

COUNTY
of SAN LUIS
OBISPO

2016 Annual Report



a closer look at
PEST DETECTION

**SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE/WEIGHTS AND MEASURES**

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Financial Report

Fiscal Year 2015-16

REVENUE \$5,740,537

STATE FUNDS	1,843,980	32%
FEDERAL FUNDS	885,862	15%
COUNTY FUNDS	2,426,220	42%
COLLECTED FEES	584,475	10%

EXPENDITURES \$5,740,537

SALARIES AND BENEFITS	4,704,152	82%
SERVICES & SUPPLIES	588,346	10%
OVERHEAD	443,582	8%
EQUIPMENT	4,457	0.1%

FUNDING DISTRIBUTION BY PROGRAM AREAS:

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES \$369,528

STATE FUNDS	83,951	23%
COUNTY FUNDS	259,277	70%
COLLECTED FEES	26,300	7%

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES \$707,962

STATE FUNDS	8,745	1%
COUNTY FUNDS	464,140	66%
COLLECTED FEES	235,077	33%

PESTICIDE USE ENFORCEMENT \$1,639,467

STATE FUNDS	872,655	53%
COUNTY FUNDS	742,855	45%
COLLECTED FEES	23,957	1.5%

PEST MANAGEMENT \$380,083

STATE FUNDS	156,223	41%
COUNTY FUNDS	223,860	59%
COLLECTED FEES	0	0%

PRODUCT QUALITY \$246,527

STATE FUNDS	106,602	43%
COUNTY FUNDS	111,391	45%
COLLECTED FEES	28,534	12%

PEST PREVENTION \$2,396,970

STATE FUNDS	615,803	26%
FEDERAL FUNDS	885,862	37%
COUNTY FUNDS	624,698	26%
COLLECTED FEES	270,607	11%

The Department would like to thank Roger Shipp for his dedication, good humor, and lasting contributions made during his 15+ years of professional service with the County. We wish him well in his retirement.

Project Managers

Lynda Auchinachie,

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and California Department of Food and Agriculture

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

In accordance with Sections 2272 and 2279 of the California Food and Agricultural Code, I am pleased to release the 2016 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 farm gate value of agricultural commodities produced within the county.

Despite ongoing and cumulative drought impacts, the total value of agricultural commodities produced in San Luis Obispo County increased to \$914,724,000. This equates to a 10% increase over 2015 values. The positive change was primarily attributable to a significant value increase in the fruit and nut category specifically driven by wine grapes, strawberries, and avocados.

Wine grapes shifted to the highest valued crop at a record breaking \$243 million or 66% over that of 2015. This increase was a result of improved yields, high quality fruit, and premium prices. The year provided a growing season with minimal frost and heat exposure, good fruit set, and the conclusion of harvest occurring prior to fruit damaging rains that generally occur in the fall months.

Strawberries moved to the number two spot ending the year at \$241 million or 8% above 2015 for fresh and processed berries combined. Intermittent rains during the year caused damage to some of the harvested fruit which increased the volume of berries going to the processed berry market. Acreage for strawberries expanded by 10% to over 3,700 acres of production in the county, with additional acreage anticipated for the 2017 growing season.

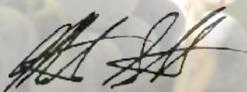
Avocado production rebounded in areas with available irrigation water. A shortage of imported fruit pushed prices up 23% over the previous year. The combination of improved production and prices provided for an overall increase in avocado values reaching \$44.6 million or 169% above 2015.

The animal industry continued to struggle with drought impacts that have forced the reduction of herd sizes and sales over the past few years. The number of head sold in 2016 dropped 24%, reflecting the lowest number of head sold in the county since 1928, according to the Department's Annual Crop Report records. Strong consumer demand for poultry and pork contributed to a 25% drop in overall cattle value. Overall, the animal industry ended the year at \$45,350,000 or 36% below that of 2015.

For areas in the county with available irrigation water, optimal growing conditions contributed to an abundance of high quality vegetables in 2016. Competition from other growing regions such as the mid-western states influenced the market resulting in reduced prices. Labor and water shortages forced some growers to reduce plantings or leave fields unharvested as cost recovery was not possible. The vegetable industry ended the year at just over \$197 million or 8% below 2015.

As always, I would like to express my appreciation to all the farmers and ranchers who provided input to this report as their knowledge and insight is vital to its production. Additionally, I would like to thank my staff for their hard work compiling this data and for their ongoing efforts to protect the agriculture of San Luis Obispo County.

Respectfully submitted,
Martin Settevendemie



Agricultural Commissioner/Sealer

Detecting Invasive Insects



San Luis Obispo County residents are fortunate to live in a beautiful area with a Mediterranean type climate that provides pleasant weather conditions for a wide variety of food crops, as well as native and ornamental plants.

Many non-native insects also thrive in climates similar to San Luis Obispo County, and could flourish if inadvertently transported here. Left unchecked, and with no natural enemies, these detrimental pests can gain a foothold, wreaking environmental and economic havoc.

The free movement of people and goods poses a potential, hidden problem. Products transported from one place to another may harbor destructive pests that can easily become established.

