

# SONOMA COUNTY Agricultural Crop Report 2005



**Sonoma County's Diverse and Historical  
Nursery Industry**



OFFICE OF THE AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER

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

June 2006

and

The Honorable Board of Supervisors of Sonoma County:

**Valerie Brown** – First District

**Mike Kerns** – Second District

**Tim Smith** – Third District, Chairman

**Paul L. Kelley** – Fourth District

**Mike Reilly** – Fifth District

It is with pleasure that I present to you the 2005 Sonoma County Crop Report as pursuant to Section 2279 of the California Food and Agricultural Code. The reported production value for 2005 was \$637,661,670 representing a 18% increase from the 2004 value of \$525,992,600. This is the highest recorded total value for Sonoma County's agricultural production (the previous high was \$591,129,300 reported in 2000). This report reflects the gross production values and not the net income of the individual farmers. It does not consider the various costs of production and transporting products to market for an individual producer.

The increased value can be attributed primarily to production in wine grapes. The tons crushed in 2005 increased 39% as compared with 2004. This abundant harvest was chiefly due to good weather during bloom in the spring of 2005, combined with healthy cane development in 2004. The average price per ton declined slightly from \$1,869 to \$1,864 per ton. Once again, wine grape values continued to lead Sonoma County's gross production values at \$430,563,500.

This year's crop report celebrates the nursery industry, which reported a record value of \$31,446,800 for all nursery products, an increase of 8% as compared with 2004. This is partly due to the increase in grapevine nursery value (up \$2.6 million) and the value for bedding plants (a \$2.7 million increase). Our nursery industry continues to be a vital part of the Sonoma County agricultural economy and diversity.

In addition, apple production values increased by \$1.3 million. The increase in apple values can be attributed to higher prices and yields for late apples. However, the value for Gravenstein apples decreased by \$540,500. Other increases were seen in livestock and poultry at \$40.5 million (a 3.4% increase).

This year you will find added features in the report, like the summary report on the Sonoma County Vineyard Erosion and Sedimentation Control Ordinance.

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

Respectfully submitted,

Agricultural Commissioner/Sealer

# Table of Contents

Sonoma County Nurseries .....	1
Production Nurseries .....	4
Nursery Products .....	5
Million Dollar Crops .....	5
Livestock and Poultry .....	6
Fruit & Nut .....	7
Vegetables .....	7
Apiary Products .....	7
Wine Grapes .....	8-9
YESCO .....	10
Apple Production .....	11
Field Crops .....	11
Recapitulation .....	12
Commercial Fish Landings .....	13
Timber Harvest .....	13
Commodity Exports .....	14
Sustainable Agriculture Report .....	15
Staff .....	16
Winning Ag Day Essay .....	17



## In Remembrance of Jim Raisner

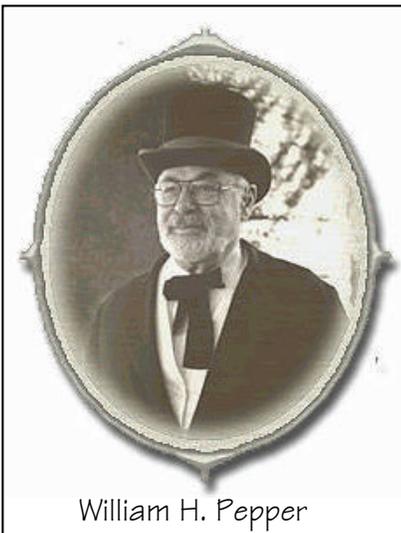
Last year, with much sadness, we lost our good friend and colleague Jim Raisner. After a varied and dynamic life, Jim passed away in the summer of 2005. Jim served as a Biologist in the Sonoma County Agricultural Commissioner's Office for six years. He worked in many of our programs and was the leader of the Glassy-winged Sharpshooter detection team for several years. For his excellent work and contributions to that program, he was given the nickname "Chief Sharpie".

Jim possessed a tremendous wealth of knowledge and experience, and was a great resource for both his colleagues and the agricultural community at large. He was a graduate of UC Davis with advanced degrees in mathematics, philosophy, and International Agricultural Development. He served three tours in the Peace Corps and was committed to helping people and his community. Jim was always willing to take on new challenges and provide lessons in world history, viticulture, and many other subjects. He was a good person with a warm heart.

Jim is greatly missed.

# Celebrating Sonoma County Nurseries

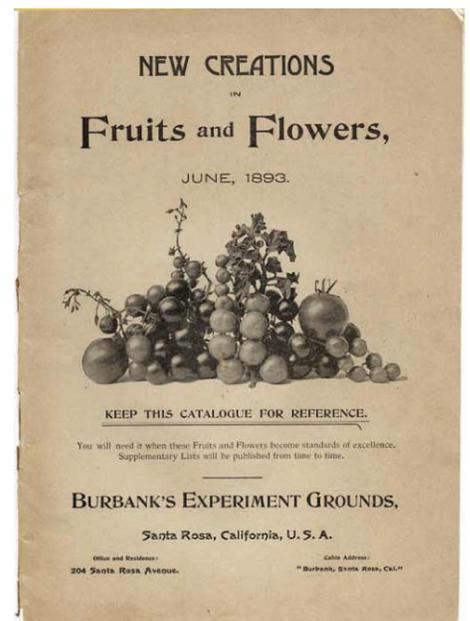
Sonoma County has a rich tradition of growing plants. From Luther Burbank's experimental farm to our modern nursery industry, Sonoma County has consistently produced extraordinary nursery stock. Our nurseries provide valuable jobs, increase tourism, and help beautify Sonoma County and the world. As with our other agricultural operations, Sonoma County's unique climate makes it ideal for growing a diverse range of nursery stock. We have expert nursery professionals, devoting their lives to developing and growing unique plants. Many of our nurseries have bred distinctive varieties that are found nowhere else in the world. In the international market, we are successfully competing with nurseries from many other countries.

