) false chinch bugs, 3) black widow spiders, 4) western yellow-striped armyworms, 5) wasps, and 6) western leaf-footed plant bugs. It should be noted that these reports of high numbers were not particularly unique to the central valley or foothills, but for the individuals experiencing them for the first time, extremely high numbers of any given insect species can be alarming; even if it is only a temporary nuisance. For this year's crop report, we will briefly showcase three of these outbreaks- as well as, discuss another all too common pest of the Fresno area: the bed bug.

False Chinch bugs (*Nysius raphanus*) are small bugs commonly found within grassy or weedy fields, pastures and foothills. In late spring or early summer, when the vegetation within these fields dry up, the false chinch bug migrates to find new places to feed. When populations are large due to the conditions outlined above, they can quickly become a nuisance pest for growers and homeowners.

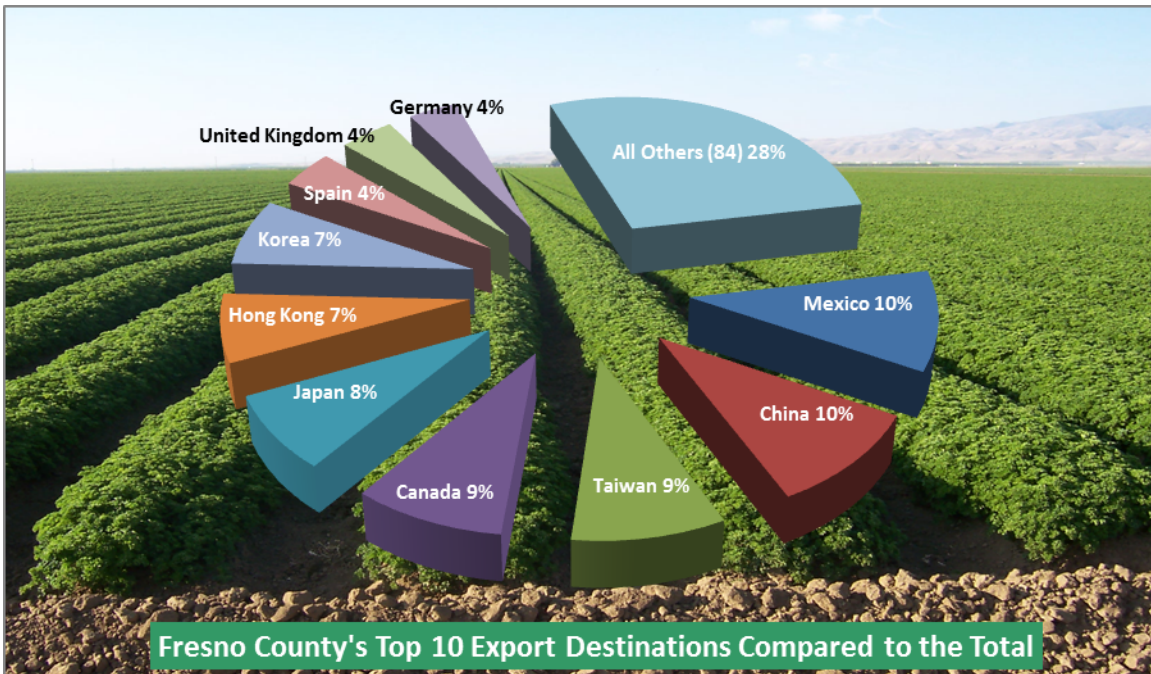
Western Yellow-striped Armyworms (*Spodoptera praefica*) are a common moth in the central valley. Populations are usually kept in check by natural enemies or standard IPM management by growers; but every few years, conditions are conducive for outbreak populations. In late June this year, there were two reports of extremely high numbers of western yellow-striped armyworms wandering away from several alfalfa fields near Sanger and Reedley. The damage to the crops were not significant; and in both cases, the problem went away through the passage of time and some stepped up control measures. However, for some of the residents living adjacent to the alfalfa fields, the brief experience of thousands of caterpillars wandering through their property temporarily was disconcerting.