The mission of the County of San Luis Obispo's Department of Agriculture/Weights and Measures' Pest Detection Program is focused on finding destructive insect pests and the plant diseases they may carry. The program is part of a three-pronged approach to keep destructive insects out: pest exclusion, pest detection and pest eradication. County Pest Detection Trappers act as detectives, examining strategically placed insect traps located in plants favored by specific invasive insects. With homeowners' cooperation, traps are placed throughout local urban communities which are likely points of introduction. Traps contain lures that attract targeted insect species, intercepting any that may be in the neighborhood.

Working under protocols developed by the California Department of Food and Agriculture and

the United States Department of Agriculture, Pest Detection Trappers deployed 3,755 insect traps in 2016. These same traps were inspected a total of 69,842 times during the year. Most importantly, over 7,600 local residents partnered with the Department by granting permission to the Pest Detection Trappers to place traps on private property in 2016.

In addition to monitoring insect traps, the Department conducts visual surveys and sampling for all types of invasive pests at public parks, campgrounds, truck stops, shipping hubs, nurseries, and other high traffic locations considered potential entry points for unwanted pests.

The results of the 2016 pest detection season were reassuring. Pest Detection Trappers intercepted only one new pest species within the county. This pest, a Shot Hole Borer (*Euwallacea sp.*), was a single find with no additional specimens discovered. Two other pests detected as part of an ongoing monitoring program, were the Asian Citrus Psyllid (*Diaphorina citri*), and the Light Brown Apple Moth (*Epiphyas postvittana*). Both pests had been found previously and are part of an ongoing monitoring and management program that includes quarantine restrictions.

California's agricultural industry contributes to the state's economy by providing food, jobs, and many secondary economic benefits. Working together we can stop the introduction of destructive insects that could devastate not only the economy but also the beauty of the place we call home.

FEATURED STORY (CONTINUED):

Reaching Out and Keeping Out Insects on the Most Wanted List



Asian Citrus Psyllid

(*Diaphorina citri*)

ORIGIN: Southern Asia

FOUND: Florida, 1998

DESTRUCTION: Vectors citrus greening disease (*Huanglong-bing*) which eventually kills citrus trees; no cure for the bacteria



European Grapevine Moth

(*Lobesia botrana*)

ORIGIN: Italy

FOUND: Northern California, 2009

DESTRUCTION: Feed on flowers and grapes rendering unmarketable fruit



Japanese Beetle

(*Popillia japonica*)

ORIGIN: Japan

FOUND: New Jersey, 1917

DESTRUCTION: Extremely destructive, feeds on leaves, flowers and fruit of over 300 plants species



Gypsy Moth

(*Lymantria dispar*)

ORIGIN: Europe

FOUND: New England, 1869

DESTRUCTION: Caterpillars are extremely destructive, defoliating a wide range of trees and ornamental shrubs, resulting in plant death



Mediterranean Fruit Fly

(*Ceratitis capitata*)

ORIGIN: Africa

FOUND: California, 1975

DESTRUCTION: Larvae feeds on wide variety of fruits and vegetables rendering them inedible



Gold Spotted Oak Borer

(*Agrillus auroguttatus*)

ORIGIN: Northern Mexico/Southern Arizona

FOUND: Southern California, 1990

DESTRUCTION: Extremely destructive to native oak trees; larva feed on wood resulting in tree death

Your Actions Matter:

Residents can help fight against the introduction of destructive insects in the following ways:

- Purchase nursery plants from local, reputable sources.
- Don't move firewood. Burn firewood close to where you purchased it. Firewood can easily carry detrimental insects and plant disease.
- Volunteer your fruit trees and gardens as hosts for the Department's Pest Detection Trappers to place insect traps. Call the Department at 805.781.5910 to enroll.
- If you bring plants into San Luis Obispo County, request inspection by contacting the Department.
- If you notice an unusual insect or odd plant disease symptoms, call the Department for inspection.

