



PROTECTING OUR RESOURCES

2011 Annual Report

San Luis Obispo County Department of Agriculture | Weights & Measures

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

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Mission Statement

The Department of Agriculture/Weights and Measures is committed to serving the community by protecting agriculture, the environment, and the health and safety of its citizens, and by ensuring equity in the marketplace.

Financial Report | Fiscal Year 2010-11

REVENUE	\$5,582,432	
COUNTY FUNDS	1,901,587	34%
STATE FUNDS	3,232,902	58%
COLLECTED FEES	447,943	8%

EXPENDITURES	5,582,432	
SALARIES AND BENEFITS	4,673,804	84%
SERVICES & SUPPLIES	534,544	10%
OVERHEAD	360,175	6%
EQUIPMENT	13,909	0%

FUNDING SOURCES **\$5,582,432**

Agricultural Resources	\$475,170	
STATE FUNDS	68,733	14%
COUNTY FUNDS	337,807	71%
COLLECTED FEES	68,630	14%

Weights and Measures	\$568,741	
STATE FUNDS	7,181	1%
COUNTY FUNDS	374,676	66%
COLLECTED FEES	186,884	33%

Environmental Protection	\$1,347,771	
STATE FUNDS	1,066,293	79%
COUNTY FUNDS	256,855	19%
COLLECTED FEES	24,623	2%

Pest Management	\$1,172,335	
STATE FUNDS	472,111	40%
COUNTY FUNDS	696,954	59%
COLLECTED FEES	3,270	0%

Product Quality	\$186,627	
STATE FUNDS	65,325	35%
COUNTY FUNDS	90,745	49%
COLLECTED FEES	30,557	16%

Pest Prevention	\$1,831,788	
STATE FUNDS	1,553,258	85%
COUNTY FUNDS	144,551	8%
COLLECTED FEES	133,979	7%



COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO Department of Agriculture/Weights and Measures

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Karen Ross, Secretary
California Department of Food and Agriculture
And
The Honorable Board of Supervisors
San Luis Obispo County

In accordance with Section 2279 of the California Food and Agricultural Code, I am pleased to release the 2011 annual crop report for San Luis Obispo County. It is important to note that the values represented in this report do not reflect net profits for producers, but rather, the gross value of agricultural commodities produced within the county.

Overall crop values increased to \$736,208,000, representing a 3% improvement compared to the previous year. This marked another record breaking year for San Luis Obispo's agricultural producers. Although weather conditions were favorable for many commodities, some crop production was hampered by unseasonable temperatures during the year. Prices, however, were a saving grace, compensating in part for less than desirable yields for some crops.

Strawberries took the top rank in 2011 overtaking wine grapes which had occupied the number one spot for the past 20 years. Strawberry acreage increased by 741 acres and growers benefited from solid prices and yields for an overall value of \$179,012,000. Strawberries represented 24% of the overall crop value for the year.

Wine grapes suffered a significant decline in production due to freezing temperatures experienced in April 2011. The resulting damage reduced countywide yields by 34% compared to 2010 totals. A 3% decline in statewide production resulted in varietal prices improving from 2% to 22% which prevented a larger decline in overall local value for this industry sector. Wine grapes ended the year with a gross value of \$129,738,000, down 25% from 2010.

The animal industry saw a significant increase in overall value ending the year at \$71,479,000. Larger herd sizes due to ample rainfall and favorable grazing conditions, as well as high market prices, pushed cattle values to \$66,825,000.

Please note the theme story for this year's report outlining the California Land Conservation Act of 1965, commonly known as the Williamson Act. This Act is considered to be one of the most important pieces of legislation enacted to protect and conserve agricultural lands and has been a great benefit to the farmers, ranchers, and citizenry of San Luis Obispo County.

I would like to thank all of the growers and businesses who provided key information for this report. Without their knowledge, expertise, and desire to contribute, this report would not be possible. Also, I would like to express gratitude to my staff for their efforts in compiling and analyzing this information and for their continued dedication to our mission of protecting agriculture.

Respectfully submitted,

Martin Settevendemie
Agricultural Commissioner/Sealer

The Williamson Act Aims to Protect Agricultural Land as an Economic Resource

In the early 1960's, the California Legislature recognized that valuable farmland throughout the state was being converted to urban uses at a rapid rate. In 1965, Assemblyman John Williamson authored a bill to preserve agricultural and open space lands by discouraging premature and unnecessary conversion to urban uses. By passing the California Land Conservation Act of 1965, commonly referred to as the Williamson Act, the Legislature found "that the preservation of a maximum amount of the limited supply of agricultural land is necessary to the conservation of the state's economic resources, and is necessary not only to the maintenance of the agricultural economy of the state, but also for the assurance of adequate, healthful and nutritious food for future residents of the state and nation."

In general, the Williamson Act allows for private landowners to contract with counties and cities to voluntarily

restrict land to agricultural uses for a rolling term*, 10 or 20 year contract. Landowners receive substantially reduced property tax assessments in return for enrollment under Williamson Act contract because property tax assessments are based upon a rate consistent with the property's actual agricultural use as opposed to potential market value of the property. From 1972 to 2009, the State general fund paid direct subvention funds to participating counties and cities to partially compensate for the resulting loss in property tax revenue.