Western leaf-footed plant bug (*Leptoglossus zonatus*) and other leaf-footed bugs (*Leptoglossus sp.*), are fairly common insects in Fresno County. They are also fairly conspicuous given their relative large size and large hind legs that are, like their name suggests, leaf-like. Occasionally they can be a concern for Pistachio and Almond growers. As noted in 2006, there was an outbreak of leaf-footed bugs in almonds and subsequently many moved into Clovis and Fresno where they found plenty of hosts in residential back yards. While there are several species of leaf-footed plant bugs that can attack residential fruit trees, the predominate species this year was the western leaf-footed plant bug. The western leaf-footed plant bug is very polyphagous and can damage many fruit, vegetable, and field crops. Most residential complaints were due to large numbers found on pomegranate trees.

Bed bugs (*Cimex lectularius*) have received a lot of publicity this past year. Bed bugs do not transmit any diseases, unlike many other blood feeding insects. However, their painless bites often result in the host (a human) breaking out in a rash or allergic symptoms due to feeding. While most of us do not want insects inside our homes, particularly not those that feed on us or our pets, what makes bed bugs such a nuisance pest is the fact they are so difficult to eradicate once they get established. For this reason, professional assistance is usually required as many Fresno businesses and residents have found out. Given the difficulty and cost of eradicating bed bugs from homes, we recommend prevention. For travelers it would be prudent to check mattress seams for bed bug excrement as well as place luggage on tables or dressers instead of on the floor. Additionally, when finding that bargain secondhand item, particularly used mattresses or upholstered furniture be sure to inspect them carefully before bringing them into your home.