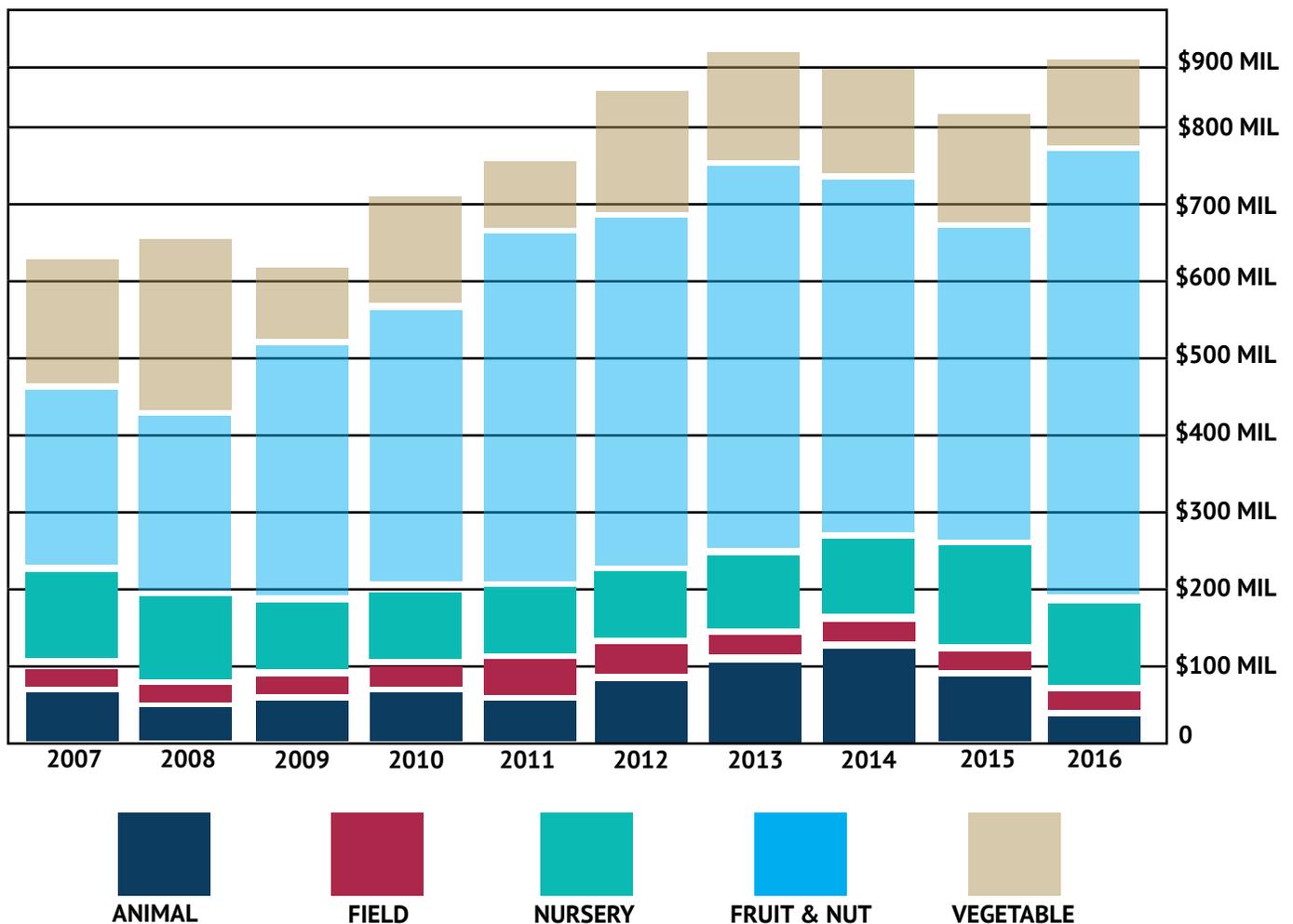
More information about exotic pests can be found at www.cdfa.ca.gov/plant

Top 10 Value Crops

#	Crop	\$ Value	%
1	Wine Grapes all	242,900,000	26.55%
2	Strawberries	241,282,000	26.38%
3	Avocados	44,628,000	4.88%
4	Broccoli	43,878,000	4.80%
5	Cattle and Calves	39,984,000	4.37%
6	Vegetable Transplants	34,195,000	3.74%
7	Cut Flowers	29,547,000	3.23%
8	Head Lettuce	19,582,000	2.14%
9	Cauliflower	16,334,000	1.79%
10	Lemons	16,008,000	1.75%
	All Other Crops	186,386,000	20.38%



Comparison of Valuation of Major Groups During the Past Ten Years



Comparison of Valuation of Major Groups During the Past 10 Years

YEAR	ANIMAL	FIELD	NURSERY	FRUIT & NUT	VEGETABLE	TOTAL
2016	45,350,000	16,784,000	86,933,000	568,129,000	197,528,000	914,724,000
2015	70,659,000	15,600,000	*99,511,000	428,344,000	214,059,000	*828,173,000
2014	135,017,000	16,812,000	84,394,000	468,518,000	195,329,000	900,070,000
2013	100,865,000	16,365,000	97,651,000	468,355,000	237,896,000	921,132,000
2012	73,857,000	24,612,000	95,155,000	463,296,000	204,900,000	861,820,000
2011	71,479,000	22,929,000	96,454,000	366,570,000	174,981,000	732,413,000
2010	57,139,000	18,545,000	94,708,000	365,750,000	176,666,000	712,808,000
2009	55,375,000	15,178,000	93,759,000	271,474,000	187,309,000	623,095,000
2008	53,848,000	17,790,000	101,845,000	229,661,000	199,778,000	602,922,000
2007	60,078,000	15,462,000	107,674,000	235,135,000	219,746,000	638,095,000

*Revised

2016 Trading Partners

In 2016, staff inspected and certified 4,619 shipments of agricultural products shipped to 48 different countries.



Animal Industry

The number of cattle sold decreased by 24% compared to 2015, reflecting the lowest number of head sold since 1928, according to San Luis Obispo County Annual Crop Report historical records. The drought, along with limited available rangeland forced producers to continue to reduce herds. Increased consumer demand for poultry and pork contributed to a 25% reduction in overall cattle value, resulting in a 39% drop in value for cattle in 2016. The total value for the Animal Industry category fell 36%, compared to 2015.