The Williamson Act is considered an important land preservation and growth management tool for local government and agriculture because it provides certainty to landowners that they will be able to continue farming without encroachment of incompatible non-agricultural uses. In 1972, the San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors adopted Rules of Procedure to locally implement the Williamson Act.



Since the local implementation of the Act, the program has had two major effects on San Luis Obispo County, according to Warren Hoag, the manager responsible for overseeing the Planning Department's administration of the program from 1980 until his retirement in 2011. "First, as an incentive-based program, it has strengthened the local agricultural economy by reducing the property tax burden on our ranchers and farmers in return for maintaining their properties in larger parcel sizes and producing important agricultural commodities. The second major effect is that the Williamson Act is San Luis Obispo County's most effective agricultural land preservation program. Approximately 795,000 acres of land in our County is under land conservation contract. This represents 37% of the total land area of the County and 57% of the agriculturally zoned land in the County."

The benefits of maintaining the Williamson Act program has become an annual discussion item for the County Board of Supervisors because of the termination of State subvention funds. County residents recognize the economic and environmental value of preserving and protecting agricultural lands through the Williamson Act and the Board of Supervisors continues to demonstrate commitment to the program by allocating funding

to cover the lost subvention payments.

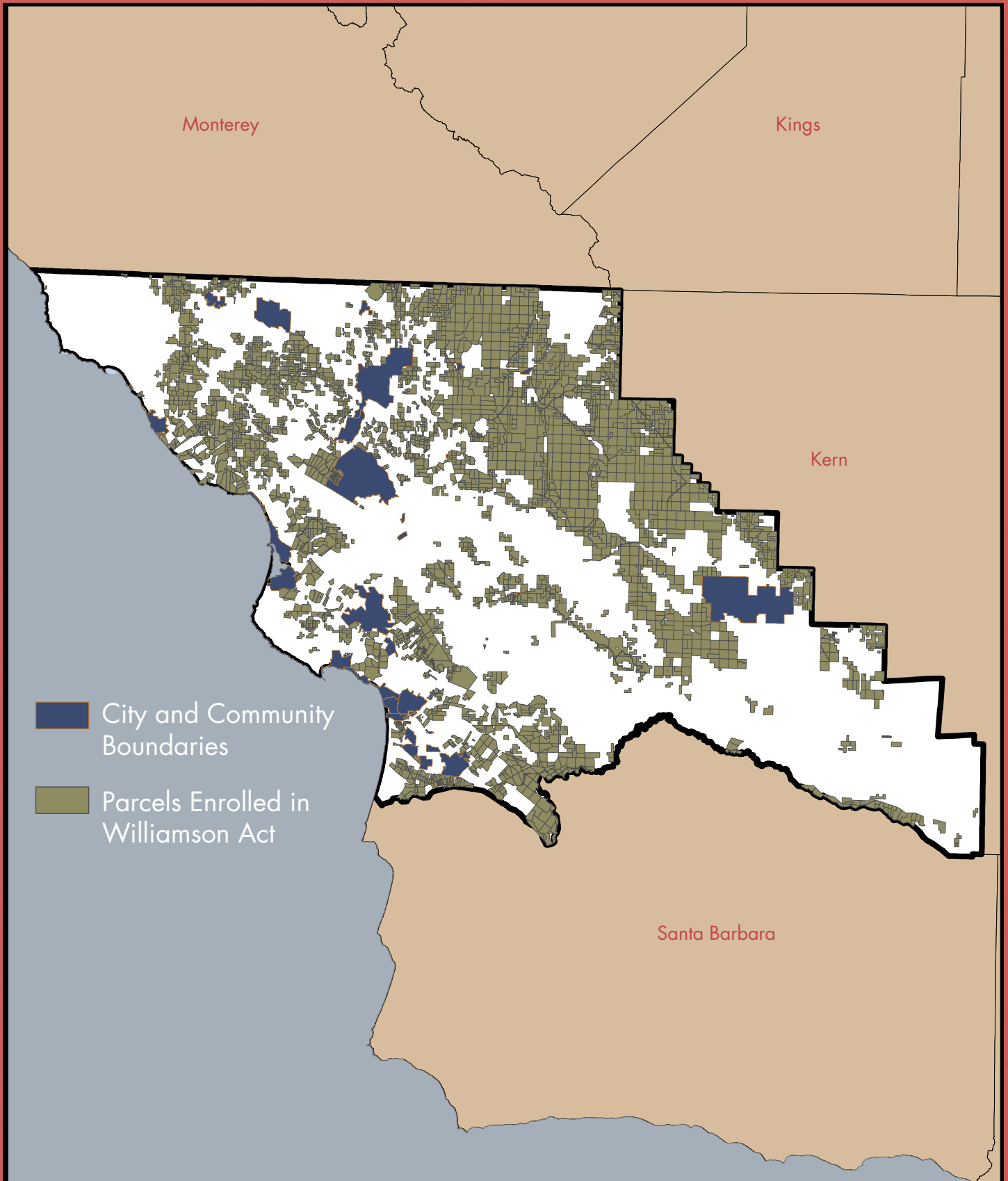
When asked what the county might look like without the Williamson Act program, Hoag thought that "there would have been much more fracturing of our rural land into smaller residential home sites and hobby farms at the expense of maintaining that land in agricultural production. The areas adjacent to our communities would have been more intensively developed and the 'edge' separating urbanization and surrounding rural land would have been far less distinct. This in turn would have led to a loss of the rural setting and character that our County is known and valued for."

