(3)




# 2011 AGRICULTURAL CROP REPORT 

## TEN LEADING CROPS MADERA COUNTY 2011

Commodity

2011
Rank

Alfalfa, Hay \& Silage
Corn, Grain \& Silage
Pollination
Poultry
Almonds, Nuts \& Hulls
Milk
Grapes
Pistachios
Cattles \& Calves
Replacement Heifers

1
2
3
4
5
6
7 2

8 9

10
\$414,436,000
\$327,175,000
\$300,681,000
\$113,098,000
\$45,424,000
\$40,200,000
\$39,217,000
\$28,538,000
\$27,936,000
\$22,097,000

2010 Rank

Diversity, which serves to strengthen the agricultural economy of Madera County, is evident in this listing of our Ten Leading Crops, which include fruit and nut crops, milk, dairy and beef cattle, nursery stock, field crops, poultry and apiary pollination. The wide range of commodities produced in our county is further underscored by that segment on the chart entitled "Other," which includes such diverse products as berries, citrus, cotton, olives, stone fruits, timber, vegetable crops and walnuts.



# Madera County Department of Agriculture Weights and Measures 

Jay Seslowe, Assistant Agricultural Commissioner/Sealer

Karen Ross, Secretary
California Department of Food and Agriculture
and
The Honorable Board of Supervisors
Frank Bigelow, Ronn Dominici, Max Rodriguez, David Rogers, and Tom Wheeler
In accordance with the provisions of Section 2279 of the California Food and Agricultural Code, I am pleased to submit the 2011 Agricultural Crop Report for Madera County. It must be emphasized that the values presented in this report reflect gross returns only and do not in any manner reflect net income or loss to producers.

The gross value of Madera County's agricultural production in 2011 was \$1,569,521,000. This represents an overall increase of $\$ 221,016,000$ (16.39\%) over the 2010 production levels.

Almonds continued to be the leading crop in Madera County for the second straight year with a value of $\$ 414,436,000$. This is an increase of $\$ 127,944,000$ from 2010 due to favorable conditions and an excellent crop set. Milk increased by $38.28 \%$ to $\$ 327,175,000$ with increases in both production and price per unit of market milk. Grapes moved up to the number three leading crop with a $29.19 \%$ increase to $\$ 300,681,000$. Pistachios, an alternate-bearing crop, dropped to number four with a decrease in production value to $\$ 113,098,000$. Cattle and Calves remained Madera County's fifth highest individual commodity at \$45,424,000.

The preparation of a report of this type requires extensive collaboration, and I sincerely appreciate the contributions of our growers, the UC Cooperative Extension, and my staff. In particular, I would like to thank Senior Agricultural \& Standards Inspector, Cha Vang, for his assistance with crop surveys throughout the year and for compilation of this report.

Respectfully Submitted,


Jay Seslowe
Assistant Agricultural Commissioner/
Sealer of Weights and Measures

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## MADERA COUNTY HIGHLIGHTS

County Established March 11, 1893County SeatMadera (city)
Population ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ..... 152,925
Total County Acreage ..... 1,366,9252011 Harvested Acreage669,490Field Crop AcreageFruit and Nut Acreage 214,920
Nursery Acreage ..... 440
Vegetable Acreage ..... 4,130Rangeland Acreage
Forest AcreageBordering CountiesMerced CountyMariposa CountyMono CountyFresno Countyeage
353,000 ..... 414,300
U. S. Parkland Acreage ..... 83,000 ..... 83,00097,000214,920
Northwest
North
East
South and West
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Total Agricultural Production ${ }^{\text {c }}$ ..... 21
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b/ County Agricultural Commissioner's Data, 2010
c/ USDA Ag Census, 2007
Madera County Crop Reports from 2001 to 2011 are available at: http://www.madera-county.com/agcommissioner/cropreports/index.html