COMMODITY	YEAR	NUMBER OF HEAD	PRODUCTION	UNIT	\$ PER UNIT	\$ GROSS VALUE
Cattle and Calves	2016	42,000	357,000	Cwt	112.00	39,984,000
	2015	55,000	440,000	Cwt	150.00	66,000,000
*Miscellaneous	2016					5,366,000
	2015					4,659,000
TOTAL ANIMAL INDUSTRY	2016					\$45,350,000
	2015					\$70,659,000

* Aquaculture, Eggs, Goats, Lambs, Sheep, Wool, Chickens, Pigs, Bees, Honey, Milk, Pollen

Field Crops

Five consecutive years of severe drought drove wary field crop growers to plant more acres of drought tolerant barley, increasing acreage by 30%. However, yield per acre for barley was down by 16% compared to 2015. Sporadic rain showers during late winter through early spring created conditions for inconsistent field crop and rangeland production. Early winter rainfall prevented some growers from planting. Hay market prices were depressed due to fewer livestock requiring feed, pushing feed values down. The total value for field crops of over \$16 million is an increase of 8% compared to 2015, and was primarily due to improved rangeland conditions in areas that received rain.



CROP	YEAR	ACREAGE		PRODUCTION			GROSS VALUE	
		PLANTED	HARVESTED	PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
Alfalfa Hay	2016	1,802	1,802	5.09	9,172	Ton	181.00	1,660,000
	2015	1,691	1,682	5.65	9,503	Ton	225.00	2,138,000
Barley	2016	11,142	10,466	0.52	5,390	Ton	169.00	911,000
	2015	8,576	5,950	0.62	3,689	Ton	191.00	705,000
++Grain Hay	2016	11,300	11,011	2.15	23,674	Ton	133.00	3,149,000
	2015	13,284	11,673	1.80	21,011	Ton	168.00	3,530,000
Grain Stubble (Grazed)	2016		6,083			Acre	10.00	61,000
	2015		4,094			Acre	17.00	70,000
Rangeland, Grazed	2016		1,015,000			Acre	8.00	8,120,000
	2015		1,015,000			Acre	7.00	7,105,000
*Miscellaneous	2016	4,738	**4,590					2,883,000
	2015	3,028	**4,122					2,052,000
TOTAL FIELD CROPS	2016	28,982	1,048,952					\$16,784,000
	2015	26,579	1,042,521					\$15,600,000

* Irrigated Pasture, Green Chop, Oats, Saflower, Sudan Grass, Wheat, Seed, Dried Beans

++ Includes winter forage

** Harvested acres include irrigated pasture

Fruit & Nut Crops

The weather cooperated for wine grape growers in 2016. Minimal frost exposure allowed for good fruit set. Harvest concluded before fall rains arrived, keeping fruit quality high and yields exceptional. This, coupled with a very strong market, shattered records with overall total values nearly \$243 million, a 66% increase from 2015.

Strawberry acreage expanded by 10% over 2015, with over 3700 total acres in production. Damage from light, intermittent rains diverted more berries than usual into the processing market. Fresh market berry production increased by 10%. Overall, the value for both fresh and processed fruit totaled over \$241 million, an 8% increase over 2015.

Avocado orchards growing in areas that had adequate irrigation water had high yields. An unexpected shortage of imported fruit, combined with high demand, created an overall increase of 169% in value compared to 2015. Trees that were stumped, a cultural practice aimed at minimizing water requirements, began to rebound.

Lemon acreage increased by 5%, price per ton increased by 24%, but production levels decreased 21% due to drought conditions. Higher irrigation pumping costs and increased shipping regulations related to the quarantine for Asian Citrus Psyllid (an insect pest that can vector a deadly citrus tree disease), increased production costs. Reduced production led to an overall decrease of 2% in value.

The total value of \$568 million for the Fruit and Nut category is an increase of 33% compared to 2015.