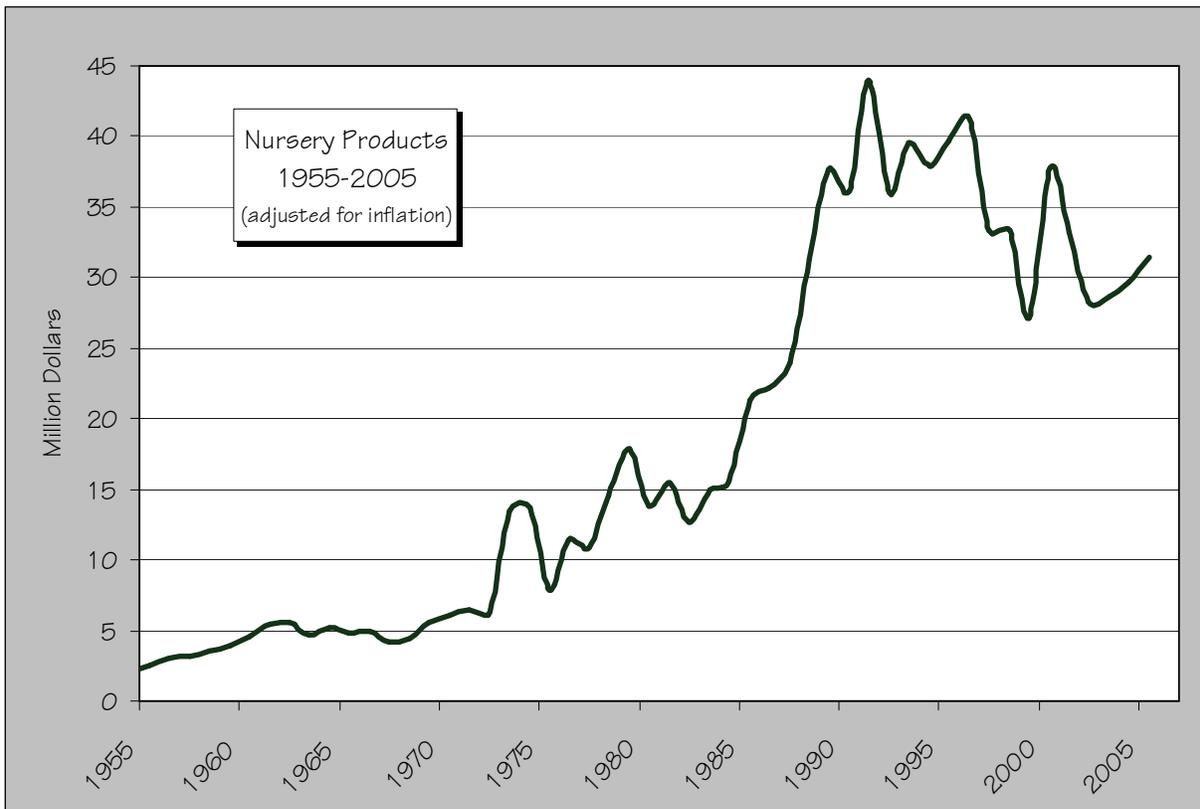


William H. Pepper

Sonoma County nurseries can be described by one word - diversity. Each nursery is individual, reflecting the owner's interests and expertise. We have nurseries that are exclusively retail, entirely wholesale, and some that focus on propagation. Many nurseries are laid out as demonstration gardens, creating a park-like setting. We have nurseries that specialize in growing aquatic plants, Japanese maples, organic vegetable starts, heritage roses, unique bamboo species, carnivorous plants, palm trees, orchids, ferns, native Californian plants, rhododendrons, bonsai, cacti, and many other specialized types of nursery stock.

The history of Sonoma County nurseries mirrors the history of the county itself. Nurseries in the county have been producing quality plants for well over 100 years. William H. Pepper had arguably the first nursery in Sonoma County. Pepper's Nursery was founded in Western Petaluma in 1852. In 1876, a newly arrived Sonoma County resident, Luther Burbank worked at Mr. Pepper's Nursery. In 1877, Luther Burbank began his own nursery called the Santa Rosa Nursery on the corner of Tupper and E Streets. His first year's sales were only fifteen dollars. His profits grew as word spread of the quality of his nursery stock. By 1887, his sales totaled \$16,000. In 1888 he sold the nursery to a partner, Mr. Bell. The nurseries continued at that site for several years as Bell's Nursery. For the rest of his life, Luther Burbank divided his time between his home and gardens on Santa Rosa Ave., and his "Experimental Farm", in Sebastopol. As the area's population grew, so did the demand for nursery stock.





In addition to traditional nurseries, many general stores sold bulbs, seeds, and bare root trees as part of their merchandise. Much of the early nursery stock sold was “farm stock”, which consisted of fruit trees and seed for agricultural production. As urbanization increased, so too did the need for ornamental plants.

As California’s nursery industry grew, conflict arose between counties regarding the shipment of nursery stock. Each county’s Horticultural (now Agricultural) Commissioner established their own rules and policies for nurseries in their counties; this led to frequent enforcement debates. Pests that were considered common in one county were of great concern to another county. In 1922, after numerous conferences, the California Department of Food and Agriculture established the Division of Nursery Services to regulate the growing industry, which was California’s first uniform nursery regulatory program. The goals were to assure healthy nursery stock by focusing on pest detection, eradication, and control.



In 1943, the “Pinto Tag” program was initiated. Pinto tags were pink with a green stripe across them and served as a certificate of cleanliness. To qualify for “Pinto-tags” a nursery had to be free of all injurious insects and diseases, and there had to be no insects that were not of normal, general distribution. At first this was a voluntary agreement. Many destination counties were not willing to let the commissioner at the point of origin make the determination that the stock was clean. Once this program gained acceptance, nursery stock was able to be shipped within the State without a destination inspection. This

system has evolved over the years into our modern Nursery Stock Certificate. This new emphasis on the concept of “pest cleanliness” allowed California nursery stock to be readily shipped around the state, the country, and the world. In the 1950’s, the State adopted the current pest rating system, to quantify the severity of the pest, and measure its potential economic impact. The system of “A”, “B”, “C”, and “Q” ratings is still in use today.

County	Production Nurseries	Gross Sales
San Diego	592	\$971,836,900
Los Angeles	341	\$193,691,000
Riverside	281	\$210,998,300
San Bernardino	136	\$55,813,500
<b>Sonoma</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>\$26,960,100</b>
Ventura	117	\$287,662,000

Gross Nursery Sales		Nursery Employees	
CA	\$ 2,312,977,000	CA	25,587
FL	\$ 1,601,040,000	OR	18,948
TX	\$ 1,351,787,000	FL	15,777
NC	\$ 944,554,000	MI	6,168
OR	\$ 923,759,000	NC	6,131

Today, California could be said to be the “nursery state,” because it leads the nation in nursery income (\$2.3 Billion in 2003) and in the number of nursery employees. Although nursery products are produced in 55 of California’s 58 counties, production tends to be concentrated in Central and Southern Coastal counties. In 2004, Sonoma County ranked 22<sup>nd</sup> in gross nursery sales statewide. However, we are ranked 5<sup>th</sup> Statewide in the number of nurseries per county. While our nurseries cannot compete with the larger nurseries in Southern California in volume, we do play a valuable role in California’s nursery economy by producing a wide variety of unique and rare plants.

We surveyed our production nurseries this year and learned some interesting facts about Sonoma County’s nursery industry:

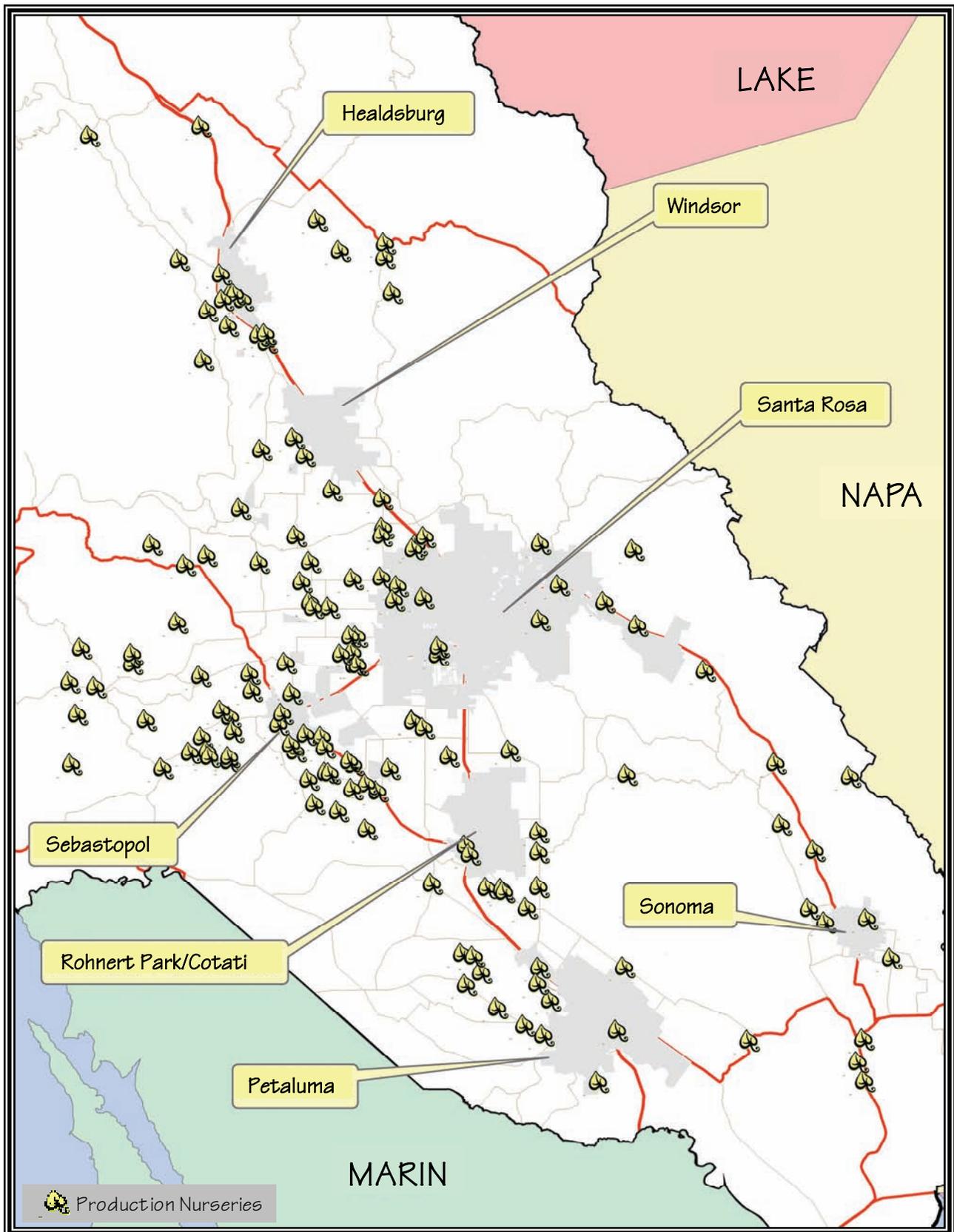
- 54% of our respondents grow over 100 different varieties of plants
- 40% of our respondents grow “unique or rare plants”
- 51% of production nurseries also had retail sales
- 44% have 2 or more full time employees

Overall, the Sonoma County nursery industry is continuing to thrive despite challenging conditions. While our surveys reported varying sales trends for individual nurseries, the majority were either stable or increasing. Our nurseries face increasing competition, higher costs (energy, land prices, labor, etc), and the constant threat of exotic pest infestation. Despite these hardships, our nurseries continue to be an important part of the economic and social fabric of Sonoma County. Sonoma County residents can help support our local nurseries by visiting one of the dozens scattered throughout the county – visit <http://www.farmtrails.org> for listings. You can also search a database of licensed nurseries at: <http://plant.cdfa.ca.gov/nurserylicense/nlmenu.asp>. We are indeed fortunate to live in an area that allows so many creative and talented individuals to produce such a variety of plants for us to enjoy.

Sources:

- CDFA, *Nursery Services Program Statement*, California Department of Food and Agriculture, 1980-81
- CDFA, *History of the Development of the Nematology program at the California Department of Food and Agriculture*, California Department of Food and Agriculture, 3/31/2006, website: [www.CDFA.ca.gov](http://www.CDFA.ca.gov)
- Burbank, Luther, 1849-1926. Whitson, John; John, Robert; Williams, Henry Smith, 1863-1943, Editor; *Luther Burbank: his methods and discoveries and their practical application Volume XII*, New York: Luther Burbank Press, 1914
- Thomas Brown, *Early Petaluma Nurseryman*, February 1993

# Sonoma County Production Nurseries





# Nursery Products

Item	Year	Units Sold	Unit	Total
Grapevines (a)	2005			\$ 3,533,300
	2004			\$ 920,600
Ornamentals	2005	731,098	plant	\$ 10,575,200
	2004	1,336,815	plant	\$ 10,295,900
Bedding Plants	2005	332,758	flat	\$ 4,303,000
	2004	94,398	flat	\$ 1,618,600
Cut Flowers	2005			\$ 2,914,100
	2004			\$ 5,240,300
Christmas Trees	2005	9,358	each	\$ 404,700
	2004	11,431	each	\$ 463,500
Miscellaneous Products (b)	2005			\$ 9,716,500
	2004			\$ 10,138,200
TOTALS	2005			\$ 31,446,800
	2004			\$ 28,677,100

(a) includes field grown, non-grafted, bench grafts, greenhouse propagation

(b) includes deciduous fruit and nut trees, liners, bulbs, forest seedlings, house plants, herbaceous perennials, dry flowers, turf and wreaths



## Million Dollar Crops

1	Wine Grapes ~ All	\$ 430,563,500
2	Market Milk	\$ 90,915,900
3	Misc. Livestock and Poultry	\$ 40,459,200
4	Cattle and Calves	\$ 12,032,800
5	Misc. Livestock and Poultry Products	\$ 9,197,100
6	Nursery ~ Ornamentals	\$ 10,575,200
7	Misc. Nursery Production	\$ 9,716,500
8	Vegetables	\$ 6,680,300
9	Apples ~ All Varieties	\$ 6,929,100
10	Nursery ~ Bedding Plants	\$ 4,303,000
11	Nursery ~ Grapevines	\$ 3,533,300
12	Nursery ~ Cut Flowers	\$ 2,914,100
13	Sheep and Lambs	\$ 1,499,600
14	Hay ~ All	\$ 1,269,000



# Livestock and Poultry

Livestock	Year	Number of Head	Live Weight	Unit	\$/Unit	Total
Cattle/Calves	2005	31,587	167,122	cwt.	\$ 72.00	\$ 12,032,800
	2004	34,572	183,420	cwt.	\$ 76.04	\$ 13,947,300
Sheep/Lambs	2005	18,664	17,437	cwt.	\$ 86.00	\$ 1,499,600
	2004	20,052	21,462	cwt.	\$ 81.15	\$ 1,741,600
Hogs	2005	1,239	2,961	cwt.	\$ 50.00	\$ 148,100
	2004	1,500	3,584	cwt.	\$ 47.01	\$ 168,500
Miscellaneous (a)	2005					\$ 40,459,200
	2004					\$ 39,117,600
TOTAL	2005					\$ 54,139,700
	2004					\$ 54,975,000

(a) includes chicks, ducks, turkey poults, fryers, roasters, turkeys, etc.