| Item | Year | Acreage | Acre | Total | Unit | Unit | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alfalfa |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hay | 2011 | 20,200 | 7.64 | 154,328 | Ton | \$236.00 | \$36,421,000 |
|  | 2010 | 28,900 | 6.09 | 176,001 | Ton | 133.00 | 23,408,000 |
|  | 2009 | 30,000 | 7.00 | 210,000 | Ton | 113.00 | 23,730,000 |
| Silage ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2011 |  |  | 52,764 | Ton | 53.00 | 2,796,000 |
|  | 2010 |  |  | 62,522 | Ton | 34.00 | 2,126,000 |
|  | 2009 |  |  | 52,710 | Ton | 30.00 | 1,581,000 |
| Total | 2011 | 20,200 |  |  |  |  | 39,217,000 |
|  | 2010 | 28,900 |  |  |  |  | 25,534,000 |
|  | 2009 | 30,000 |  |  |  |  | 25,311,000 |
| Beans, Dry ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 2011 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | 2010 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | 2009 | 620 | 1.51 | 936 | Ton | 742.00 | 695,000 |
| Corn |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grain | 2011 | 1,300 | 6.89 | 8,957 | Ton | 244.00 | 2,186,000 |
|  | 2010 | 1,100 | 5.49 | 6,039 | Ton | 192.00 | 1,159,000 |
|  | 2009 | 1,100 | 5.51 | 6,061 | Ton | 178.00 | 1,079,000 |
| Silage | 2011 | 24,400 | 27.00 | 658,800 | Ton | 40.00 | 26,352,000 |
|  | 2010 | 21,300 | 26.94 | 573,822 | Ton | 30.00 | 17,215,000 |
|  | 2009 | 19,700 | 25.25 | 497,425 | Ton | 25.00 | 12,436,000 |
| Total | 2011 | 25,700 |  |  |  |  | 28,538,000 |
|  | 2010 | 22,400 |  |  |  |  | 18,374,000 |
|  | 2009 | 20,800 |  |  |  |  | 13,515,000 |
| Cotton |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lint | 2011 | 5,500 | 1,554 ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 17,806 | Bale ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | $1.11{ }^{\text {e }}$ | 9,487,000 |
|  | 2010 | 4,100 | 1,561 | 13,334 | Bale | 1.20 | 7,680,000 |
|  | 2009 | 330 | 1,123 | 772 | Bale | 0.72 | 267,000 |
| Seed | 2011 |  |  | 7,124 | Ton | 289.00 | 2,059,000 |
|  | 2010 |  |  | 5,328 | Ton | 237.00 | 1,263,000 |
|  | 2009 |  |  | 310 | Ton | 290.00 | 90,000 |
| Oat |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hay | 2011 | 3,600 | 2.38 | 8,568 | Ton | 124.00 | 1,062,000 |
|  | 2010 | 3,100 | 2.08 | 6,448 | Ton | 81.00 | 522,000 |
|  | 2009 | 3,400 | 2.14 | 7,276 | Ton | 72.00 | 524,000 |
| Pasture |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Irrigated | 2011 | 2,700 |  |  | Acre | 150.00 | 405,000 |
|  | 2010 | 3,300 |  |  | Acre | 150.00 | 495,000 |
|  | 2009 | 3,300 |  |  | Acre | 150.00 | 495,000 |
| Rangeland | 2011 | 353,000 |  |  | Acre | 15.00 | 5,295,000 |
|  | 2010 | 353,000 |  |  | Acre | 12.00 | 4,236,000 |
|  | 2009 | 353,000 |  |  | Acre | 12.00 | 4,236,000 |


a/ Includes artichokes, carrots, all cabbage, eggplant, herbs, melons, onions, all peppers, potatoes, all squash and miscellaneous truck crops