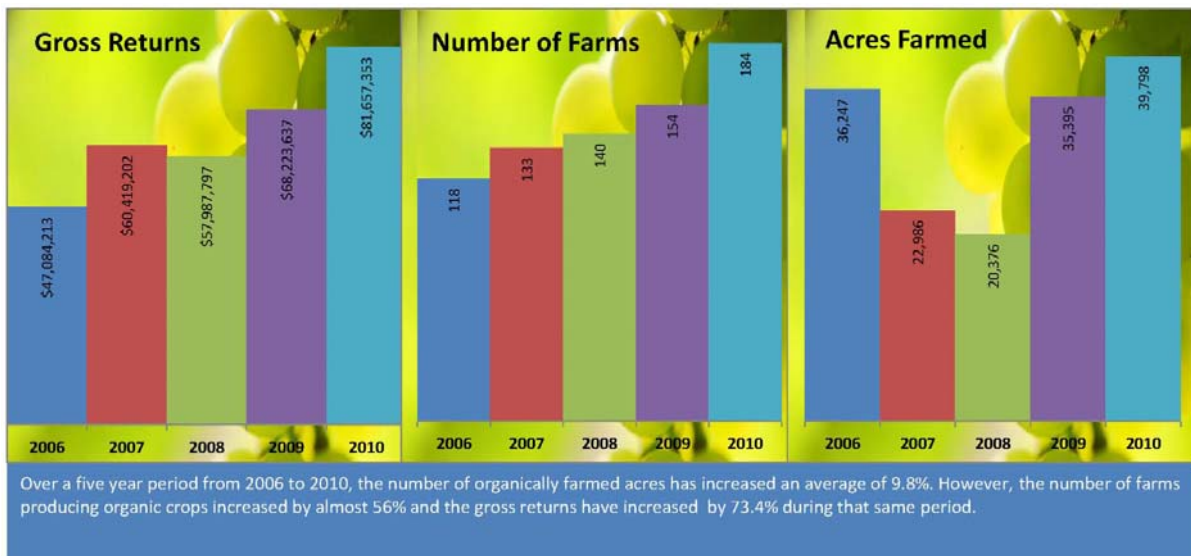
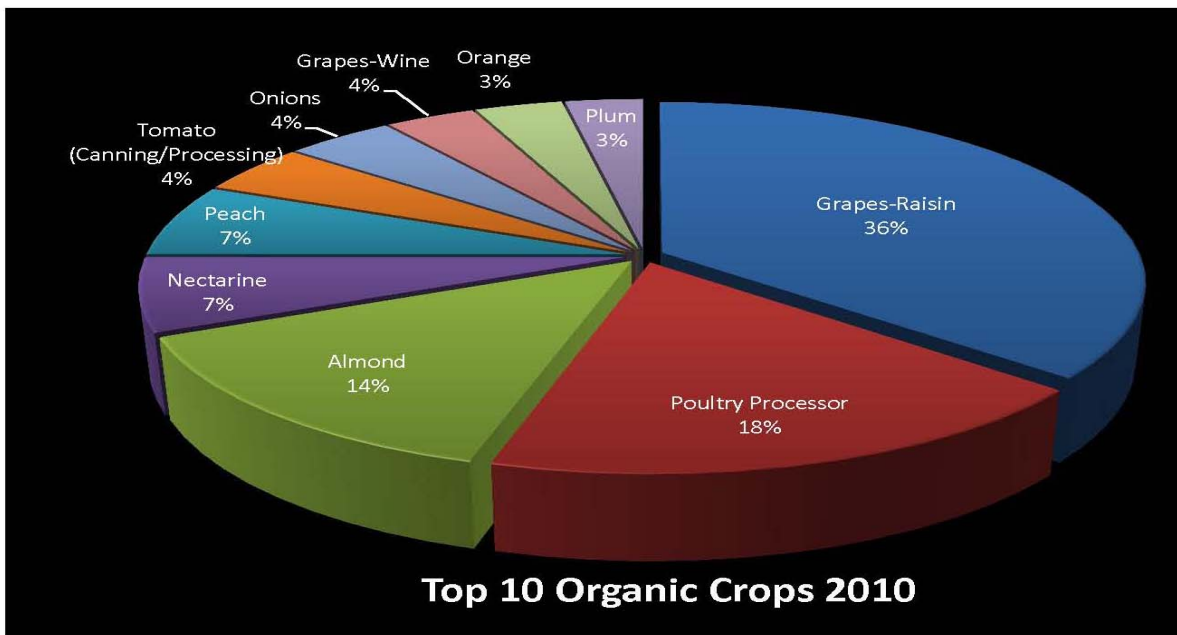
2010 PHYTOSANITARY EXPORTS

In 2010, a total of 22,280 phytosanitary certificates were issued for almonds, raisins, oranges, cotton, peaches, and 65 other crops to export markets in 94 Countries around the world. In addition, 21,560 acres of export seed fields were inspected and certified during the 2010 season. The charts below demonstrate the top ten commodities and destinations of export.