# Livestock and Poultry Products

Item	Year	Production	Unit	\$/Unit	Total
Milk, Market	2005	6,205,857	cwt.	\$ 14.65	\$ 90,915,900
	2004	6,451,816	cwt.	\$ 15.29	\$ 98,648,300
Milk, Manufacturing	2005	11,351	cwt.	\$ 14.71	\$ 167,000
	2004	10,966	cwt.	\$ 15.20	\$ 166,700
Wool	2005	138,100	lb.	\$ 0.36	\$ 49,800
	2004	131,450	lb.	\$ 0.36	\$ 47,400
Miscellaneous (b)	2005				\$ 9,197,100
	2004				\$ 10,358,700
TOTAL	2005				\$ 100,329,800
	2004				\$ 109,221,100

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

# Inventory

(Number of head as of January 1, 2005—furnished by California Agricultural Statistics Service)

Item	Number
Cattle and Calves (all)	73,000
Milk Cows and heifers 2 years and over	29,600
Beef cows and heifers 2 years and over	12,000
Sheep and Lambs (all)	12,705
Hogs	1,515
Laying Hens and Pullets	882,316
Goats	1,540
Turkey Breeders	39,297
Horses	16,055



# Fruit and Nut Acreage Summary

Crop	Bearing	Non-Bearing	Total
Apples	2,987	5	2,992
Grapes (wine)	57,050	5,096	62,146
Olives	282	103	385
Pears	82	1	83
Plums (incl. Prunes)	114	0	114
Walnuts	77	0	77
Miscellaneous	28	0	28
<b>TOTAL ACREAGE</b>	<b>60,621</b>	<b>5,204</b>	<b>65,825</b>



# Fruit and Nut Summary

Crop	Year	Bearing Acres	Tons/Acre	Total Tons	Dollar Value	
					\$/Ton	Total
Apples (all)	2005	2,987	11.60	34,666	\$ 200	\$ 6,929,100
	2004	3,027	14.31	43,326	\$ 130	\$ 5,617,600
Fresh	2005				\$	1,524,600
	2004				\$	644,300
Processed (a)	2005				\$	5,404,500
	2004				\$	4,973,300
Grapes (wine)	2005	57,050	4.05	230,910	\$ 1,865	\$ 430,563,500
	2004	50,010	3.31	165,783	\$ 1,869	\$ 309,871,300
Walnuts	2005	156	0.28	44	\$ 1,060	\$ 46,300
	2004	77	0.57	44	\$ 1,060	\$ 46,300
Miscellaneous (b)	2004					\$ 322,500
	2004					\$ 322,500
<b>TOTAL</b>	2005					\$ 437,861,400
	2004					\$ 315,857,700

(a) includes canned, juice/cider, vinegar

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



# Vegetables

Crop	Year	Acreage	Dollar Value
Miscellaneous	2005	273	\$6,680,300
Vegetables	2004	378	\$7,962,400

Includes melons, mushrooms, potatoes, pumpkins, sprouts, squash, tomatoes, lettuces, etc.



# Apiary Products

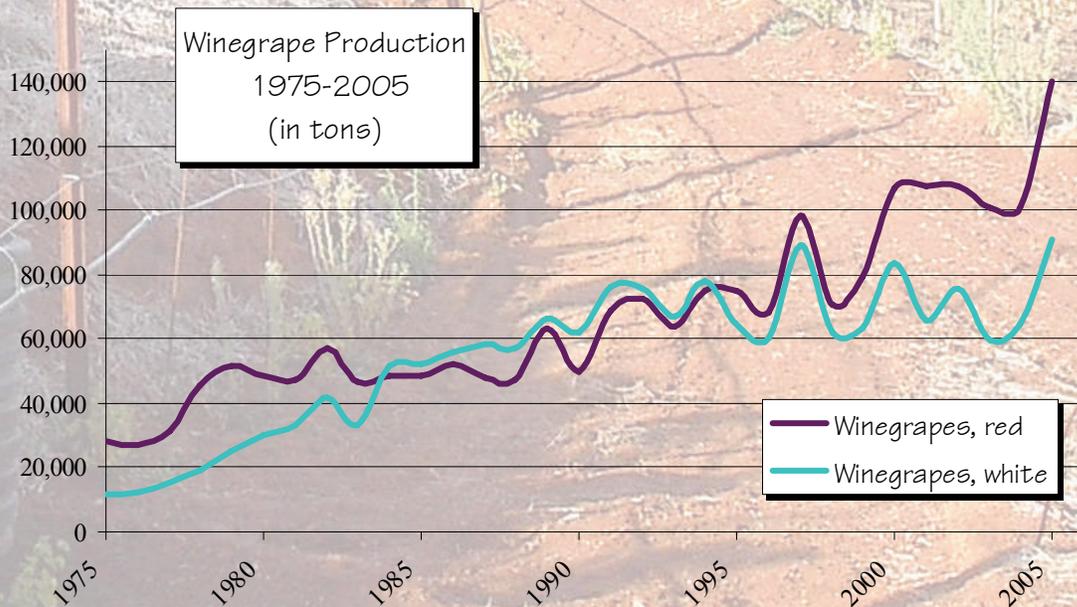
Total Value	2005	\$130,800
	2004	\$145,400