| Item | Year | Acreage | Acre | Total | Unit | Unit | Total |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Almonds $^{\mathbf{a}}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{8 9 , 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 . 2 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 9 , 4 7 0}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 2010 | 80,000 | 0.91 | 72,800 | Ton | $\mathbf{\$ 3 , 4 9 7 . 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{\$ 3 8 2 , 8 1 7 , 0 0 0}$ |
|  | 2009 | 68,000 | 0.79 | 53,720 | Ton | $3,501.00$ | $\mathbf{2 5 4 , 8 7 3 , 0 0 0}$ |
| Almond Hulls | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ |  |  | $\mathbf{2 3 4 , 2 1 5}$ | Ton | $\mathbf{1 3 5 . 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 , 6 1 9 , 0 0 0}$ |
|  | 2010 |  |  | 155,758 | Ton | 103.00 | $16,043,000$ |
|  | 2009 |  |  | 114,936 | Ton | 86.00 | $9,884,000$ |
| Cherries | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{4 4 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 . 7 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 6 3 7}$ | Ton | $\mathbf{3 , 4 5 6 . 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 6 5 7 , 0 0 0}$ |
|  | 2010 | 400 | 5.23 | 2,092 | Ton | $2,713.00$ | $5,676,000$ |
|  | 2009 | 380 | 4.84 | 1,839 | Ton | $2,648.00$ | $4,870,000$ |
|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 7 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 . 8 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 , 2 6 0}$ | Ton | $\mathbf{1 , 4 7 1 . 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 , 0 9 2 , 0 0 0}$ |
|  | 2010 | 6,750 | 1.95 | 13,163 | Ton | $1,518.00$ | $19,981,000$ |
|  | 2009 | 6,280 | 1.70 | 10,676 | Ton | $1,511.00$ | $16,131,000$ |

Grapes
Raisin Varieties

| Crushed | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ |
| :--- | ---: |
|  | 2010 |
|  | 2009 |
| Dried | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ |
|  | 2010 |
|  | 2009 |
| Fresh | 2011 |
|  | 2010 |
|  | 2009 |
| Table Varieties | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ |
|  | 2010 |
|  | 2009 |


| $\mathbf{1 0 , 5 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 . 6 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 1 , 9 3 0}$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 10,000 | 9.29 | 92,900 |
| 10,900 | 7.60 | 82,840 |
| $\mathbf{2 2 , 3 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 . 5 8}$ | $\mathbf{5 7 , 5 3 4}$ |
| $\mathbf{2 1 , 0 0 0}$ | 2.60 | 54,600 |
| $\mathbf{2 1 , 1 0 0}$ | 2.80 | 59,080 |
| $\mathbf{1 , 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 . 9 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 , 9 0 0}$ |
| 900 | 10.30 | 9,270 |
| 1,020 | 10.05 | 10,251 |

Ton
Ton
Ton
Ton
Ton
Ton
Ton
Ton
Ton
260.00
212.00
165.00

29,102,000 19,695,000 13,669,000

88,027,000
72,127,000
67,292,000
15,445,000
9,279,000
8,775,000
34,511,000 30,820,000 30,795,000

## Wine Varieties ${ }^{\text {c }}$

Red
Varieties

White
Varieties

tal Grapes
$\mathbf{2 3 , 4 0 0}$
22,400
23,500
$\mathbf{1 5 , 0 0 0}$
15,200
15,900
10.44
10.25

244,296
Ton
Ton
Ton
Ton
Ton
Ton
335.00
257.00
262.00
299.00
243.00
248.00
$\mathbf{8 1 , 8 3 9 , 0 0 0}$
$59,007,000$
$64,218,000$
$\mathbf{5 1 , 7 5 7 , 0 0 0}$
$41,812,000$
$41,088,000$
300,681,000
232,740,000 225,837,000*

1,196,000
5,209,000 700,000

[^0]
a/ Meat basis
b/ Reflects total production, including imperfect stock; price weighted accordingly
c/ Includes table grape crushed
d/ 2010 \& 2011 harvested acreage \& value included in Miscellaneous Fruits \& Nuts
e/ Includes apples, apricots, berries, kiwis, nectarines, pears, pecans, persimmons, plums pomegranates, tangelos, tangerines, almond and walnut shells

FOREST PRODUCTS
PRODUCTION
VALUE

| Item | Year | Production | Unit | Total Value |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Timber | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{3 , 8 3 9}$ | MBF $^{\mathbf{a}}$ | $\mathbf{\$ 2 8 2 , 0 0 0}$ |
|  | 2010 | 3,353 | MBF | 225,000 |
|  | 2009 | 280 | MBF | 36,000 |
| Firewood | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 7 4 5}$ | Cord $^{\mathbf{b}}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 4 , 0 0 0}$ |
|  | 2010 | 2,075 | Cord $^{\mathbf{c}}$ | 228,000 |
|  | 2009 | 1,380 | Cord | 287,000 |
| TOTAL | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ |  |  | $\mathbf{\$ 4 8 6 , 0 0 0}$ |
|  | 2010 |  |  | 453,000 |
|  | 2009 |  |  | 323,000 |


| a/ Thousand Boa <br> b/ Cord: 128 cub <br> Item |  | value for Christ <br> PRODUC | as trees, <br> NU <br> ON | nery, pineco <br> ERY | nd saw logs <br> ODUCTS JE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Year | Field Acres | Hous | q. Foot | Total Value |
| Nursery Stock ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2011 \\ 2010 \\ 2009 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 440 \\ & 840 \\ & 740 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{\$ 1 9 , 0 5 7 , 0 0 0} \\ 24,445,000 \\ 26,081,000 \end{array}$ |
| a/ Includes grape | , fruit tr | es and ornamen | S |  | JE |
| Item | Year | Total | Unit | Per Unit | Total |
| Apiary Products |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beeswax | 2011 | 41,500 | Pound | \$1.18 | \$49,000 |
|  | 2010 | 30,000 | Pound | 2.04 | 61,000 |
|  | 2009 | 22,000 | Pound | 2.12 | 47,000 |
| Honey | 2011 | 515,000 | Pound | 1.50 | 773,000 |
|  | 2010 | 781,000 | Pound | 1.43 | 1,117,000 |
|  | 2009 | 611,000 | Pound | 1.26 | 770,000 |
| Pollination | 2011 | 194,000 | Colony | 144.00 | 27,936,000 |
|  | 2010 | 190,000 | Colony | 139.00 | 26,410,000 |
|  | 2009 | 141,000 | Colony | 138.00 | 19,458,000 |
| TOTAL | 2011 |  |  |  | \$28,758,000 |
|  | 2010 |  |  |  | 27,690,000 |
|  | 2009 |  |  |  | 20,275,000 |

Photo: Beehive brood frame; used with permission by the American Beekeeping Federation

| $\operatorname{mon}+\cos ^{2}$ |  | LTVESTOCK AND POULTRY |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | PRODUCTION |  |  | VALUE |  |
| Item | Year | Head | Liveweight | Unit | Per Unit | Total |
| Cattles and Calves ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2011 | 78,500 | 567,800 | CWT ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | \$80.00 | \$45,424,000 |
|  | 2010 | 76,300 | 551,720 | CWT | 79.00 | 43,586,000 |
|  | 2009 | 81,040 | 596,220 | CWT | 68.00 | 40,543,000 |
| Replacement Heifers ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 2011 | 30,000 |  |  | 1,340.00 | 40,200,000 |
|  | 2010 | 29,200 |  |  | 1,310.00 | 38,252,000 |
|  | 2009 | 28,520 |  |  | 1,210.00 | 34,509,000 |
| Poultry | 2011 |  |  |  |  | 22,097,000 |
|  | 2010 |  |  |  |  | 22,994,000 |
|  | 2009 |  |  |  |  | 24,531,000 |
| TOTAL | 2011 |  |  |  |  | \$107,721,000 |
|  | 2010 |  |  |  |  | 104,832,000 |
|  | 2009 |  |  |  |  | 99,583,000 |

a/ Range and dairy cattle sold for beef
b/ Hundredweight: 100 pounds
c/ Milk cows

## LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY PRODUCTS

## PRODUCTION

VALUE

| Item | Year | Production | Unit | Unit | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: |
| Milk Market $^{\mathbf{a}}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 , 7 8 0 , 9 8 7}$ | CWT | $\mathbf{\$ 1 8 . 3 3}$ | $\mathbf{\$ 3 2 5 , 9 4 6 , 0 0 0}$ |
|  | 2010 | $15,671,924$ | CWT | 14.52 | $227,556,000$ |
|  | 2009 | $14,382,349$ | CWT | 11.25 | $161,758,000$ |
| Milk Manufacturing $^{\mathbf{a}}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{6 5 , 2 2 2}$ | CWT | $\mathbf{1 8 . 8 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 2 2 9 , 0 0 0}$ |
|  | 2010 | 621,409 | CWT | 14.57 | $9,054,000$ |
|  | 2009 | 571,168 | CWT | 12.08 | $6,897,000$ |


| Other Products $^{\mathbf{b}}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 , 2 5 8 , 0 0 0}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | 2010 | $19,365,000$ |
|  | 2009 | $\mathbf{1 8 , 0 1 9 , 0 0 0}$ |
| TOTAL | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{\$ 3 4 4 , 4 3 3 , 0 0 0}$ |
|  | 2010 | $255,975,000$ |
|  | 2009 | $186,674,000$ |

a/ Madera County has 49 dairies, with 68,183 lactating cows
b/ Includes aquaculture, ducks, market eggs, hogs, manure, sheep, lambs and wool


## Sustainable Agriculture Report

## PEST PREVENTION

Pest prevention programs are mandated by the California Food and Agricultural Code to prevent the introduction and spread of pests in California. Pest prevention involves three strata: pest exclusion, pest detection and integrated pest management.

The Pest Exclusion Program prevents the introduction of injurious pests that are not of common occurrence in the county.

During 2011, eighteen nursery locations were inspected to ensure pest cleanliness. Over 390 shipments of plant materials, received by nurseries, were inspected for potentially injurious pests prior to retail sale.

Over twenty beehive shipments from Red Imported Fire Ants (RIFA) infested states, with over 10,000 beehives, were inspected for RIFA. RIFA were found on three beehive shipments in January and February of 2011.

During 2011, over seventy countries received agricultural commodities, which required certification that the commodities were free from potentially injurious pests. Over 3,700 phytosanitary inspections were performed on Madera County commodities destined for export.

The Pest Detection Program utilizes insect traps and surveys for the detection of foreign pests which may have eluded exclusion efforts. Over 1,160 traps were deployed in the county, with over 11,400 trap servicings performed during the 2011 season. The trapping program in Madera County targeted multiple pests, including the following:

Caribbean Fruit Fly, European Corn Borer, Gypsy Moth, Japanese Beetle, Khapra Beetle, Light Brown Apple Moth, Mediterranean Fruit Fly, Melon Fruit Fly, Mexican Fruit Fly, Oriental Fruit Fly


## Honey Is...

Honey is honey, it's just that simple. A bottle of pure honey contains the natural sweet substance produced by honey bees from the nectar of plants or secretions of living parts of plants. Nothing else.

Honey is made by bees in one of the world's most efficient facilities, the beehive. The 60,000 or so bees in a beehive may collectively travel as much as 55,000 miles and visit more than two million flowers to gather enough nectar to make just a pound of honey!

The color and flavor of honey differ depending on the bees' nectar source (the blossoms). In fact, there are more than 300 unique kinds of honey in the United States, originating from such diverse floral sources as Clover, Eucalyptus and Orange Blossoms. In general, lighter colored honeys are mild in flavor, while darker honeys are usually more robust in flavor.

[^1]The Integrated Pest Control Program strives to eradicate infestations of new pests before they become widespread. Pink Bollworm (Pectinophora gossypiella), a nonestablished and economically significant pest of cotton, is controlled by post-season plowdown of cotton plants. In 2011, plowdown of over 5,500 acres of cotton was verified, ensuring the destruction of habitat supportive of this pest.

## PEST MANAGEMENT

The Glassy-winged Sharpshooter Program serves to detect and control the vector of Pierce's Disease, a potentially catastrophic disease of vineyards. This program involved the placement of 299 traps, with 5,466 subsequent trap servicing in 2011. In addition, incoming shipments of host material and susceptible county plantings were inspected. Multiple Glassy-winged Sharpshooters were found in Madera and Chowchilla. Our office deployed over 800 delimitation traps throughout the find sites, with over 16,900 subsequent trap servicings. Treatment was performed on and around the find sites.

The Vertebrate Pest Management Program provides expertise and materials, to growers and homeowners, for the control of certain depredating vertebrate pests.

Fifty-five Organic Farms, totaling more than 6,200 acres, two handlers and one processor, were registered in Madera County in 2011. Utilizing organic principles defined in the California Organic Products Act of 2003, these farms produce a wide array of commodities, such as:
alfalfa, almonds, apples, apricots, artichokes, arugula, dried beans, green beans, beets, berries, broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, cantaloupe, carrots, chard, cherries, collards, sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplant, endive, fennel, figs, garlic, grapes (table, raisin, wine), hay, herbs, honeydew, kale, kohlrabi, leeks, lettuce, livestock, okra, olives, onions, peaches, peas, peppers, persimmons, pistachios, dried plums, pomegranates, potatoes, radish, seed crops, spinach, squash, sunflower, tomatoes, turnips, watermelons, yams.

The value of organic production in Madera County during 2011 was $\mathbf{\$ 1 6 , 1 2 3 , 0 0 0}$.


#### Abstract

About the Honey Bee... On average, a worker bee in the summer lasts six to eight weeks. Their most common cause of death is wearing their wings out. During that six to eight-week period, their average honey production is $1 / 12$ of a teaspoon. In that short lifetime, they fly the equivalent of $11 / 2$ times the circumference of the earth.

The peak population of a colony of honeybees is usually at mid-summer (after spring buildup) and results in 60,000 to 80,000 bees per colony. A good, prolific queen can lay up to 3,000 eggs per day.




## Item

Apiary
Field Crops

Field Crops
Fruit and Nut Crops

Forest Products
Fruit and Nut Crops

2011
2010
2009
2011
2010
2009
2011
2010
2009
Livestock and Poultry

Livestock and Poultry Products
Livestock and Pou
Nursery Products

Vegetable Crops

2011
2010
2009
2011
2010
2009
2011
2010
2009

2009

2011
2010

$$
2009
$$

Harvested
Year
2011
2010
2009

TOTAL

2011
2010
2009

Acres Total Value
\$28,758,000
27,690,000
20,275,000
111,256,000
79,416,000 61,222,000*

923,749,000
832,521,000 552,033,000

## 486,000

453,000
323,000
107,721,000
104,832,000 99,583,000

344,433,000
255,975,000 186,674,000

19,057,000 24,445,000 26,081,000

34,061,000
23,275,000
17,345,000

\author{

* Revised
}


## Honey Bees: Their Value to Crop Pollination

Unlike people in other countries of the world, consumers in the United States enjoy delicious, nutritious and affordable agricultural products year-round. America's farmers feed more and more people each year while using less land to do so.

Honey bees are a critical component of this agricultural picture. As honey bees visit blossoms to gather the nectar and pollen necessary for their survival, they help agricultural crops, home gardens and wildlife habitats flourish. Simply put, pollination is the first indispensable step in a process that results in the production of fruits, vegetables, nuts and seeds. Without the honey bees' pollination work, the quantity and quality of many crops would be reduced and some would not yield at all. Almonds are the leading crop in Madera County with a value of $\$ 414,436,000$ (2011 Crop Report). Without the honey bees' pollination work it would be impossible to commercially produce this crop.

The USDA has estimated that 80 percent of insect crop pollination is accomplished by honey bees. To meet the demands of agriculture, however, special efforts are required. About one-half of the full-time beekeepers in the United States move their colonies from state to state and field to field during the year to provide pollination services to farmers as well as to reach abundant sources of nectar for honey production.

California has the largest beekeeping industry of any state in the U.S. Commercial beekeepers move their hives at least six times each year to pollinate crops or to place them near natural food sources for bees. Most of the hives of bees in California are rented one or more times a year for pollination of agricultural crops. Nearly 3/4 of the country's documented commercial honey bee crop pollination is conducted in California.

Pollination by honey bees is as vital to the production of many crops as water and sunlight. There is no substitute! One third of our daily diet relies on honey bee pollination. Including the "indirect" value of honey bee pollination (meat, dairy products, vegetables, hay, etc.), honey bees are responsible for nearly half of California's agricultural production (cash receipts for farm marketing). Thus, honey bee pollination is really worth in excess of 400 times the intrinsic earning power of the bees to beekeepers.
Excerpt from: The Story of Pollination by the National Honey Board/www.honey.com
Excerpt from: Don't Underestimate the Value of Honey Bees! by Eric C. Mussen, Ph.D., UC Extension Apiculturist

> "A healthy beekeeping industry is vitally important
> to a healthy agricultural economy, to wildlife
> habitat, to a healthy environment - and to the plants in your own backyard."
> - Gene Brandi, Beekeeper

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## Madera County

## Department of Agriculture/Weights and Measures

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[^0]:    * Revised

[^1]:    Honey Is...: text courtesy of the National Honey Board/www.honey.com

[^2]:    Photo: Honey bee on sweet clover by Alexander Wild/www.Alexanderwild.com