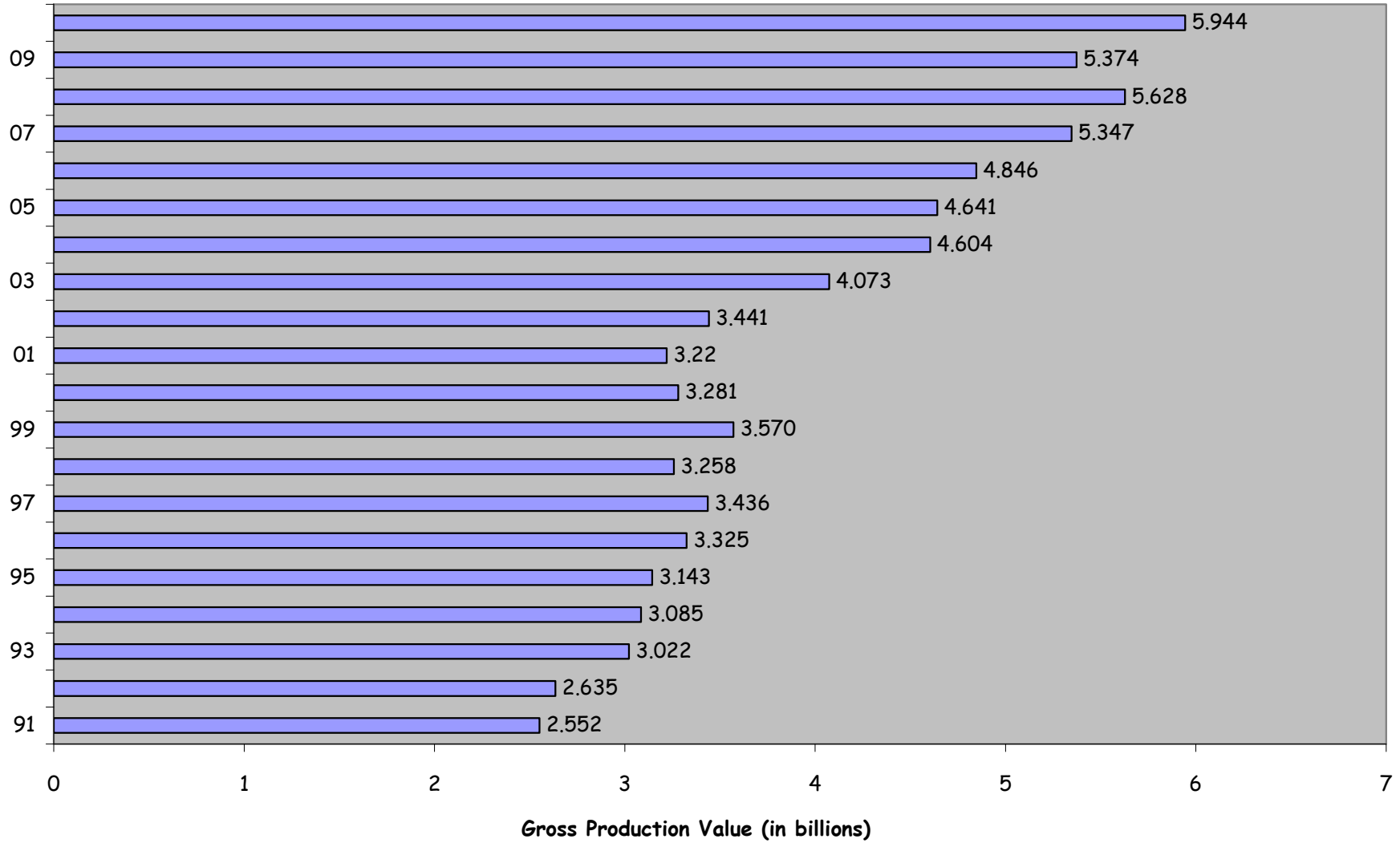


2010 ORGANIC FARMING

Gross returns for organic farming during 2010 totaled \$81,657,353. A total of one hundred eighty-four farms, totaling 39,798 acres, five processors and nineteen handlers (shippers/packers) were registered organic in Fresno County in 2010. New registrants included 35 growers and 3 handlers. A large variety of crops were produced in compliance with current organic regulations. Crops grown, packed, and shipped include: alfalfa, almonds, apples, apricots, arugula, avocado, beans, beets, broccoli, cantaloupe, carrots, corn, cucumbers, eggplants, grapes (dried, juice, table and wine), herbs, honeydews, kiwis, lettuce, mandarins, milk, mustard, nectarines, okra, onions, oranges, peaches, peppers, persimmons, plums, pluots, pomegranates, prunes, rice, spinach, squash, strawberries, tomatoes (fresh and processed), turkeys, walnuts and watermelon. Organically grown seeds include: basil, broccoli, lettuce, mustard and sage.



**GROWTH OF FRESNO COUNTY AGRICULTURE
OVER A TWENTY-YEAR SPAN 1990 through 2010**



**RELATIONSHIP IN TERMS OF TOTAL VALUE
FOR 2010 CROP YEAR
\$ 5,944,758,000**