Includes honey, wax, and pollination



# Wine Grapes

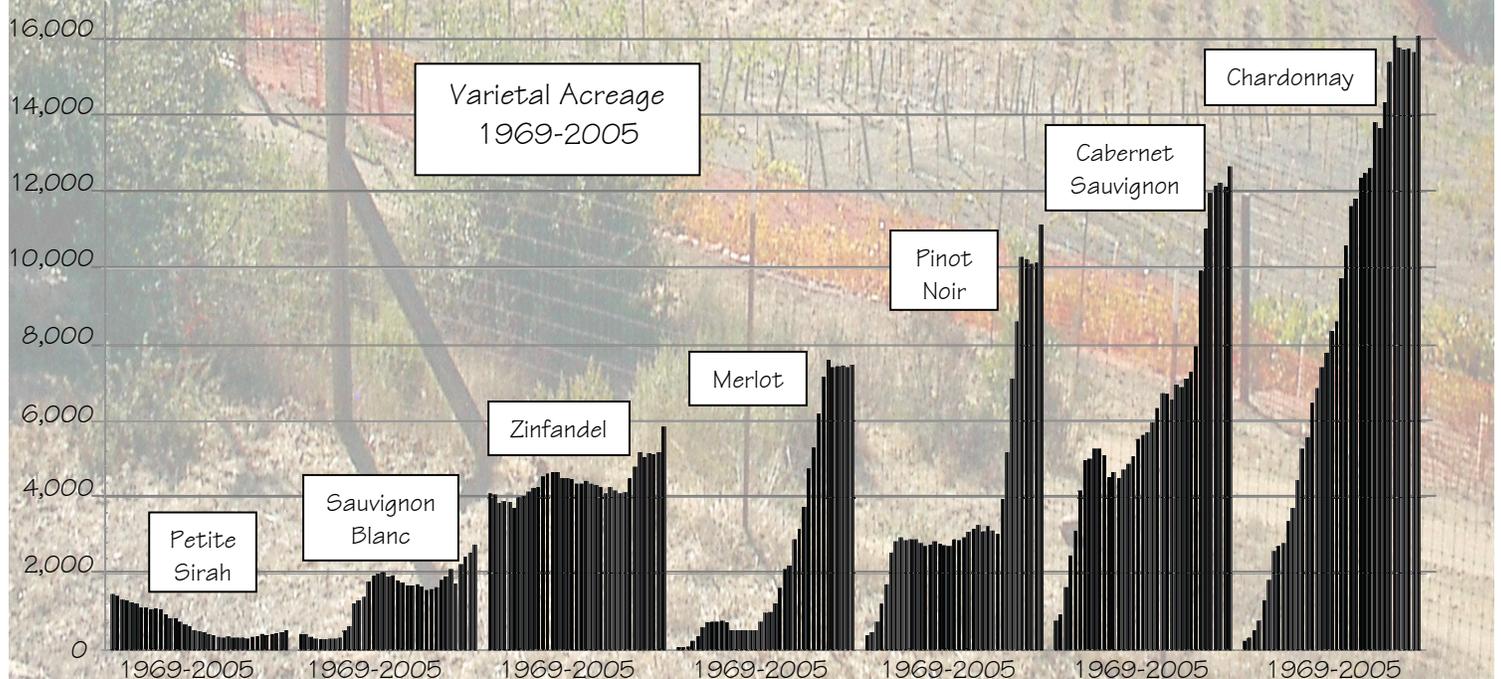
Variety	Year	Acres			Production		
		Bearing	Non-Bearing	Total	Tons	\$/Ton	Total Value
Cabernet Franc	2005	701.4	64.8	766.2	2,318.8	\$ 2,506.83	\$ 5,812,900
	2004	603.1	87.2	690.2	1,692.1	\$ 2,498.88	\$ 4,228,400
Cabernet Sauv.	2005	11,791.6	875.4	12,667.0	45,577.2	\$ 2,305.27	\$ 105,067,800
	2004	10,216.0	1,910.2	12,126.2	30,561.3	\$ 2,397.71	\$ 73,277,200
Carignane	2005	189.3	8.8	198.1	440.6	\$ 1,888.61	\$ 832,200
	2004	185.7	9.1	194.8	418.9	\$ 1,477.99	\$ 619,200
Malbec	2005	249.3	36.1	285.4	731.8	\$ 2,496.31	\$ 1,826,800
	2004	206.5	67.0	273.5	430.5	\$ 2,419.96	\$ 1,041,800
Merlot	2005	7,137.8	315.6	7,453.4	31,656.3	\$ 1,591.72	\$ 50,388,000
	2004	6,873.0	518.4	7,391.4	22,855.2	\$ 1,663.90	\$ 38,028,800
Meunier	2005	119.0	13.0	132.0	332.2	\$ 1,991.00	\$ 661,500
	2004	109.0	14.0	123.0	471.3	\$ 1,951.39	\$ 919,700
Petite Sirah	2005	418.1	63.4	481.5	2,125.4	\$ 2,293.95	\$ 4,875,600
	2004	356.0	93.0	449.0	1,256.0	\$ 2,445.12	\$ 3,071,100
Petite Verdot	2005	162.8	18.4	181.2	634.6	\$ 2,608.88	\$ 1,655,600
	2004	134.6	37.1	171.6	444.8	\$ 2,685.95	\$ 1,194,800
Pinot Noir	2005	9,887.7	1,228.9	11,116.6	26,944.3	\$ 2,128.99	\$ 57,364,200
	2004	8,061.6	2,074.9	10,136.5	22,672.7	\$ 1,974.75	\$ 44,773,000
Sangiovese	2005	318.4	6.8	325.2	1,528.5	\$ 1,797.84	\$ 2,748,000
	2004	336.1	33.2	369.3	1,107.2	\$ 2,195.35	\$ 2,430,700
Syrah-Shiraz	2005	1,788.7	268.9	2,057.6	7,959.4	\$ 2,145.47	\$ 17,076,700
	2004	1,321.7	497.9	1,819.6	5,849.8	\$ 2,041.91	\$ 11,944,800
Zinfandel	2005	5,326.6	504.8	5,831.4	17,866.5	\$ 2,306.54	\$ 41,209,800
	2004	4,429.3	732.6	5,161.9	11,783.2	\$ 2,301.63	\$ 27,120,600
Other Reds	2005	890.6	723.5	1,614.0	1,827.6	\$ 1,260.29	\$ 2,303,300
	2004	505.3	734.6	1,239.9	1,520.2	\$ 2,557.90	\$ 2,888,400
<b>TOTAL REDS</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>38,981.1</b>	<b>4,128.5</b>	<b>43,109.6</b>	<b>139,943.2</b>	<b>\$ 2,085.72</b>	<b>\$ 291,882,400</b>
	<b>2004</b>	<b>33,337.8</b>	<b>6,809.1</b>	<b>40,146.9</b>	<b>101,063.2</b>	<b>\$ 2,093.13</b>	<b>\$ 211,538,500</b>



# Wine Grapes



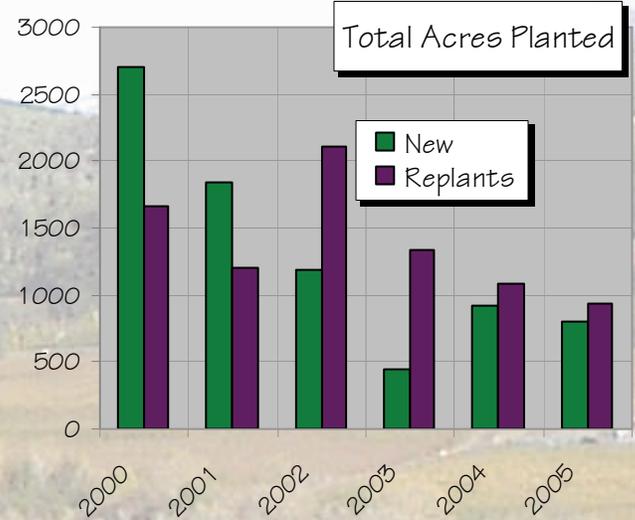
Variety	Year	Acres			Production		
		Bearing	Non-Bearing	Total	Tons	\$/Ton	Total Value
Chardonnay	2005	14,409.8	1,666.4	16,076.1	73,824.6	\$ 1,592.54	\$ 117,568,700
	2004	13,651.2	2,000.5	15,651.7	53,180.3	\$ 1,576.16	\$ 83,820,700
French Colombard	2005	97.6	0.0	97.6	292.4	\$ 593.99	\$ 173,700
	2004	101.0	0.0	101.1	311.2	\$ 555.23	\$ 199,200
Gewürztraminer	2005	154.8	12.3	167.1	358.9	\$ 1,369.20	\$ 491,500
	2004	145.3	14.2	159.5	424.9	\$ 1,292.17	\$ 549,100
Muscat Blanc	2005	19.8	0.0	19.8	57.0	\$ 2,165.08	\$ 123,500
	2004	23.8	1.0	24.8	34.3	\$ 2,170.17	\$ 74,500
Pinot Blanc	2005	85.6	19.0	104.6	404.4	\$ 1,675.19	\$ 677,500
	2004	45.1	44.9	90.0	360.9	\$ 1,712.79	\$ 618,200
Pinot Gris	2005	359.9	29.2	389.1	1,339.5	\$ 1,607.73	\$ 2,153,600
	2004	287.4	80.7	368.1	1,094.2	\$ 1,569.08	\$ 1,716,900
Sauvignon Blanc	2005	2,228.6	505.8	2,734.3	12,708.9	\$ 1,435.22	\$ 18,240,100
	2004	1,872.0	540.0	2,541.9	7,623.4	\$ 1,447.83	\$ 11,037,400
Semillon	2005	175.6	15.1	190.7	598.5	\$ 1,953.64	\$ 1,169,300
	2004	165.5	15.6	181.1	538.0	\$ 1,869.14	\$ 1,005,600
Viognier	2005	238.9	24.7	263.6	554.7	\$ 2,099.50	\$ 1,164,600
	2004	214.0	15.0	222.6	405.4	\$ 1,862.18	\$ 755,000
White Riesling	2005	29.0	6.0	35.0	93.1	\$ 2,045.04	\$ 190,400
	2004	27.4	7.5	34.9	69.4	\$ 2,017.62	\$ 140,100
Other Whites	2005	269.8	367.3	637.1	734.5	\$ 1,169.64	\$ 859,100
	2004	199.7	342.4	542.1	677.6	\$ 1,321.46	\$ 655,000
TOTAL WHITES	2005	18,069.2	967.2	20,715.1	90,966.5	\$ 1,569.94	\$ 142,811,947
	2004	16,732.4	3,245.3	19,917.9	64,719.6	\$ 1,553.96	\$ 100,571,700
TOTAL WINE GRAPES	2005	57,050.4	5,095.6	63,824.6	230,909.7	\$ 1,864.64	\$ 430,563,500
	2004	50,010.4	10,054.4	60,064.8	165,782.8	\$ 1,869.14	\$ 309,871,300