Even though the Williamson Act program has been in place in San Luis Obispo County for 40 years, it remains popular and continues to be an effective agricultural land conservation tool that benefits the farmers, ranchers, and the general citizenry of the County. Assemblyman Williamson's vision, wisdom, and hard work are evident throughout the county by the protection of agricultural land that provides the economic base for our strong local agricultural industry.

*Since the contract term automatically renews on each anniversary date of the contract, the actual term is essentially indefinite.



San Luis Obispo County Williamson Act Parcels



2011 Staff Highlights



In 2011, **Martin Settevendemie** was appointed Agricultural Commissioner/Sealer of Weights and Measures for San Luis Obispo County and became the seventh person to hold the job since 1922.

Marty's steady rise to department head began in 2000 when he was hired as a temporary help Inspector for the Glassy-winged Sharpshooter program. He earned permanent status as Agricultural Inspector/Biologist in 2001. While working in the Pesticide Use Enforcement, Weeds and Pest Exclusion programs, he obtained the required licenses and experience and became a Deputy Agricultural Commissioner in 2005. Four years later Marty became fully qualified

as an Agricultural Commissioner/Sealer of Weights and Measures, and was promoted to the job March 6, 2011.

Marty has been a resident of San Luis Obispo County for 28 years. His college career culminated in 1991 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Forestry and Natural Resource Management from Cal Poly. After graduation he worked locally for private industry conducting pesticide research. He also worked for the Department of Commerce, National Marine Fisheries Service where he played a supportive regulatory role as a Fisheries Observer. The data he gathered was used to access compliance with the Marine Mammal Protection Act and the job allowed him the good fortune of traveling to many countries in Central and South America to conduct his work. In that job Marty learned to appreciate the necessity of a fair regulatory process. That lesson combined with the core duties of the Department of Agriculture /Weights and Measures is what has led him on the perfect career path.



Marty's immediate goals in these current challenging economic times are to maintain our mandated services while protecting the county's environmental health and agricultural industry.



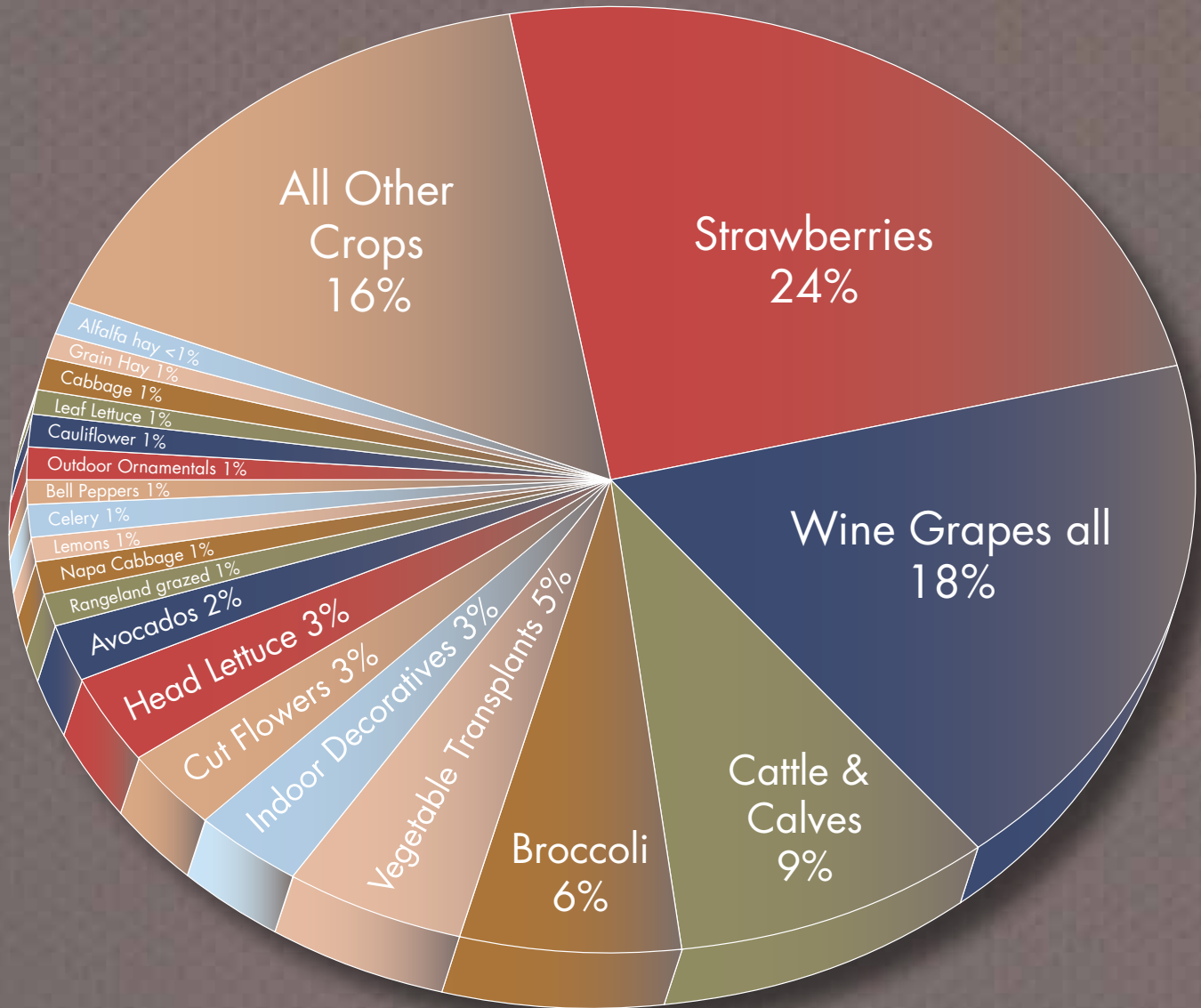
In December 2011 **Catherine Darling** celebrated her retirement from a 30 year career with the San Luis Obispo County Department of Agriculture Weights and Measures. Cathy was hired in 1982 and worked in all programs including Integrated Pest Management, Nursery Inspection, Pesticide use Enforcement, Weed Control, Pest Detection, and Pest Exclusion. Cathy's many creative and influential contributions to the Biological Control Program in San Luis Obispo County earned her the Challenge Award of Special Recognition by the County Supervisors Association of California.

This year we are proud to feature one of Cathy's beautiful pieces of artwork for our cover. Several years ago she drew this picture to honor the hard working farmers of our county.

We wish to thank Cathy and congratulate her on a long and wonderful career. May great health and joy be with her for a full and happy retirement.

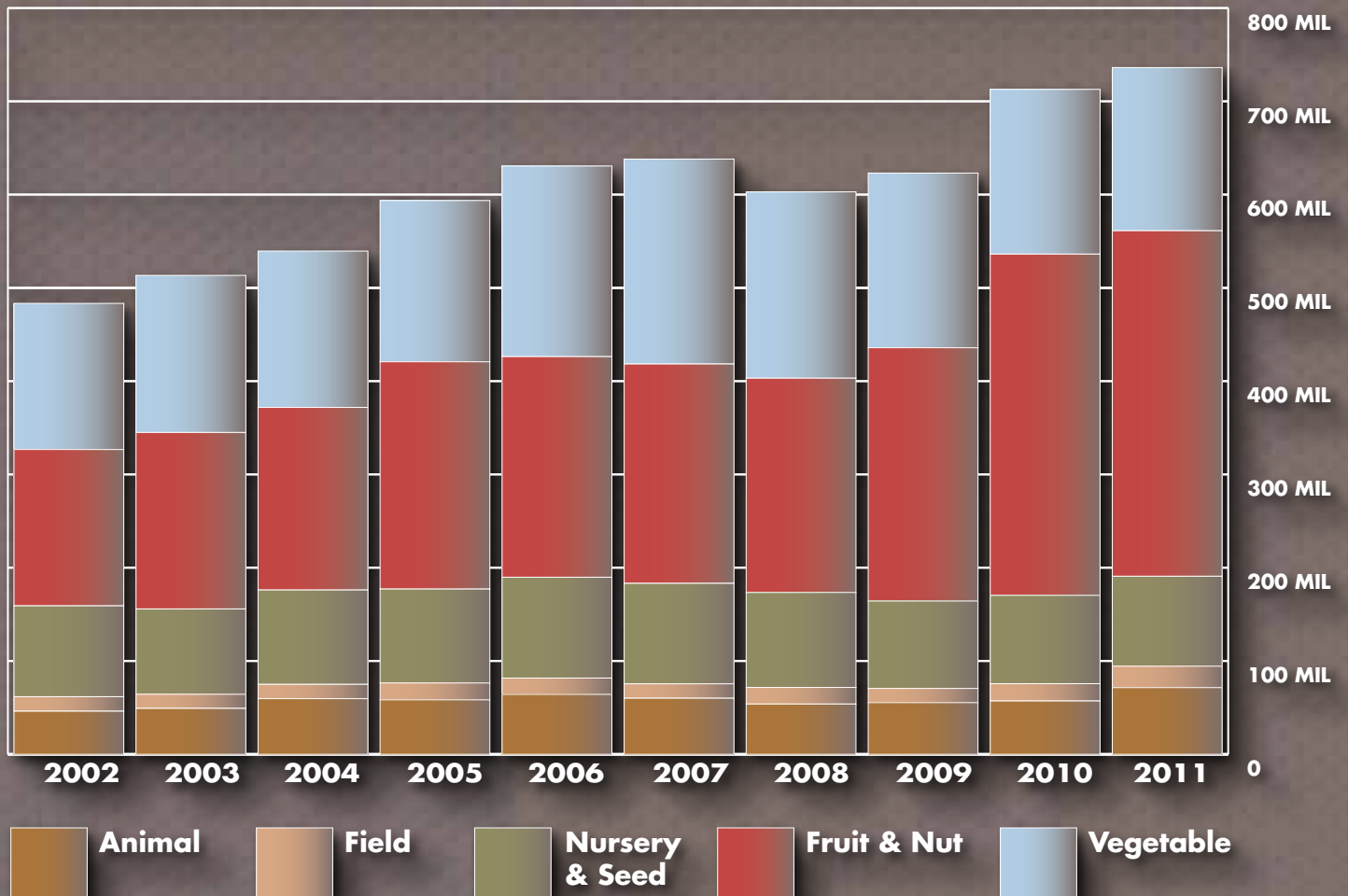


Top Twenty Value Crops



1. Strawberries	\$179,012,000	11. Napa Cabbage.	\$9,182,000
2. Wine Grapes all	\$129,738,000	12. Lemons	\$8,112,000
3. Cattle and Calves	\$66,825,000	13. Celery	\$7,970,000
4. Broccoli	\$46,217,000	14. Bell peppers	\$7,606,000
5. Vegetable Transplants	\$34,825,000	15. Outdoor Ornamentals	\$7,006,000
6. Indoor Decoratives	\$25,079,000	16. Cauliflower	\$6,882,000
7. Cut Flowers	\$23,771,000	17. Leaf Lettuce	\$6,611,000
8. Head lettuce	\$20,386,000	18. Cabbage	\$4,386,000
9. Avocados	\$17,320,000	19. Grain Hay	\$3,963,000
10. Rangeland grazed	\$10,250,000	20. Alfalfa Hay	\$3,238,000

Comparison of Valuation of Major Groups During the Past Ten Years



YEAR	ANIMAL	FIELD	NURSERY	FRUIT & NUT	VEGETABLE	TOTAL VALUE
2002	46,161,000	15,595,000	97,377,000	167,555,000	156,687,000	483,375,000
2003	49,181,000	15,161,500	91,476,000	189,144,000	168,423,000	513,385,500
2004	59,620,000	15,342,100	101,156,000	195,712,000	167,606,000	539,436,100
2005	58,380,000	18,055,000	100,697,000	243,604,000	172,896,000	593,632,000
2006	64,244,000	17,477,000	108,066,000	236,491,000	204,336,000	630,614,000
2007	60,078,000	15,462,000	107,674,000	235,135,000	219,746,000	638,095,000
2008	53,848,000	17,790,000	101,845,000	229,661,000	199,778,000	602,922,000
2009	55,375,000	15,178,000	93,759,000	271,474,000	187,309,000	623,095,000
2010	57,139,000	18,545,000	94,708,000	365,750,000	176,666,000	712,808,000
2011	71,479,000	22,929,000	96,454,000	370,365,000	174,981,000	736,208,000

Animal Industry



The beef cattle industry saw larger herd sizes due to favorable grazing conditions and excellent prices resulting in a 25% increase in value over 2010. Drought conditions throughout the United States increased the demand for locally raised beef cattle.

Commodity	Year	Number Of Head	Production	Unit	Per Unit	Total
Cattle and Calves	2011	81,000	607,500	Cwt	\$110.00	\$66,825,000
	2010	77,500	550,250	Cwt	\$97.00	\$53,374,000
Miscellaneous*	2011					4,654,000
	2010					3,765,000
TOTAL ANIMAL INDUSTRY	2011					\$71,479,000
	2010					\$57,139,000

* Aquaculture, Eggs, Goats, Lambs, Sheep, Wool, Chickens, Pigs

Field Crops



Growing conditions for field crops such as barley, grain hay and alfalfa were variable due to the timing of the ample rainfall. Prices, however, were very strong overall as demand for animal feed increased due to the diversion of other feed crops throughout the United States to fuel production. Overall the combined value of field crops was 24% above 2010 levels.

Crop	Year	Acreage		Production		Unit	Value	
		Planted	Harvested	Per Acre	Total		Per Unit	Total
Alfalfa Hay	2011	2,110	2,110	5.88	12,407	Ton	\$261.00	\$3,238,000
	2010	2,216	2,216	5.72	12,676	Ton	\$140.00	\$1,775,000
Barley	2011	12,969	12,818	0.90	11,536	Ton	260.00	2,999,000
	2010	11,179	11,136	1.35	15,034	Ton	182.00	2,736,000
Grain Hay ++	2011	9,972	9,569	2.18	20,860	Ton	190.00	3,963,000
	2010	11,746	11,636	2.28	26,530	Ton	102.00	2,706,000
Grain Stubble (Grazed)	2011		8,323			Acre	11.00	92,000
	2010		6,038			Acre	17.00	103,000
Rangeland, Grazed	2011		1,025,000			Acre	10.00	10,250,000
	2010		1,025,000			Acre	9.00	9,225,000
Miscellaneous*	2011	3,467	4,612**					2,387,000
	2010	5,342	6,252**					2,000,000
TOTAL FIELD CROPS	2011	28,518	1,062,432					\$22,929,000
	2010	30,483	1,062,278					\$18,545,000

* Irrigated Pasture, Green Chop, Oats, Silage Corn, Safflower, Sudan Grass, Wheat, Field Seed

++ Includes winter forage

** Harvested acres include irrigated pasture

Fruit & Nut Crops



For the first time in San Luis Obispo County's history, the strawberry industry moved into the top position in overall value in 2011, representing 24% of the combined value of the County's entire agricultural industry. Over 119,000 tons of strawberries were picked in 2011.

Wine grapes slipped into the second position in overall value, ending 20 consecutive years as the number one ranked commodity in value. The production overall was 34% less than 2010 due to the devastating effects of the severe frost on April 8-9, 2011. Consumer demand and prices remained strong throughout 2011.

Avocado, lemon and orange growers experienced reduced yields due to the cool spring, high winds, and unusually warm days throughout the year. Yields for avocados dropped by 72% due to weather conditions and the natural alternating low yield fruit cycle of the trees, resulting in a 52% drop in overall value compared to 2010. Dry-land farmed walnuts benefitted from the ample rainfall in 2011 and strong prices resulting in a 23% increase in value over 2010 levels.

Crop	Year	Acreage		Production		Unit	Per Unit	Total
		Planted	Bearing/Harvested	Per Acre	Total			
Avocados	2011	4,800	4,549	1.380	6,278	Ton	\$2,759.00	\$17,320,000
	2010	4,800	4,319	5.242	22,640	Ton	\$1,584.00	\$35,862,000
Grapes, Wine (All)	2011	37,688	35,086		114,600	Ton		129,738,000
	2010	36,253	33,827		173,885	Ton		173,558,000
Chardonnay	2011		3,474	3.380	11,742	Ton	1,213.00	14,243,000
	2010		3,381	5.712	19,312	Ton	1,195.00	23,078,000
Sauvignon Blanc	2011		950	4.213	4,002	Ton	998.00	3,994,000
	2010		915	7.217	6,604	Ton	842.00	5,560,000
White Wine (Other)	2011		1,801	2.713	4,886	Ton	1,173.00	5,731,000
	2010		1,750	4.562	7,984	Ton	1,109.00	8,854,000
Cabernet Sauvignon	2011		11,279	3.176	35,822	Ton	1,119.00	40,085,000
	2010		10,966	5.364	58,822	Ton	965.00	56,763,000
Merlot	2011		4,790	5.221	25,009	Ton	864.00	21,607,000
	2010		4,755	7.003	33,299	Ton	735.00	24,475,000
Pinot Noir	2011		2,106	1.379	2,905	Ton	2,681.00	7,788,000
	2010		1,994	1.825	3,640	Ton	2,474.00	9,005,000
Syrah	2011		3,694	2.274	8,400	Ton	1,189.00	9,988,000
	2010		3,462	3.959	13,706	Ton	977.00	13,391,000
Zinfandel	2011		3,099	2.709	8,395	Ton	1,164.00	9,772,000
	2010		2,869	3.800	10,902	Ton	1,064.00	11,600,000
Red Wine (Other)	2011		3,893	3.452	13,439	Ton	1,230.00	16,530,000
	2010		3,735	5.252	19,616	Ton	1,062.00	20,832,000
Lemons	2011	1,634	1,571	10.780	16,935	Ton	479.00	8,112,000
	2010	1,634	1,542	14.024	21,625	Ton	377.00	8,153,000
Strawberries (All)	2011		3,159		119,713	Ton		179,012,000
	2010		2,418		85,508	Ton		123,542,000
Fresh	2011			28.794	90,960	Ton	1,742.00	158,453,000
	2010			26.094	63,095	Ton	1,752.00	110,543,000
Processed	2011			9.102	28,753	Ton	715.00	20,559,000
	2010			9.269	22,412	Ton	580.00	12,999,000
Valencia Oranges	2011	295	295	14.119	4,165	Ton	162.00	675,000
	2010	295	295	25.860	7,629	Ton	177.00	1,350,000
English Walnuts	2011	2,371	2,371	0.512	1,214	Ton	2,599.00	3,155,000
	2010	2,371	2,330	0.488	1,137	Ton	2,259.00	2,569,000
Miscellaneous *	2011	2,959	2,459					32,353,000
	2010	2,912	2,290					20,716,000
TOTAL FRUIT & NUT CROPS	2011	49,747	49,490					\$370,365,000
	2010	48,265	47,021					\$365,750,000

* Almonds, Apples, Apricots, Asian Pears, Blackberries, Blueberries, Feijoa, Grapefruit, Kiwis, Mandarin Oranges, Navel Oranges, Olives, Passion Fruit, Peaches, Persimmons, Pistachios, Pomegranates, Raspberries, Specialty Citrus, Table Grapes

Vegetable Crops



The number of harvested acres of vegetable crops decreased by 5% from 2010 due primarily to the conversion of some of the historic vegetable acreage to strawberry production. Yields for some vegetable crops were negatively impacted by the cool and wet weather in 2011. Weather conditions also contributed to mildew problems affecting the yields and quality of sugar pea, bok choy, spinach and Napa cabbage plantings. The high cost of transportation and labor shortages continued to negatively affect the local vegetable industry in 2011. The value of vegetables decreased 1% overall.

Crop	Year	Harvested Acreage	Production Per Acre	Total	Unit	Per Unit	Total
Bell Peppers	2011	695	19.684	13,680	Ton	\$555.98	\$7,606,000
	2010	849	11.445	9,717	Ton	\$478.00	\$4,645,000
Bok Choy	2011	328	19.769	6,484	Ton	356.82	2,314,000
	2010	298	50.400	15,019	Ton	241.00	3,620,000
Broccoli (All)	2011	10,297	6.455	66,467	Ton	695.34	46,217,000
	2010	13,351	6.049	80,760	Ton	691.30	55,830,000
Cabbage	2011	681	17.711	12,061	Ton	363.66	4,386,000
	2010	559	20.723	11,584	Ton	347.11	4,021,000
Cauliflower	2011	1,280	9.752	12,483	Ton	551.29	6,882,000
	2010	1,705	9.600	16,368	Ton	566.40	9,271,000
Celery	2011	906	33.456	30,311	Ton	262.94	7,970,000
	2010	845	36.960	31,231	Ton	272.99	8,526,000
Lettuce, Head	2011	3,949	20.497	80,943	Ton	251.86	20,386,000
	2010	3,592	15.200	54,598	Ton	338.00	18,454,000
Lettuce, Leaf	2011	1,187	9.831	11,669	Ton	566.50	6,611,000
	2010	1,002	10.500	10,521	Ton	528.80	5,564,000
Napa Cabbage	2011	1,056	21.091	22,272	Ton	412.27	9,182,000
	2010	1,230	38.240	47,035	Ton	299.00	14,064,000
Peas Edible Pod	2011	322	0.796	256	Ton	2,327.99	597,000
	2010	422	3.260	1,376	Ton	1,622.00	2,231,000
Squash	2011	237	11.843	2,807	Ton	660.85	1,855,000
	2010	233	13.365	3,114	Ton	381.99	1,190,000
Miscellaneous*	2011	8,369					60,975,000
	2010	6,917					49,250,000
TOTAL VEGETABLE CROPS	2011	29,307					\$174,981,000
	2010	31,003					\$176,666,000

* Artichokes, Beans, Beets, Brussel Sprouts, Carrots, Chard, Chili Peppers, Cilantro, Collards, Cucumbers, Daikon, Dandelion, Dill, Endive, Escarole, Fennel, Garlic, Green Onions, Herbs, Kale, Melons, Mushrooms, Mustard, Onions, Parsley, Potatoes, Pumpkins, Radishes, Spinach, Sweet Corn, Tomato, Tomatillo

Nursery Products



The downturned economy and lack of new housing construction continued to hit the local bedding plant and outdoor ornamental nursery producers hard in 2011. However, the total value for the nursery industry rebounded by 2% overall compared to just a 1% increase in 2010. The demand throughout the state for locally grown vegetable transplants held steady. Greenhouse growers found more efficient ways to produce high quality plants and consumer demand for indoor decorative plants improved. Growers continued to struggle with high transportation and shipping costs.

Crop	Year	Field Production (acres)	Greenhouse Production (sq ft)	Value
Bedding Plants, Sod, & Ground Cover	2011	10	112,430	\$3,039,000
	2010	63	109,000	\$3,827,000
Cut Flowers and Greens	2011 ^	126	2,835,865	23,771,000
	2010 ^	131	3,103,804	23,313,000
Indoor Decoratives	2011	1	2,657,695	25,079,000
	2010	1	2,364,295	23,289,000
Outdoor Ornamentals	2011	76	146,490	7,006,000
	2010	84	98,108	8,152,000
Vegetable and Ornamental Transplants	2011	24	1,777,732	34,825,000
	2010	23	1,749,828	33,460,000
Miscellaneous*	2011	126	136,307	2,734,000
	2010	129	136,506	2,667,000
TOTAL NURSERY STOCK	2011	363	7,666,519	\$96,454,000
	2010	431	7,561,541	\$94,708,000

* Aquatic, Bulbs, Cacti, Christmas Trees, Fruit+Nut trees, Herbs, Propagative plants, Scion wood, Flower seed, Specialty plants, Succulents

^ Includes cut flowers grown in greenhouse and field

Sustainable Agriculture Report

BIOLOGICAL CONTROL PROGRAM

Throughout 2011, three different species of *Gonatocerus* parasitic wasps were released for control of a small, localized glassy-winged sharpshooter infestation that was detected within the city of San Luis Obispo. The wasps parasitize the egg masses of the sharpshooter. Only three live sharpshooters were detected within the infested area during 2011, and none were detected after the month of August. Monitoring will continue for several additional growing seasons in order to insure the success of this ongoing eradication program.

The Department also worked with the California Department of Food and Agriculture to release thousands of *Trichogramma platneri*; this tiny wasp destroys the eggs of the light brown apple moth, which was detected in Los Osos. Trapping for the moth will continue throughout 2012 to monitor this infestation.



Gonatocerus

PEST DETECTION PROGRAM

California is one of the main points of entry for imported goods into the United States. As a result, introductions of invasive and destructive agricultural pests into California have become more frequent. The California Department of Food and Agriculture's statewide pest detection trapping program, implemented locally by the Agricultural Commissioner, is designed to intercept pests quickly when pest population levels are still low and controllable. County Pest Detection staff placed over 5,000 insect traps and conducted over 59,000 service visits during 2012.

Trap monitoring of a small population of glassy-winged sharpshooter (*Homalodisca vitripennis*) in San Luis Obispo, originally detected in a trap in September 2010, resulted in no further interception of sharpshooters following an eradication program conducted in Spring and Summer 2011.

Light brown apple moths (*Epiphyas postvittana*) continued to show up in traps placed throughout Los Osos causing the extension of the localized quarantine for this destructive pest. Additional interceptions of the moth in July 2011 triggered a quarantine action for portions of Cayucos. An interception of a single moth trapped in Nipomo initiated additional trapping which yielded no additional interceptions.



EGVM trap

Intensified trapping for the European grapevine moth (*Lobesia botrana*) was conducted statewide in 2011 to determine the presence of this damaging grape pest. The number of traps placed in the county increased from 1200 in 2010 to 1700 traps in 2011. Successful eradication measures in other portions of the State and pest exclusion efforts locally helped prevent any interceptions of the European grapevine moth in San Luis Obispo County.

The Asian citrus psyllid (*Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama) continued its spread throughout California in 2011. Most of Southern California was under quarantine for this pest, which is capable of transmitting the fatal citrus greening disease or Huanglongbing. Despite trapping interceptions as far north as Ventura, this pest was not detected in San Luis Obispo County in 2011.

The department also monitored for other pests detrimental to agriculture, including a variety of exotic fruit flies, the red imported fire ant, gypsy moth, and Japanese beetle, none of which were captured in traps in 2011.

Local trapping efforts aimed at detrimental pests helped maintain the high quality of agricultural products grown in San Luis Obispo County and assured growers access to the global market.

PEST EXCLUSION PROGRAM

In order to protect San Luis Obispo County agriculture and the environment from the introduction of pests that do not exist here, staff, intercepted, inspected, quarantined, excluded and destroyed incoming plant shipments infested with various kinds

of harmful pests originating from across the United States and around the world. During 2011, of the 12,109 plant shipments held for inspection, 4,979 shipments were visually inspected and 49 were rejected for significant pest finds or violations of other California regulatory requirements.

Efforts to protect agriculture and the environment extend beyond our county borders. In addition to the inspection of incoming plant material, staff certified 1,808 outgoing shipments of fresh produce and plants leaving local farms and nurseries

for destinations throughout the United States and the world. Examples of exported locally grown products include broccoli to Canada, strawberries to Mexico, and nursery stock to Canada and the Netherlands.

Staff also inspected 4,496 nursery shipments that originated from outside of the county for the presence of the glassy-winged sharpshooter. Due to the success of this statewide program only two shipments infested with the glassy-winged sharpshooter were detected in 2011. This thorough inspection program has been successful in preventing the glassy-winged sharpshooter from becoming widely established in our county. One small infestation was detected within the city of San Luis Obispo in late 2010, but that infestation has largely been contained and eradication could be declared by 2013.

ORGANIC CROP STATISTICS

A total of 103 registered organic producers, handlers and brokers operated in San Luis Obispo County in 2011, a 13% increase in registrants over 2010. According to the California Department of Food and Agriculture, San Luis Obispo County ranked #11 out of 58 counties for the number of registrants. Producers registered 14,114 acres, which included rangeland for organic livestock, wild mushroom and fallow lands, as organic in 2011. Registered organic acres represent acres under production or acreage that could potentially be under organic production during 2011 in compliance with the requirements of the California Organics Products Act of 2003 and the National Organics Program.



CERTIFIED FARMERS' MARKETS OF SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY

Local farmers' markets allow producers to sell their certified commodities directly to the public. There are 138 certified producers that have been issued San Luis Obispo County certificates. The following 18 Farmers' Markets have been certified by the Agricultural Commissioner to market local and regional produce in San Luis Obispo County. These producers offer a wide variety of commodities, with broad year round access.

MONDAY:

Los Osos/Baywood

Santa Maria St. and 2nd St. 2:00 - 4:30 pm

TUESDAY:

Paso Robles

Downtown City Park 3:00 - 6:00 pm

WEDNESDAY:

Arroyo Grande

Spencer's Parking Lot, Courtland & E. Grand . . . 8:30 - 11:00 am

Pismo Beach

Pismo Beach Promenade 3:00 - 7:00 pm

Atascadero

Albertson's Parking Lot. 3:00 - 6:00 pm

THURSDAY:

Morro Bay

Spencer's Parking Lot, 2650 Main St. 2:30 - 5:00 pm

San Luis Obispo

Downtown San Luis Obispo Higuera St. 6:00 - 9:00 pm

FRIDAY:

Avila Beach

Downtown Promenade (April - September) 4:00 - 8:00 pm

Cambria

Vet's Hall Parking Lot, 1000 Main St. 2:30 - 5:00 pm

Cayucos

Downtown Vets Hall (Memorial Day - Labor Day) . 9:30 am - 12:00 pm

SATURDAY:

San Luis Obispo

Cost Plus Parking Lot Madonna Rd. 8:00 - 10:30 am

Arroyo Grande

Downtown Gazebo, Branch St. 12:00 - 2:30 pm

Paso Robles

Downtown City Park 9:00 am - 1:00 pm

Templeton

Downtown Park, 6th and Crocker St. 9:00 am - 12:30 pm

Morro Bay

Downtown Main St. 3:00 - 6:00 pm

SUNDAY:

Nipomo

Monarch Dunes Country Club, 1645 Trilogy Pkwy. . 11:30 am - 2:30 pm

Grover Beach

Ramona Garden Park, 995 Ramona 3:00 pm - 6:00 pm
(June - September)

San Luis Obispo

Kennedy Club Parking Lot 3889 Long St. . . . 10:00 am - 2:00 pm



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