CROP	YEAR	ACREAGE		PRODUCTION		UNIT	GROSS VALUE	
		PLANTED	BEARING/ HARVESTED	PER ACRE	TOTAL		\$ PER UNIT	\$ TOTAL
Avocados	2016	4,295	^4,013	4.947	19,852	Ton	2,248.00	44,628,000
	2015	4,308	^4,107	2.208	9,068	Ton	1,832.00	16,613,000
Grapes, Wine (All)	2016	46,745	40,307		156,085	Ton		242,900,000
	2015	46,865	39,017		98,781	Ton		146,435,000
Chardonnay	2016		3,308	4.787	15,835	Ton	1,472.00	23,310,000
	2015		3,248	3.854	12,518	Ton	1,397.00	17,487,000
Sauvignon Blanc	2016		631	9.241	5,831	Ton	1,345.00	7,843,000
	2015		605	6.147	3,719	Ton	1,299.00	4,831,000
White Wine (Other)	2016		2,038	3.119	6,357	Ton	1,457.00	9,261,000
	2015		2,061	2.372	4,889	Ton	1,398.00	6,834,000
Cabernet Sauvignon	2016		16,102	4.011	64,585	Ton	1,586.00	102,432,000
	2015		14,043	2.183	30,656	Ton	1,545.00	47,363,000
Merlot	2016		4,435	4.570	20,268	Ton	1,103.00	22,356,000
	2015		5,100	3.444	17,564	Ton	1,053.00	18,495,000
Pinot Noir	2016		2,354	2.501	5,888	Ton	3,014.00	17,746,000
	2015		2,350	1.692	3,976	Ton	2,990.00	11,888,000
Syrah	2016		3,073	3.342	10,270	Ton	1,506.00	15,467,000
	2015		3,285	1.994	6,550	Ton	1,413.00	9,256,000
Zinfandel	2016		2,669	2.735	7,300	Ton	1,478.00	10,789,000
	2015		2,857	2.251	6,431	Ton	1,480.00	9,518,000
Red Wine (Other)	2016		5,697	3.467	19,751	Ton	1,706.00	33,696,000
	2015		5,468	2.282	12,478	Ton	1,664.00	20,763,000
Lemons	2016	1,728	1,405	12.759	17,926	Ton	893.00	16,008,000
	2015	1,645	1,412	16.126	22,770	Ton	721.00	16,417,000
Strawberries (All)	2016		3,765		162,520	Ton		241,282,000
	2015		3,412		140,683	Ton		222,604,000
Fresh	2016			30.894	116,316	Ton	1,697.00	197,388,000
	2015			31.032	105,881	Ton	1,800.00	190,586,000
Processed	2016			12.272	46,204	Ton	950.00	43,894,000
	2015			10.200	34,802	Ton	920.00	32,018,000
English Walnuts	2016	1,933	1,933	0.240	464	Ton	2,453.00	1,138,000
	2015	2,015	2,015	0.157	316	Ton	2,795.00	884,000
*Misc.	2016	2,830	2,411					22,173,000
	2015	2,794	2,406					25,391,000
TOTAL FRUIT & NUT CROPS	2016	57,531	53,834					\$568,129,000
	2015	57,627	52,369					\$428,344,000

* Apples, Apricots, Asian Pears, Blueberries, Caneberries, Feijoas, Figs, Grapefruit, Kiwis, Limes, Mandarin Oranges, Mulberries, Navel Oranges, Olives, Passion Fruit, Peaches, Pears, Persimmons, Pistachios, Pomegranates, Specialty Citrus, Table Grapes, Valencia Oranges
^ Includes stumped acreage



Nursery Products



Shifting markets, drought conditions and competition from imported products continued to challenge the nursery industry, resulting in an overall 13% downturn in value compared to revised 2015 figures. The total value for the Nursery Product category is almost \$87 million.

Outdoor ornamental plant producers continued to transition to drought tolerant, perennial plants. Labor shortages caused some growers to automate certain processes, replacing intensive hand labor with high tech equipment. The overall value of outdoor ornamental plants decreased 4% compared to 2015.

Water shortages reduced the demand for vegetable seedling transplants by 12% compared to 2015.

Cut flower producers continued to diversify and produce exceptional quality products to compete with import markets. This resulted in a 7% overall increase in value compared to 2015.

CROP	YEAR	FIELD PRODUCTION (acres)	GREENHOUSE PRODUCTION (sq ft)	\$ TOTAL GROSS VALUE
Cut Flowers and Greens	^2016	73	6,635,824	29,547,000
	^2015	64	6,638,024	27,629,000
Outdoor Ornamentals	2016	83	55,480	9,161,000
	2015	71	57,210	9,546,000
Vegetable and Ornamental Transplants	2016	31	1,764,860	34,195,000
	2015	30	1,713,820	38,730,000
*Miscellaneous	2016	110	1,147,167	14,030,000
	2015	107	1,996,220	23,606,000
TOTAL NURSERY PRODUCTS	2016	297	9,603,331	\$86,933,000
	**2015	272	10,405,274	\$99,511,000

* Aquatic, Bedding plants, Bulbs, Cacti, Christmas Trees, Fruit-Nut trees, Ground Cover, Herbs, Indoor Decorative, Propagative plants, Scion wood, Flower seed, Sod, Specialty plants, Succulents

^ Includes cut flowers grown in greenhouse and field

** Revised



Vegetable Crops

In areas of the county that had irrigation water, ideal weather conditions produced an abundance of high quality vegetables in 2016. However, produce grown in the mid-western states flooded the market resulting in very poor prices. The total value for all vegetables combined was over \$197 million, an 8% decrease compared to 2015. Shortages of both labor and water forced

some vegetable growers to adjust production accordingly, including discing fields that were valued below harvest costs. Water supplies throughout the county were inconsistent, depending on field location, as some growers reported having no water shortages while others experienced dry wells and damage from salt accumulation.

CROP	YEAR	HARVESTED ACREAGE	PRODUCTION		UNIT	GROSS VALUE	
			PER ACRE	TOTAL		\$ PER UNIT	\$ TOTAL
Broccoli	2016	8,089	5.988	48,437	Ton	905.88	43,878,000
	2015	7,398	5.120	37,878	Ton	1,260.86	47,759,000
Cauliflower	2016	2,355	11.176	26,319	Ton	620.60	16,334,000
	2015	1,920	7.966	15,295	Ton	849.99	13,000,000
Celery	2016	394	35.918	14,152	Ton	326.16	4,616,000
	2015	826	23.832	19,685	Ton	605.56	11,921,000
Lettuce, Head	2016	2,701	16.546	44,691	Ton	438.16	19,582,000
	2015	3,290	14.835	48,807	Ton	522.16	25,485,000
Lettuce, Leaf	2016	1,389	11.979	16,639	Ton	584.30	9,722,000
	2015	1,852	13.435	24,882	Ton	678.95	16,893,000
Peas Edible Pod	2016	240	1.856	445	Ton	2,116.95	943,000
	2015	211	2.519	532	Ton	2,083.14	1,107,000
Squash	2016	102	15.085	1,539	Ton	639.71	984,000
	2015	260	26.281	6,833	Ton	324.19	2,215,000
*Miscellaneous	2016	12,981					101,469,000
		11,583					82,463,000
TOTAL VEGETABLE CROPS	2016	28,251					\$197,528,000
		27,340					\$214,059,000

*Anise, Artichokes, Arugula, Basil, Beans, Beets, Bell Peppers, Bok Choy, Brussel Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Chard, Chili Peppers, Cilantro, Collards, Cucumbers, Daikon, Dandelion, Dill, Endive, Escarole, Fennel, Garlic, Green Onions, Green Garbanzo Beans, Herbs, Kale, Leeks, Melons, Mushrooms, Mustard Greens, Napa Cabbage, Onions, Parsley, Potatoes, Pumpkins, Radishes, Spinach, Sweet Corn, Tomato, and Tomatillo

** Revised



Sustainable Ag Report

SUDDEN OAK DEATH ON THE MOVE

Sudden Oak Death (SOD), a plant disease first reported in California in 1995, is slowly changing the landscape of the coastal California forests by killing millions of native oak and tanoak trees. Fifteen California counties are considered infested. The disease is caused by *Phytophthora ramorum* (*P. ramorum*), an invasive water-loving plant pathogen that may have been accidentally introduced into California's forests through movement of contaminated nursery plants from infested areas. The native range of *P. ramorum* is unknown. Once established, spores are easily spread through rain splash, running water, and human activity such as movement of firewood. This disease threatens oak woodlands, parks, residential landscapes, and the nursery industry. The death of oak trees destroys wildlife habitat, increases wildfire risk, creates loss of recreational areas, and can potentially decrease land and home values. The arrival of this disease could eventually burden the local nursery industry with increased plant movement quarantine regulations.

Over 100 species of plants, including forest trees, native woody and herbaceous shrubs are susceptible to this pathogen. Unlike oak trees, most infected plants suffer only leaf blight and twig dieback. Despite its common name, symptoms of Sudden Oak Death may not be apparent on plants until a few years after infection. *P. ramorum* can be spread by movement of infested plant

material and soil. State and federal quarantine regulations are in place at nurseries statewide to prevent human-facilitated spread of the pathogen.

The Department works closely with entities such as the California Department of Food and Agriculture, the United States Department of Agriculture, Cal Fire Forest Pest Specialists, University of California, and others such as the California Oak Mortality Task Force to detect, manage, and control the spread of this destructive pest and provide education to the public.

Your Actions Matter:

The best way to avoid spreading Sudden Oak Death is to:

- Purchase plants from local sources
- Purchase firewood from areas close to where it will be burned
- Clean bike tires and footwear after visiting forested areas

To learn more about Sudden Oak Death visit www.suddenoakdeath.org

ON THE WATCH FOR INVASIVE PEST PLANTS:

Your Actions Matter:

Residents and visitors can help reduce the spread of invasive weeds in the following ways:

- Purchase hay and straw from local sources
- Clean footwear, camping gear and tires after hiking or biking
- Clean farm machinery often
- Inform the Department of unusual plants

More information can be found on the California Invasive Plant Council website:

<http://cal-ipc.org/>, California Department of Food and Agriculture's Encycloweedia https://www.cdffa.ca.gov/plant/ipc/encycloweedia/encycloweedia_hp.html and www.plantright.org

Across California, invasive plants displace native plants and wildlife, increase wildfire and flood danger, consume valuable water, degrade recreational opportunities, destroy productive range and timber lands, and increase production cost of agricultural commodities. San Luis Obispo County is not immune to the introduction of unwanted plants. The Department's Weed Management Program conducts surveillance to search for new pest plants and for signs of spread of existing populations of noxious weed species that are currently managed. Physical removal, herbicide treatments, and biological control are the tools used to mitigate the spread of invasive pest plants.

In 2016, 68 total net acres on 107 sites received targeted herbicide treatment, encompassing 690 acres.

PEST SPECIES INTERCEPTED IN SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY IN 2016

Protecting local agriculture and the environment from the introduction of pests not established in San Luis Obispo County, Pest Exclusion staff inspected incoming plant shipments from all over the world. If quarantine restrictions applied, staff also inspected intrastate shipments. During 2016, 7,381 shipments of incoming plant material were inspected resulting in the interception of 81 separate instances of live pests. These shipments were rejected, and then destroyed, returned or reconditioned prior to release.

PEST SPECIES COMMON NAME - SCIENTIFIC NAME	SHIPMENTS REJECTED/ DESTROYED	HOST PLANT/ IMPACTED CROPS	SHIPMENT ORIGIN
INSECTS			
Little Fire Ant- <i>Pheidole sp.</i>	2	Displaces native ants	Interstate
Ant - <i>Wasmannia Auropunctata</i>	2	Orchards, homes. Painful, long-lasting sting	Interstate
Armored Scale- <i>Pinnaspis sp.</i>	1	Nursery Plants and Ornamentals	Interstate
Beetle - <i>Ananca sp.</i>	1	Cut flowers and flowering nursery stock	Interstate
Beetle - Unidentifiable	1	Unknown	Interstate
Armyworm- <i>Spodoptera dolichos</i>	1	Corn, sorghum, bermudagrass	Interstate
Boxwood Scale - <i>Pinnaspis buxi</i>	6	Ornamental plants	Interstate
Ficus Thrips- <i>Gynaikothrips uzeli</i>	1	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	Interstate
Glassy Wing Sharpshooter - <i>Homalodisca vitripennis</i>	1	Winegrapes, ornamentals	Intrastate
Homoptera - <i>Aphididae sp.</i>	1	wide host range, all crops	Interstate
Insect - Unidentifiable	7	Unknown	Interstate
Lesser Snow Scale- <i>Pinnaspis strachani</i>	2	Grapes, olives, citrus and ornamentals	Interstate
Light Brown Apple Moth - <i>Epiphyas postvittana</i>	4	Berries and other fruit crops	Intrastate
Magnolia White Scale - <i>Pseudaulacapsis cockerelli</i>	3	Nursery plants and ornamentals	Intrastate, Interstate
Pacific Mealybug- <i>Planococcus minor</i>	1	Agricultural and ornamentals	Interstate
Pyriiform scale - <i>Protopulvinaria pyriformis</i>	2	Nursery plants and ornamentals	Interstate
Scale - Unidentifiable	13	Unknown	Interstate
Soft Scale- <i>Philephedra tuberculosa</i>	1	Citrus, nursery plants and ornamentals	Interstate
Tetranychid Mite- <i>Tetranychus sp.</i>	1	Nursery plants and ornamentals	Interstate
Thrips - Unidentifiable	3	Unknown	Interstate
OTHER: FUNGI, MOLLUSCA & PATHOGENS			
Leaf spot/blight- <i>Calonectria pteridis</i>	3	shrubs	Interstate
Fungus - <i>Cercospora sp.</i>	3	Nursery plants and ornamentals	Interstate
Fungus - <i>Cercospora conioagrammes</i>	3	Found primarily on Ferns	Intrastate
Fungus - <i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	4	Nursery plants and ornamentals	Interstate
Fungus - <i>Colletotrichum petchi</i>	1	Dracaena	Interstate
Fungus <i>Colletotrichum theobromicola</i>	6	Ornamentals	Interstate
<i>Fusarium concentricum</i>	1	Nursery plants and ornamentals	Interstate
Snail - <i>Agriolimacidae sp</i>	1	General agricultural pest	Interstate
Snail - <i>Bradybaena similaris</i>	2	General agricultural pest	Interstate
Snail - <i>Unidentified</i>	2	General agricultural pest	Interstate
Viroid - <i>Tomato chlorotic dwarf</i>	1	Ornamentals	Airfreight

Organic Crops



San Luis Obispo County again ranked twelfth out of 58 California counties for the number of registrants in 2016, with 130 growers registering San Luis Obispo County as their primary location for organic crop production. This is an increase of 13 growers from 2015. Approximately 3,550 additional organic acres of vegetables and grain were in production compared to 2015.

ACRES REGISTERED AS ORGANIC

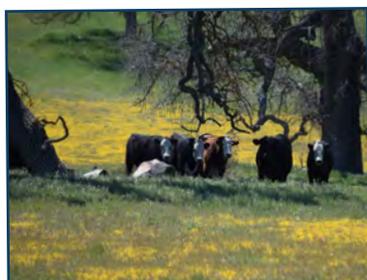
Year	Acres
2016	*54,448
2015	*50,899
2014	*50,636
2013	*13,128
2012	*14,127
2011	*14,114
2010	11,784
2009	10,124
2008	11,037
2007	7,167

TOP 10 ORGANIC CROPS GROWN IN SLO COUNTY

Rank	Crop	Harvested/Registered Acres
1	*Rangeland/Pasture	42,109
2	Carrots	3,328
3	Barley, Oats, and Wheat	2,522
4	Walnuts	954
5	Wine Grapes	902
6	Broccoli	388
7	Table Grapes	387
8	Strawberries	261
9	Cauliflower	213
10	Spinach	197

* Includes rangeland or organic livestock, fallow land and mushroom production.

*Does not include fallow land.



Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing operations, working out of Port San Luis and Morro Bay landed a wide variety of fish in 2015, supplying the local and global demand with quality seafood. Nearly 130 different species of fish were caught and recorded by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.

The data, originating from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, is provided by Ecological Assets Management, LLC. (Note: commercial fishing values represents 2015 data and is not included in the overall agricultural values).

2015 COMMERCIAL FISHING LANDINGS

Species	Pounds	\$ Value
Crab, Dungeness	672,900	4,445,873
Sablefish	519,667	1,353,839
Hagfishes	500,595	508,464
Thornyhead, shortspine	123,028	450,047
Squid, Market	1,260,413	377,539
Rockfish, gopher	45,966	357,343
Prawn, spot	22,727	330,398
Rockfish, brown	42,321	298,677
Salmon, Chinook	36,198	278,081
Cabezon	39,575	236,945
*Other Species	716,725	1,460,336
TOTAL	3,980,115	\$10,097,542

*Includes 117 species. Data Source: California Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Weights and Measures

The Department's Weights and Measures programs promote fair commerce practices for consumers and businesses. With oversight from the California Department of Food and Agriculture, county Weights and Measures officials inspect businesses to ensure customers get what they pay for.

In 2016, 2,930 measuring devices and 1,152 weighing devices were inspected for accuracy. Service station fuel pumps were inspected for accuracy and labeling. Additionally, automotive fuels and lubricants were inspected for quality standards to safeguard against damage to vehicle engines, resulting in 3,226 gallons of contaminated fuel tak-

en off sale. Inspectors verified compliance with packaging and labeling laws. In 2016, 3,246 packages were inspected for price and net content accuracy. 53 undercover test purchases/sales verified customers were charged correct prices.

Future technological advancements will bring new products and methods of commerce to the marketplace. To meet this demand, Inspectors will continue to provide progressive inspection services for the promotion of fair and equitable business practices countywide.

2016 Weights and Measures Inspections Performed

Measuring Device Inspections		Weighing Device Inspections	
Device Type	Number of Inspections Completed	Device Type	Number of Inspections Completed
Retail Motor Fuel Dispensers / Compressed Natural Gas	1,189	Retail Computing Scales	302
Propane Meters	68	Counter Scales	348
Taximeters	25	Hanging Scales	53
Vehicle Tank Meters	48	Crane Scales	13
Water Vending Machines	106	Hopper Scales	19
Electric Submeters	290	Livestock Scales	72
Gas Vapor Meters	255	Platform Scales	273
Water Submeters	914	Vehicle Scales	67
Wire/Rope/Cordage Meters	27	Monorail/Meatbeam Scales	4
Misc. Measuring Devices	8	Prescription Scales	1
TOTAL	2,930		1,152

Overall Commercial Device Compliance Rate 88.50%



2016 Quantity Control Inspections

Price Verification Inspections			Package Audits & Package Inspections		
Retail Locations Inspected	Packages Inspected for Price Accuracy	Overall Compliance	Lots Inspected	Packages Inspected	Overall Compliance
92	2,541	97.68%	518	755	71.10%

Test Purchase & Test Sale Inspections		
Locations Inspected	Tested for Price Accuracy	Overall Compliance
19	53	77.50%



2016 Petroleum Signs and Labeling Inspections

Completed Petroleum Inspections 67

Certified Farmers' Markets



San Luis Obispo County is home to 18 weekly certified farmers' markets, with at least one operating every day of the week. The markets give consumers the chance to meet and buy products directly from many of the 119 certified producers. Fresh fruits, vegetables, nuts, plants, flowers and processed agricultural goods available year-round offer shoppers the bounty of each season.

*SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY CERTIFIED FARMERS' MARKETS	
MONDAY	BAYWOOD/LOS OSOS 2:00 PM to 4:30 PM
TUESDAY	PASO ROBLES 3:00 PM to 6:00 PM SAN LUIS OBISPO 3:00 PM to 6:00 PM
WEDNESDAY	ARROYO GRANDE 8:30 AM to 11:00 AM PISMO BEACH 2:00 PM to 6:00 PM ATASCADERO 3:00 PM to 6:00 PM
THURSDAY	MORRO BAY 2:30 PM to 5:00 PM SAN LUIS OBISPO 6:00 PM to 9:00 PM
FRIDAY	AVILA BEACH 4:00 PM to 8:00 PM (March 29 to Sept 27) CAMBRIA 2:30 PM to 5:30 PM (summer) 2:30 PM to 5:00 PM (winter) CAYUCOS 10:00 AM to 12:30 PM (Memorial Day thru Labor Day)

SATURDAY
ARROYO GRANDE 12:00 PM to 2:30 PM MORRO BAY 2:00 PM to 6:00 PM (summer) 2:00 PM to 5:00 PM (winter) PASO ROBLES 9:00 AM to 1:00 PM SAN LUIS OBISPO 8:00 AM to 10:45 AM TEMPLETON 9:00 AM to 12:30 PM

SUNDAY
NIPOMO 11:30 AM to 2:30 PM GROVER BEACH/RAMONA GARDENS PARK 3:00 PM to 6:00 PM (June-September)

*VISIT WWW.SLOCOUNTY.CA.GOV/AGCOMM FOR LOCATION ADDRESSES.



COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO
**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE/
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES**
2156 SIERRA WAY, SUITE A
SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIFORNIA 93401-4556

Scan here to learn more



Our Mission:

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.