# Vineyard Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance (VESCO)

## Level I Vineyards

Year	New		Replants	
	Projects	Acreage	Projects	Acreage
2000	210	1,637	153	1,653
2001	109	1,244	128	1,185
2002	58	555	139	2,073
2003	25	219	89	1,250
2004	25	216	76	997
2005	32	281	79	870
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>4152</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>8028</b>



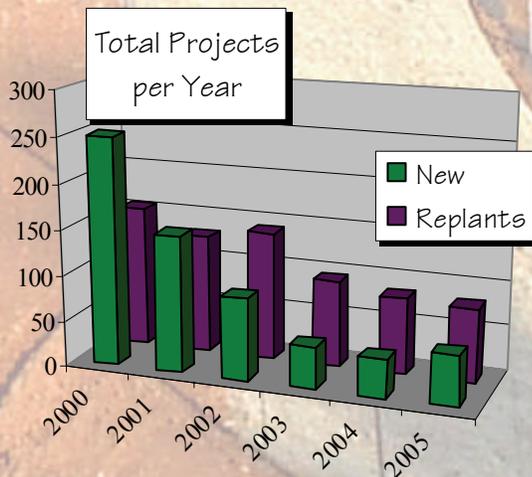
Sonoma County Board of Supervisors adopted the Sonoma County Vineyard Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance (VESCO) in March of 2000. The Agricultural and Vineyard Conservation Coordinator oversees this program within our department.

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

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

## Level II & III Vineyards

Year	New		Replants	
	Projects	Acreage	Projects	Acreage
2000	41	1,067	2	12
2001	41	595	2	21
2002	32	631	2	37
2003	21	228	6	88
2004	17	707	8	85
2005	23	514	2	60
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>3742</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>303</b>



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

The Total Projects per Year charts shows the number of projects submitted, not necessarily completed, since the adoption of the ordinance.



# Apple Production

Crop	Year	Bearing		Dollar Value		Total	
		Acres	Tons/ Acre	Total Tons	\$/Ton		
Gravenstein	2005	932	5.17	4,819	\$ 199	\$ 961,000	
	2004	929	8.35	7,759	\$ 194	\$ 1,501,500	
	Fresh	2005			457	\$ 632	\$ 288,900
		2004			739	\$ 408	\$ 301,600
	Processed (a)	2005			4,362	\$ 154	\$ 672,100
		2004			7,020	\$ 171	\$ 1,200,100
Late Apples	2005	2,055	14.52	29,847	\$ 200	\$ 5,968,100	
	2004	2,098	16.95	35,567	\$ 116	\$ 4,116,100	
	Fresh	2005			2,602	\$ 475	\$ 1,235,700
		2004			605	\$ 567	\$ 342,900
	Processed (a)	2005			27,245	\$ 174	\$ 4,732,400
		2004			34,962	\$ 108	\$ 3,773,200
TOTAL	2005	2,987	11.60	34,666		\$ 6,929,100	
	2004	3,027	14.31	43,326		\$ 5,617,600	

(a) includes canned, juice/cider, vinegar



# Field Crops

Crop	Year	Harvested		Total		Unit	Per Unit	Total
		Acreage	Ton/ Acre	Tons				
Hay, Oat	2005	4,638	2.72	12,619	ton	\$ 98.83	\$ 1,247,100	
	2004	5,979	2.3	13,735	ton	\$ 89.14	\$ 1,224,300	
Hay, Volunteer	2005	252	1.35	340	ton	\$ 64.41	\$ 21,900	
	2004	205	2.61	535	ton	\$ 58.50	\$ 31,300	
Green Chop (a)	2005	475	10.98	5,250	ton	\$ 13.58	\$ 71,300	
	2004	288	10.99	3,164	ton	\$ 12.14	\$ 38,400	
Oats, Grain	2005	2,052	3.8	7,791	ton	\$ 68.08	\$ 530,400	
	2004	1,290	0.88	1,139	ton	\$ 118.00	\$ 134,400	
Silage, Corn (a)	2005	397	11.47	4,553	ton	\$ 20.01	\$ 91,100	
	2004	300	28.97	8,690	ton	\$ 21.76	\$ 189,100	
Silage, Oat (a)	2005	2,737	8.72	23,867	ton	\$ 27.78	\$ 662,900	
	2004	4,066	11.24	45,685	ton	\$ 19.59	\$ 895,000	
Straw	2005						\$ 64,700	
	2004						\$ 97,800	
Miscellaneous (b)	2005						\$ 123,100	
	2004						\$ 219,500	
Pasture, Irrigat (c)	2005	7,360			acre	\$ 100.00	\$ 736,000	
	2004	7,443			acre	\$ 100.00	\$ 744,300	
Rangeland (c)	2005	363,178			acre	\$ 10.00	\$ 3,631,779	
	2004	403,531			acre	\$ 10.00	\$ 4,035,310	
TOTAL	2005						\$ 7,180,279	
	2004						\$ 7,609,500	

(a) much of the green chop and silage is not sold but used on the farm - value is determined by its feed equivalent

(b) includes alfalfa, barley, safflower, wheat, rye, vetch, Sudan, etc.

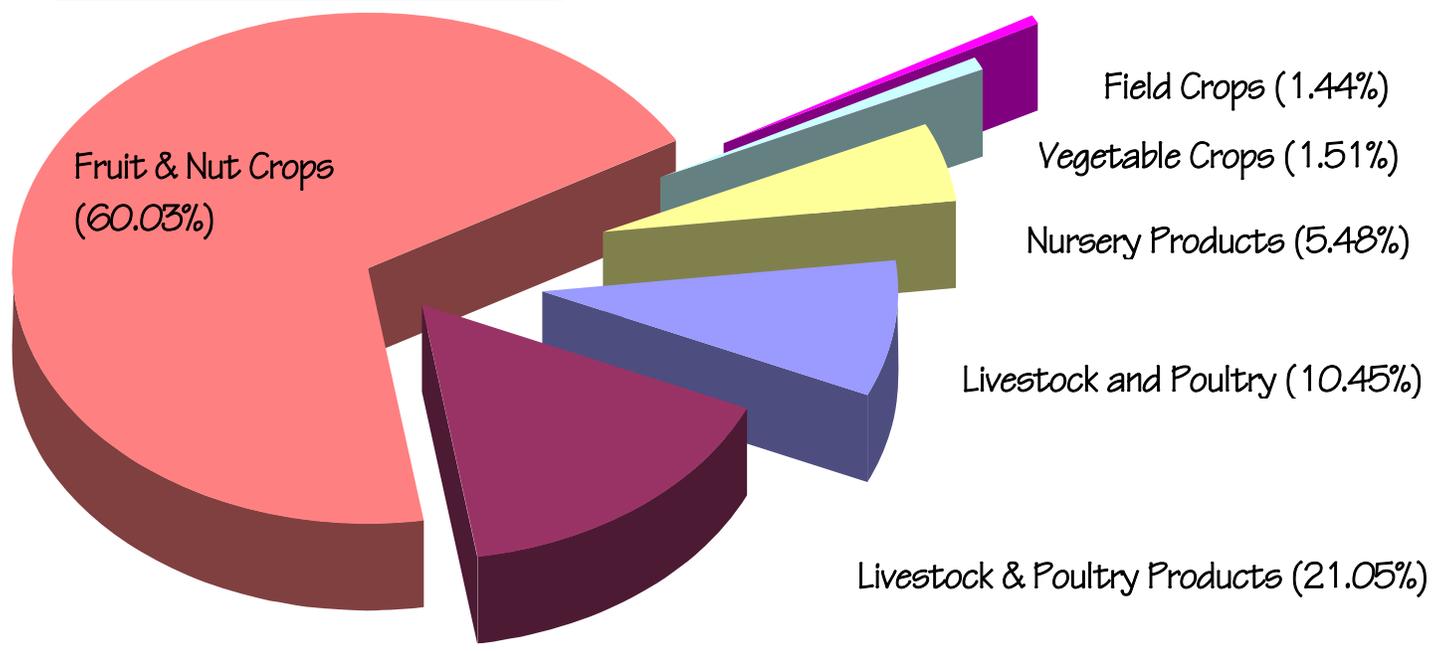
(c) Potential grazing value- estimated from Assessor's rolls



# Recapitulation

	2004	2005	Change
Apiary Products	\$ 145,400	\$ 130,800	-10.0%
Field Crops	\$ 7,609,500	\$ 7,180,279	-5.6%
Vegetable Crops	\$ 7,962,400	\$ 6,680,300	-16.1%
Nursery Products	\$ 28,677,100	\$ 31,446,800	9.7%
Livestock and Poultry	\$ 54,975,000	\$ 54,139,700	-1.5%
Livestock and Poultry Products	\$ 110,762,700	\$ 100,329,800	-9.4%
Fruit and Nut Crops	\$ 315,860,800	\$ 437,861,400	38.6%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 525,992,900</b>	<b>\$ 637,769,079</b>	<b>21.3%</b>

**Sonoma County Agriculture**  
(Percentage of total production value)





# Commercial Fish Landings

Species		Pounds		Value
Salmon, Chinook	2004	915,524	\$	2,570,106
	2003	1,455,317	\$	2,684,265
Crab, Dungeness	2004	1,788,248	\$	1,788,248
	2003	1,273,926	\$	2,108,375
Rockfish, all	2004	61,205	\$	80,467
	2003	23,916	\$	38,246
Tuna, Albacore	2004	57,934	\$	47,558
	2003	33,990	\$	44,997
Sole, all	2004	42,889	\$	18,086
	2003	283,189	\$	139,558
Urchin, red	2004	42,634	\$	17,720
	2003	157,515	\$	71,970
Miscellaneous	2004	12,299	\$	15,933
	2003	19,027	\$	126,019
Halibut, California	2004	5,474	\$	14,521
	2003	13,380	\$	33,027
Lingcod	2004	5,531	\$	9,381
	2003	5,511	\$	7,619
Sablefish	2004	6,151	\$	5,971
	2003	45,017	\$	56,730
Thornyhead, all	2004	4,142	\$	2,651
	2003	79,482	\$	46,496
Cabezon	2004	997	\$	3,137
	2003	1,394	\$	4,882
TOTAL	2004	2,943,028	\$	5,747,990
	2003	3,391,664	\$	4,427,955

(Informational Only - most recent figures available, furnished by California Department of Fish and Game for Bodega Bay)



# Timber Harvest

Year	Production	Unit (a)		Value (b)
2005	8,953,000	board feet	\$	4,984,256
2004	14,136,000	board feet	\$	5,749,075

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

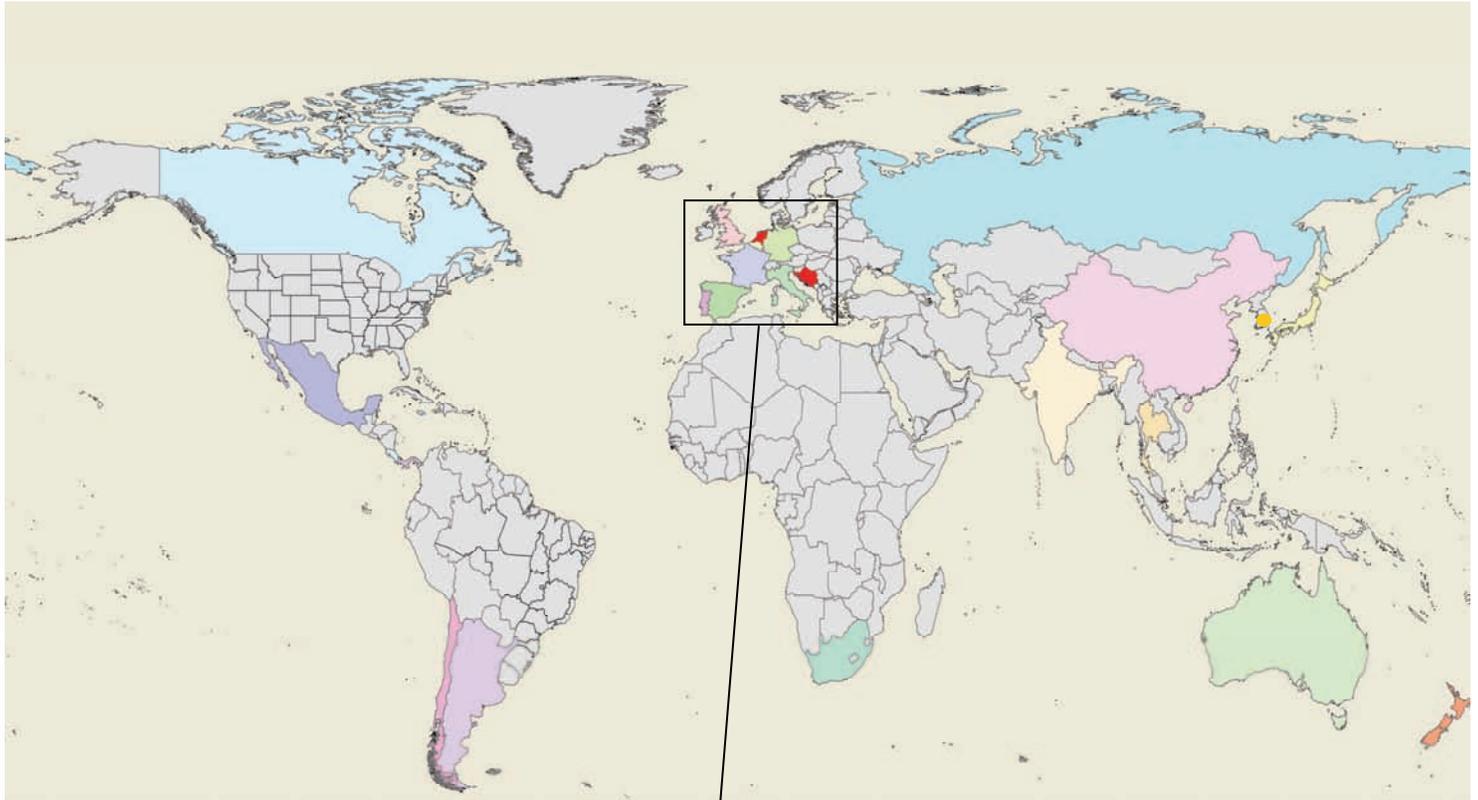
(b) value of the timber immediately before cutting

(Informational Only— most recent figures available, furnished by State Board of Equalization)



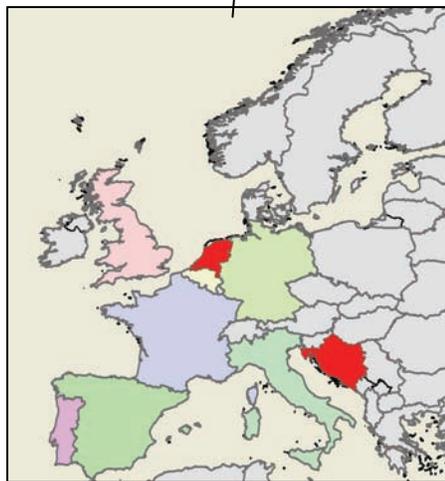
# Commodity Exports

Staff conduct inspections and issue phytosanitary certificates to facilitate the export of agricultural products to other states and countries. In 2005, 187 federal phytosanitary documents (for international shipments), and 850 state phytosanitary documents (for shipments to other states) were issued.



## Shipment Destinations

Canada	27
French Polynesia	21
Japan	17
Hong Kong	16
France	16
Mexico	12
Chile	12
China	9
Argentina	6
Australia	6
The Netherlands	5
Costa Rica	4
Thailand	4
Republic of Korea	3
Germany	3



United Kingdom	3
Italy	3
Panama	2
Portugal	2
Russia	2
Spain	2
Northern Mariana Islands	1
Jamaica	1
India	1
Israel	1
New Zealand	1
South Africa	1
Belgium	1
Serbia & Montenegro	1
Bosnia & Herzegovina	1



# Sustainable Agriculture Report

BY CREE J. MORGAN

## Biological Control Program

TARGETED NOXIOUS PEST	BENEFICIALS RELEASED	BENEFICIALS MONITORED	
YELLOW STARThISTLE ( <i>Centaurea solstitialis</i> )	YELLOW STARThISTLE RUST ( <i>Puccinia jaceae</i> var. <i>solstitialis</i> )	FLOWER WEEVIL ( <i>Larinus curtus</i> )	SEEDHEAD WEEVIL ( <i>Bangasternus orientalis</i> )
		HAIRY WEEVIL ( <i>Eustenopus villosus</i> )	SEEDHEAD GALL FLY ( <i>Urophora sirunaseva</i> )
RED GUM LERP PSYLLID ( <i>Glycaspis brimblecombei</i> )		Psyllaphaegus blitens	
ASH WHITEFLY ( <i>Siphoninus phillyreae</i> )		Encarsia partenopea	

## Organic Farming Statistics

COMMODITY	REGISTRANTS	SITES	ACRES
Eggs	5	N/A	N/A
Fruit/Nuts	72	492	1,657
Grain/Hay	6	10	1,344
Meat	4	14	4
Milk	9	20	9
Nurseries	27	28	101
Vegetables	61	73	201
Wine Grapes	25	42	565

There were 13 Handlers and 209 Individual Registrants on 607 Sites

## Pest Detection

### Trapping:

There were 1,419 traps placed for the detection of exotic insect pests including Mediterranean, Oriental, Olive and Melon Fruit Flies, Gypsy Moth, Japanese Beetle, Khapra Beetle, Vine Mealybug, and Asian Longhorned Beetle. These traps were serviced 13,705 times. There were 125 traps placed in nurseries for the Glassy-winged Sharpshooter (GWSS), which were serviced 2,189 times. In addition, 442 traps were placed in urban areas for GWSS, which were serviced 5,823 times. There were no noxious or exotic pests detected in 2005.

### Entryway Survey:

150 miles and 14 properties were surveyed for the presence of noxious weed and disease pests.

## Pest Exclusion

Inspections of shipments, which could potentially carry harmful pests, were conducted at express carriers, nurseries, post offices, feed mills, and pet stores. A total of 48,277 shipments were inspected during 2,454 premise visits in 2005. Two hundred forty-six rejections of plant material were made, and rejected plant material was either destroyed or reconditioned and released.

To prevent the spread of GWSS into Sonoma County, division personnel inspected 2,639 shipments of nursery material arriving from infested counties into California. There were five viable GWSS egg masses intercepted in Sonoma County in 2005. The plant material was rejected, and either destroyed or returned to the shipper.

## Pest Species Intercepted

Economically Important			
Green Scale <i>Coccus viridis</i>	Glassy-winged Sharpshooter <i>Homalodisca coagulata</i>	Red Wax Scale <i>Ceroplastes rubens</i>	Urban Soft Scale <i>Pulvinaria urbicola</i>
Spotted Knapweed <i>Centaurea maculosa</i>	Tea Scale <i>Fiorinia theae</i>	White Peach Scale <i>Pseudaulacaspis pentagona</i>	Oriental Scale <i>Aonidiella orientalis</i>

Potentially Economically Important			
"Armored Scale" <i>Pseudaulacaspis</i> sp.	Longan Scale <i>Thysanofiorinia nephelii</i>	Lychee Bark Scale <i>Rutherfordia major</i>	Palm Mealybug <i>Palmicultor palmarum</i>
May Beetle/white Grub <i>Phyllophaga</i> sp.	Rattlebox <i>Sesbania punicea</i>	Spiraling Whitefly <i>Aleurodicus dispersus</i>	Tyrophagus Mite <i>Tyrophagus</i> sp.

# 2005 Sonoma County Agricultural Commissioner's Office Staff

## AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER/SEALER

Lisa Correia

## ASSISTANT AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER/SEALER

Michael Smith

## DEPARTMENT ANALYST

Esther Martinez

## CHIEF DEPUTY AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER

Stefan Parnay

## AGRICULTURE AND VINEYARD CONSERVATION COORDINATOR

Gail Davis

## DEPUTY AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER

Joseph Gray ~ Bruce M<sup>c</sup>Arthur ~ Alexis Ramey

## SENIOR AGRICULTURAL BIOLOGIST/STANDARD SPECIALISTS

Priscilla Lane ~ Sue Ostrom ~ Marilyn Vernon

## AGRICULTURAL BIOLOGIST/STANDARDS SPECIALIST

Pete Albers ~ Gary Bjork ~ Dan Curtin ~ Ron Inman

Alex M<sup>c</sup>Vicker ~ Cree J. Morgan ~ Jim Raisner

Andrew Smith ~ Paul Turano ~ Scott Wise

## COUNTY TRAPPER

James O'Brien

## ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT STAFF

Laura Knudsen ~ Naomi Lozinto ~ Deanna M<sup>c</sup>Aulay

Susan Nielson ~ Nina Reeser

## OTHER SUPPORT STAFF

David Burtis ~ Gayle Carter ~ April Goltermann

Rachel Hart ~ Cindy Hassen ~ Dennis Haydon

Paul Lasker ~ Ramon Meraz ~ Greg Music

John O'Keefe ~ Richard Opbroek ~ Stan Peterson

Sam Pratt ~ Jessica Scroggins



# Winning Ag Day Essay

## How Our World Depends on Farms

By

Z. Hunter Scribner Whiting

Mrs. King's 5<sup>th</sup> grade class

Austin Creek Elementary School

Farmers feed the world. Many children might think that grocery stores feed the world. So the question is: Where do grocery stores get their food? The answer is simple: farms.

Farmers work hard. They tend the crops, pull the weeds, plough the fields, clean up the animal poop, milk the cows, you name it! There are all different types of farmers. Some are vegetable or fruit farmers while others raise cattle and chicken for meat. Our California farmers are known for their grape vineyards. Almost every food we eat originates from a farm and is the result of a hard working farmer.

There are farms all over the world that help to feed us here in the United States. We import bananas from South American farms and export potatoes and apples to many foreign lands. Farmers everywhere are hard at work to feed us all. We couldn't survive without them.

Notes: