



Pest Exclusion

Protects Our Local Environment & Agricultural Industry

2018 Annual Report

San Luis Obispo County Department of Agriculture | Weights & Measures



**County of San Luis Obispo
Department of Agriculture/Weights & 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 Sections 2272 and 2279 of the California Food and Agricultural Code, I am pleased to release the 2018 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.

The overall crop value in San Luis Obispo hit a milestone record of \$1,035,499,000 in 2018. This represents an increase of 12 percent over values reported in 2017. With the exception of nursery production, all agricultural categories showed an increase in overall value. Nursery products were down 2 percent on the year.

Once again, wine grapes ranked number one with a record value of \$276 million, equating to a 3 percent increase over 2017. Despite an extended summer heat wave, wine grape growers enjoyed an 8 percent increase in production and an all-time record for San Luis Obispo County.

An increase in planted acres and the cultivation of higher yielding cultivars resulted in overall record values for strawberries. Although early season prices were low, strawberries remained in the number two spot ending the year with a value of \$268 million or an 18 percent increase over 2017.

Vegetable crops added 9 percent in overall value ending the year at \$230 million. The acreage for vegetables produced in San Luis Obispo County is back to historical levels with adequate rainfall, a stabilizing labor market and favorable growing conditions as major factors.

Despite the intricacies influencing the animal industry, overall values increased slightly by 1 percent. The number of cattle sold in 2018 increased by 4 percent, while prices per hundredweight (CWT) dropped by 5 percent leaving the value of Cattle and Calves relatively flat at \$44 million. The overall value of the animal industry ended the year at \$48 million.

Please note the theme story for this year's report highlighting the efforts of the department to protect agriculture and the environment from the negative impacts of invasive and exotic pests. Our efforts in pest prevention focus highly on excluding invasive and exotic pests that pose significant risk to San Luis Obispo County. We accomplish this by utilizing a thorough and systematic inspection process of incoming plant material. Our inspection staff are highly trained and dedicated to protecting the valuable resources we share.

I would like to thank all of the agricultural producers and businesses who provided key information to 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, the environment, and the health and safety of the community's citizens, and by ensuring equity in the marketplace.

Respectfully submitted,

Martin Settevendemie
Agricultural Commissioner/Sealer

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Photography
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**Graphic Design – Joni Hunt
Printer – Layton Printing**
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The Department thanks
Laurel Carlisle,
Brenda Ouwerkerk,
Gail Perez
for the lasting contributions made
during their professional service
with the county. We wish them
well in their retirement.



forward in addressing numerous
opportunities and challenges.

We wish Brenda well in her
retirement and hope the next chapter
in her life will be filled with the same
spirit, enthusiasm and drive as was
evident throughout her career.



Financial Report

County of San Luis Obispo Department of Agriculture/ Weights & Measures

Fiscal Year 2017-2018

REVENUE	\$6,364,502	
State Funds	1,889,671	30%
Federal Funds	965,376	15%
County Funds	2,879,362	45%
Collected Fees	630,093	10%

EXPENDITURES	\$6,364,502	
Salaries & Benefits	5,118,381	80%
Services & Supplies	762,396	12%
Overhead	483,725	8%
Equipment	0	0%

FUNDING DISTRIBUTION BY PROGRAM AREAS:

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES	\$392,734	
State Funds	75,156	19%
County Funds	274,552	70%
Collected Fees	43,026	11%

WEIGHTS & MEASURES	\$794,696	
State Funds	9,735	1%
County Funds	522,751	66%
Collected Fees	262,210	33%

PESTICIDE USE ENFORCEMENT	\$1,793,457	
State Funds	917,894	51%
County Funds	849,800	47%
Collected Fees	25,763	1.4%

PEST MANAGEMENT	\$491,046	
State Funds	176,122	36%
County Funds	314,924	64%
Collected Fees	0	0%

PRODUCT QUALITY	\$159,836	
State Funds	63,220	40%
County Funds	72,483	45%
Collected Fees	24,133	15%

PEST PREVENTION	\$2,732,734	
State Funds	647,543	24%
Federal Funds	965,376	35%
County Funds	844,853	31%
Collected Fees	274,962	10%

Brenda Ouwerkerk, Chief Deputy Agricultural Commissioner, Retires After an Exemplary Career

Brenda began her career with the San Luis Obispo County Department of Agriculture/Weights and Measures in 1983 as a part-time Temporary Pest Detection Trapper using her horticulture degree to find and identify insect pests detrimental to local agricultural production.

Over time, Brenda further honed her skills and was hired as a full-time Agricultural Inspector/Biologist serving the department in many programs such as Pesticide Use Enforcement, Pest Management, Pest Detection and Apiary, to name a few.

The experience she gained as an inspector, coupled with her unwavering dedication to agriculture and the department, earned her a promotion

to Deputy Agricultural Commissioner in 1989. As a Deputy, Brenda managed many of the programs she worked in as an inspector as well as the Agricultural Resource Protection, Diablo Canyon Emergency Response and Crop Statistics programs.

Ultimately, Brenda's drive for serving the public and her strong ability to manage programs led to her promotion to Chief Deputy Agricultural Commissioner in 2002, where she remained an essential part of the management team until her retirement in 2018.

It is in this latter part of Brenda's career where her skills and abilities were on full display and were instrumental in helping move the department

Pest Exclusion

Protects Our Local Environment and Agricultural Industry

San Luis Obispo County's favorable climate and diverse geography draw visitors from around the world, including "visitors" who maybe a hazard to the environment and to local agricultural crops. These "visitors" consist of foreign pests and diseases that may be inadvertently introduced to the area through transported goods. Because of our mild Mediterranean climate, these pests can thrive here without native predators that would control them naturally.

The Pest Exclusion program's mission is to keep exotic agricultural and environmental pests out of San Luis Obispo County and to prevent

or limit the spread of newly discovered pests. Pest Exclusion is one of the three components of the Pest Prevention system mandated by the California Food and Agriculture code, a system that was established to prevent the introduction and spread of pests and plant diseases in California. The other two components are Pest Detection and Pest Eradication.

There are many pathways for invasive pests to enter the county, such as through the movement of plants, produce or even vehicles. The Pest Exclusion Inspector/Biologists perform routine inspections of incoming commercial and private shipments of plant



Micah Lopez, General Manager and owner of Pacific Sun Growers in Nipomo, says inspections help reduce pests and ensure plant quality.



material at parcel delivery facilities, nurseries, farms and landscape businesses in order to prevent the introduction or spread of plant pests and diseases.

With the growth of online marketing, the volume of plant material purchased and delivered through parcel carriers has increased. Often many of these shippers are unaware of California quarantine requirements and inadvertently send unwanted pests into the county. Our staff visit carriers daily to inspect packages before they are delivered to homes or businesses.

To enhance these parcel inspections, we receive assistance from the Santa Barbara Agricultural Inspection Dog team—Chris Tyler and Doomis. Doomis is part of the State Canine Detection Dog Program and has been trained to "alert" on unmarked packages



that contain plant material. Once Doomis scratches at a box to alert his handler, our biologists can then open and inspect the material and take appropriate action.

Local nursery plant growers produce landscape or indoor house plants from cuttings, seedlings and rooted plants imported from around the world. Pest Exclusion staff inspect these imports to ensure unwanted pests and diseases are not introduced into nurseries or the environment.

For Micah Lopez, General Manager and owner of Pacific Sun Growers in Nipomo, these inspections play a very important part in meeting his goal of producing high-quality, indoor tropical plants. According to Lopez, county inspections are helpful because

pests are intercepted before any plant material enters his greenhouse. As a result, fewer pesticides are needed to keep his facility pest free. "It is hard to compete with large growers, but clean and high-quality tropical plants keep us in business," Lopez said.

In 2018 our staff performed approximately 7,600 plant material inspections throughout the county, intercepting 79 instances of quarantine-rated pests. The most frequently intercepted pest was Boxwood scale (*Pinnaspis buxi*), an armored insect that has the potential to severely affect nursery plants and ornamentals. Another significant pest intercepted was Red wax scale (*Ceroplastes rubens*), which causes serious damage to citrus, avocados and ornamentals.

Far left: Department inspector checks a shipment. Left: Doomis on the job.

2018 Pest Species Intercepted in San Luis Obispo County

PEST SPECIES COMMON NAME – SCIENTIFIC NAME	SHIPMENTS REJECTED/DESTROYED	HOST PLANT/ IMPACTED CROPS
Boxwood scale – <i>Pinnaspis buxi</i>	8	Nursery plants and ornamentals
Roufus scale – <i>Selenaspis articulatus</i>	1	Citrus, ornamentals
Magnolia white scale – <i>Pseudaulacaspis cockerelli</i>	2	Nursery plants and ornamentals
Croton mussel scale – <i>Lepidosaphes tokionis</i>	1	Ornamental plants
Acuminate scale – <i>Kilifia acuminata</i>	1	Citrus, guava, pear, ornamentals
Elongate hemlock scale – <i>Fiorina externa</i>	2	Forest trees
Lesser snow scale – <i>Pinnaspis strachani</i>	1	Asparagus, avocados, peppers citrus
Pacific Mealybug – <i>Planococcus minor</i>	1	Citrus, grapes, potato, soybean
Red wax scale – <i>Ceroplastes rubens</i>	1	Citrus, avocados, ornamentals
Pyriform scale – <i>Protospulvinaria pyriformis</i>	1	Citrus, ornamentals
Thrips – <i>Frankliniella panamensis</i>	1	Crop and ornamental plants
Light Brown Apple Moth – <i>Epiplatys postvittana</i>	3	Crop and ornamental plants
Thrips – <i>Thrips orientalis</i>	1	Gardenia, Jasminum, white scented flowers
Sorghum head caterpillar – <i>Cryptoblabes adoceta</i>	1	Citrus, grains
Aphis – unknown	3	Unknown
Mealybug – <i>Planococcus sp.</i>	1	Unknown
Mealybug – unknown	13	Unknown
Scale – <i>Coccus sp.</i>	2	Unknown
Thrips – unknown	2	Unknown
Soft scale – unknown	1	Unknown
Armored scale – unknown	6	Unknown
Mites – unknown	4	Unknown
Mites – <i>Tetranychus sp.</i>	4	Unknown
Ant – <i>Technomyrex sp.</i>	1	Unknown
Ant – <i>Tetramorium sp.</i>	1	Grains
Ant, <i>Pheidole sp.</i>	3	Unknown
Fire ant – <i>Solenopsis sp.</i>	1	Unknown
Other, Various	9	Unknown
Other Pathogens: Fungi/Bacteria		
Fungi – <i>Colletotrichum theobromicola</i>	1	Ornamental plants
Fungi – <i>Colletotrichum siamense</i>	1	Ornamental plants
Bacteria, <i>Serratia marcescens</i>	1	Wide range of plants

All shipments are interstate.

On the Cover...

A tiny insect, the Asian Citrus Psyllid (ACP), threatens California's citrus industry by vectoring a deadly bacterial disease, Huanglongbing (HLB). Harmless to humans, the disease has no cure once established in a citrus tree. The San Luis Obispo County Agricultural Department continually monitors for and excludes plant material having the potential to transport this plant disease into our county. To date, no HLB has been found in the county. For information on how you can prevent the introduction of ACP and HLB into the county, visit <https://californiacitrusthreat.org>, call the statewide pest hotline at (800) 491-1899 or contact the Agricultural Department.



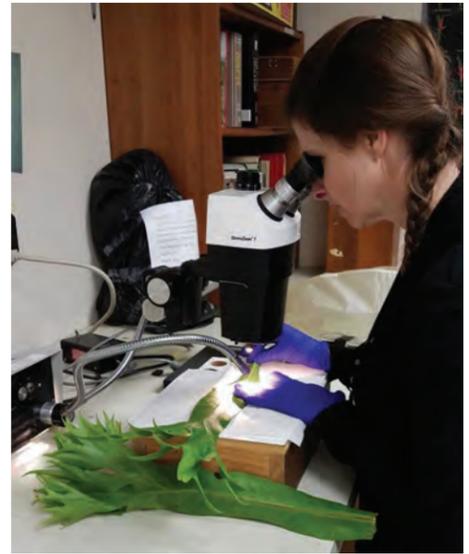
Pest Detection Program

San Luis Obispo County is host to many varied crops that thrive in the diverse microclimates within the county. Exotic, invasive insects and pathogens threaten agricultural crops, residential gardens and wildlands. In order to intercept invasive insects, 7,135 residents hosted 3,489 specialized insect traps in 2018.

Residential traps were checked 44,703 times by Pest Detection Trappers from the Agricultural Commissioner's office. The 2018 trapping season intercepted two sterile Mediterranean Fruit Flies, which had been released in Southern California as part of eradication efforts and traveled to San Luis Obispo. Trappers also intercepted both Light Brown Apple Moth (LBAM) and Asian Citrus Psyllid (ACP) in established quarantine areas within the county.

Commercial traps were placed in plant nurseries and croplands throughout the county for the detection of Glassy Winged Sharpshooter (GWSS), LBAM, European Grapevine Moth (EGVM) and European Pine Shoot Moth. These 1,860 additional traps were checked 18,079 times throughout the trapping season.

Early detection programs protect local agriculture by intercepting pests at their lowest populations, increasing the likelihood of successful eradication. Community participation is a key element to a successful detection program. By allowing traps to be placed, residents support local agriculture and help protect the environment.



Glassy-winged sharpshooter

INSECT	HOSTS	# TRAPS	# SERVICINGS	TYPE OF TRAP	RESULTS
Asian citrus psyllid <i>Diaphorina citri</i>	Citrus	2,174	25,568	Yellow panel	74 adult Psyllids, resulting in treatments and releases of biocontrol
Glassy-winged sharpshooter <i>Homalodisca vitripennis</i>	Ornamental and commercial crops	369	4,221	Yellow panel	none found
European grapevine moth <i>Lobesia botrana</i>	Grapes	1,570	14,640	Red Delta pheromone	none found
Mediterranean fruit fly <i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	Fruit trees	182	3,187	Jackson pheromone	2 sterile male, covered with dye
Mexican fruit fly <i>Anastrepha ludens</i>	Fruit trees	160	5,355	McPhail feeding	none found
Oriental fruit fly <i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i>	Fruit trees	182	3,181	Jackson pheromone	none found
Melon fruit fly <i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i>	Vegetable gardens and fruit trees	96	1,652	Jackson pheromone	none found
Various exotic fruit flies	Fruits and vegetables	118	701	ChamP	none found
Light brown apple moth <i>Epiphyas postvittana</i>	Ornamental and commercial crops	176	2,475	Jackson pheromone	4 moths trapped, triggering quarantine expansions
European corn borer <i>Ostrinia nubilalis</i>	Corn and sorghum	19	162	Pherocon IC pheromone	none found
European pine shoot moth <i>Rhyacionia buoliana</i>	Pines	3	12	Pherocon IC pheromone	none found
Gypsy moth – <i>Lymantria dispar</i>	Shade trees	133	745	Green Delta pheromone	none found
Japanese beetle <i>Popillia japonica</i>	Turf and flowers	125	722	Japanese Beetle pheromone	none found
Khapra beetle <i>Trogoderma granarium</i>	Stored grains	34	34	Stor-gard wall trap	none found
Shothole borer <i>Euwallacea spp.</i>	Many tree species, including avocados	8	127	Funnel trap	none found
TOTALS		5,349	62,782		

Top 10 Value Crops



PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS*

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY

- Of 58 California counties,
 - **Broccoli, Cauliflower** and **Strawberry** production ranked fourth
 - **Avocado** and **Flower** production ranked fifth
- For the first year ever, our total agricultural production reached **more than one billion dollars!**

CALIFORNIA

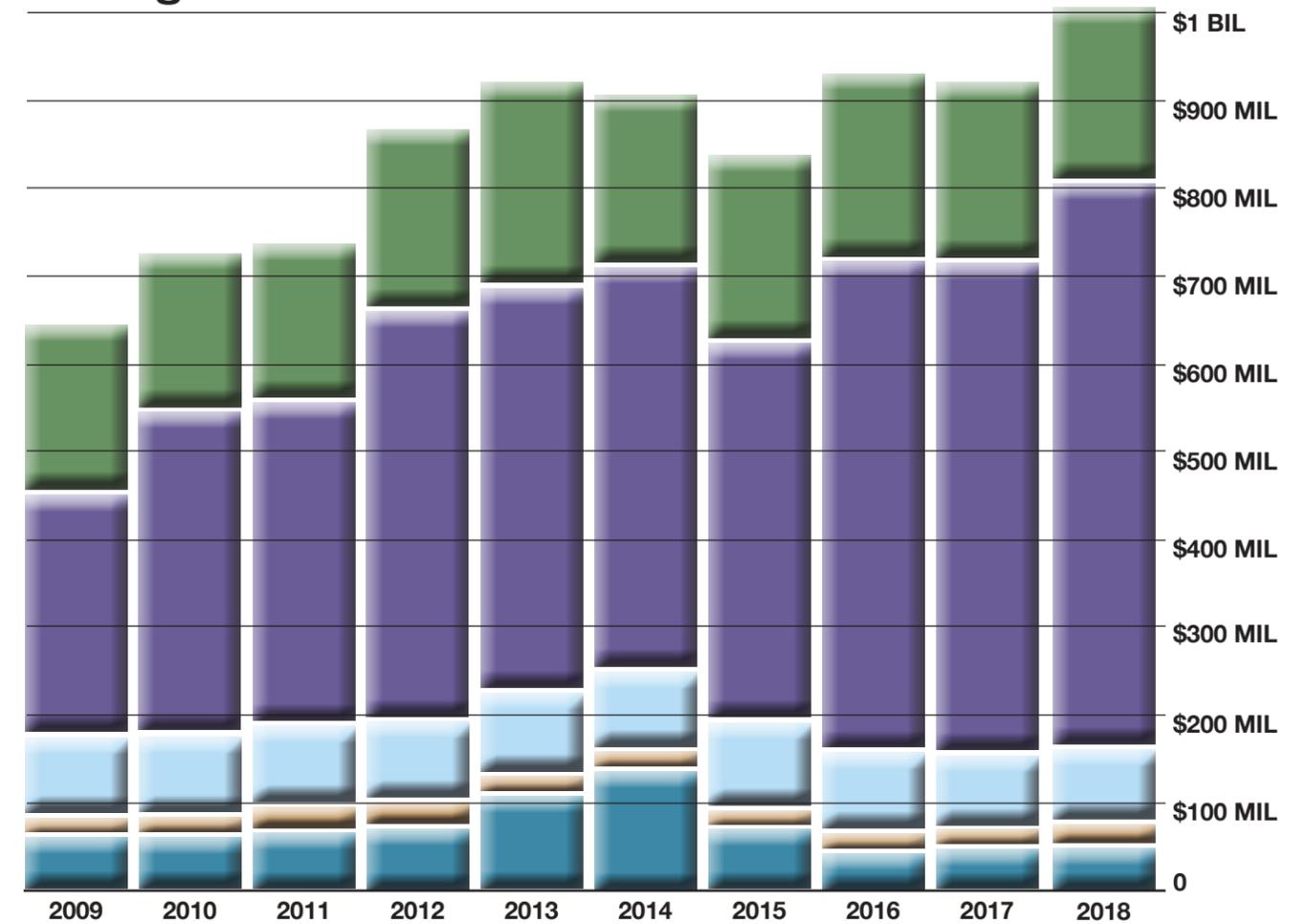
- **Ranks #1 in the U.S.** for agricultural production, with just under double the production of #2, Iowa
- Accounts for **13.4 percent of ALL** the U.S. agricultural production
- Produces **one-third** of ALL the U.S. **vegetables**
- Produces **two-thirds** of ALL the U.S. **fruits and nuts**

*CDFA Statistics Review 2017-2018

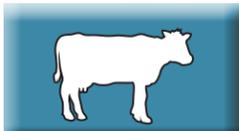
CROP VALUE %

#1 Wine Grapes all	\$ 276,002,000	26.65
#2 Strawberries	\$ 268,356,000	25.92
#3 Broccoli	\$ 48,348,000	4.67
#4 Avocados	\$ 46,145,000	4.46
#5 Cattle & Calves	\$ 43,761,000	4.23
#6 Vegetable Transplants	\$ 35,245,000	3.40
#7 Cauliflower	\$ 30,122,000	2.91
#8 Cut Flowers	\$ 26,538,000	2.56
#9 Head Lettuce	\$ 25,734,000	2.49
#10 Lemons	\$ 24,548,000	2.37
All Other Crops	\$ 172,508,000	16.66
TOTAL	\$1,035,499,000	

Value Comparison of Major Groups During the Past 10 Years



YEAR	ANIMAL	FIELD	NURSERY	FRUIT & NUT	VEGETABLE	TOTAL
2018	\$48,596,000	18,777,000	81,190,000	656,609,000	230,327,000	1,035,499,000
2017	47,909,000	16,679,000	82,802,000	566,592,000	210,716,000	924,698,000
2016	45,350,000	16,784,000	86,933,000	568,129,000	212,734,000	929,930,000
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



Animal Industry



The cattle industry is complex. The industry is affected by unpredictable changes in weather, consumer demand and the futures market, and also by the impact of rising tariffs on meat exports. San Luis Obispo County cattle producers sold slightly more head of cattle compared with the previous year, with total value remaining flat.

COMMODITY	YEAR	NUMBER OF HEAD	PRODUCTION	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL GROSS VALUE
Cattle & Calves	2018	44,900	334,056	Cwt	\$131.00	\$43,761,000
	2017	43,100	313,337	Cwt	\$138.00	\$43,241,000
*Miscellaneous	2018					4,835,000
	2017					4,668,000
TOTAL ANIMAL INDUSTRY	2018					\$48,596,000
	2017					\$47,909,000

* Aquaculture, Eggs, Goats, Lambs, Sheep, Pigs, Bees, Honey, Milk



Field Crops



CROP	YEAR	ACREAGE		PRODUCTION			GROSS VALUE	
		PLANTED	HARVESTED	PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
Alfalfa Hay	2018	1,562	1,562	5.95	9,294	Ton	\$252.00	\$2,342,000
	2017	1,548	1,548	6.95	10,759	Ton	\$225.00	\$2,421,000
Barley	2018	10,132	10,111	0.79	7,988	Ton	181.00	1,446,000
	2017	9,482	9,482	1.08	10,241	Ton	172.00	1,761,000
++Grain Hay	2018	9,955	9,672	1.77	17,119	Ton	203.00	3,475,000
	2017	7,493	7,333	2.01	14,739	Ton	166.00	2,447,000
Grain Stubble (Grazed)	2018		7,128			Acre	23.00	164,000
	2017		6,253			Acre	10.00	63,000
Rangeland, Grazed	2018		1,012,000			Acre	8.00	8,096,000
	2017		1,012,000			Acre	8.00	8,096,000
*Miscellaneous	2018	2,590	2,580					3,254,000
	2017	3,767	3,677					1,891,000
TOTAL FIELD CROPS	2018	24,239	1,043,053					\$18,777,000
	2017	22,290	1,040,293					\$16,679,000

* Irrigated Pasture, Oats, Safflower, Sudan Hay, Wheat, Seed
++ Includes winter forage

Favorable weather conditions resulted in growers planting and harvesting increased acreage of dry farmed hay and grain crops. Because of continuing, although somewhat lessened drought conditions, price per ton of all crops increased substantially. Grain stubble for cattle was in high demand and price per acre doubled. The overall value for field crops increased 13 percent.



Vegetable Crops



CROP	YEAR	HARVESTED ACREAGE	PRODUCTION		UNIT	GROSS VALUE	
			PER ACRE	TOTAL		PER UNIT	TOTAL
Broccoli	2018	6,894	5.828	40,178	Ton	\$1,203.34	\$48,348,000
	2017	5,855	5.856	34,287	Ton	\$1,254.02	\$42,996,000
Cauliflower	2018	3,269	14.736	48,172	Ton	625.31	30,122,000
	2017	2,940	8.842	25,995	Ton	894.49	23,253,000
Celery	2018	748	29.396	21,988	Ton	430.16	9,458,000
	2017	711	21.471	15,266	Ton	550.55	8,405,000
Kale	2018	128	18.307	2,343	Ton	1,082.16	2,536,000
	2017**						
Lettuce, Head	2018	3,215	18.546	59,625	Ton	431.59	25,734,000
	2017	2,420	15.380	37,220	Ton	469.57	17,477,000
Peas Edible Pod	2018	152	1.213	184	Ton	2,399.99	443,000
	2017	141	1.760	248	Ton	2,142.86	532,000
Squash	2018	128	13.158	1,684	Ton	720.00	1,213,000
	2017	143	10.099	1,444	Ton	711.17	1,027,000
*Miscellaneous	2018	11,446					112,473,000
	2017	12,539					117,026,000
TOTAL VEGETABLE CROPS	2018	25,980					\$230,327,000
	2017	24,749					\$210,716,000

* 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, Herbs, Leaf Lettuce, Leeks, Melons, Mizuna, Mushrooms, Mustard Greens, Napa Cabbage, Onions, Parsley, Potatoes, Pumpkins, Radishes, Spinach, Sweet Corn, Tomatos, Tomatillos ** Not available

Vegetable acreage, though not at the level it was three years ago, has rebounded to come back in line with historical levels. The rebound was attributed to increased rain over the last couple of years, a more stable labor market, and a favorable vegetable growing climate. Despite a 9 percent increase in overall vegetable value, growers indicated that regulations, increased imported product, and high operating costs continue to create challenges in making vegetable production a profitable endeavor.



Organic Crops

San Luis Obispo County ranked 11th out of 58 California counties for the number of organic registrants in 2018. One hundred sixteen growers registered with the San Luis Obispo County Agricultural Commissioner as their primary county for organic crop and rangeland production. In addition, 14 registered producers were based in other counties with production sites located within San Luis Obispo County. A significant increase in organic acreage occurred over the course of 2018 with an additional 19,000 acres of registered organic rangeland.

Acres Registered as Organic

Year	Acres
2018	73,894
2017	54,936**
2016	54,448
2015	50,899
2014	50,636
2013	13,128
2012	14,127
2011	14,114
2010	11,784
2009	10,124

** 2017 data is an approximation; commodity data reporting was restructured as a result of regulation changes.



Top 5 Organic Commodities

Rank	Crop	Registered Acres
1	Rangeland	64,843
2	Grain	2,122
3	Carrots	1,890
4	Wine Grapes	1,320
5	Walnuts	830



Fruit & Nut Crops



CROP	YEAR	ACREAGE		PRODUCTION			GROSS VALUE	
		PLANTED	BEARING/HARVESTED	PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
Avocados	2018	4,272	4,157	4.608	19,155	Ton	\$2,409.00	\$46,145,000
	2017	4,197	4,076	2.348	9,570	Ton	\$2,852.00	\$27,295,000
Grapes, Wine (All)	2018	48,456	42,855		177,002	Ton		276,002,000
	2017	46,818	42,249		164,393	Ton		267,662,000
Chardonnay	2018		3,326	4.604	15,313	Ton	1,493.00	22,862,000
	2017		3,269	4.708	15,390	Ton	1,482.00	22,809,000
Sauvignon Blanc	2018		634	11.685	7,408	Ton	1,457.00	10,793,000
	2017		586	10.439	6,117	Ton	1,437.00	8,790,000
White Wine (Other)	2018		1,872	3.357	6,284	Ton	1,500.00	9,426,000
	2017		1,805	3.437	6,204	Ton	1,487.00	9,225,000
Cabernet Sauvignon	2018		18,394	4.607	84,741	Ton	1,530.00	129,654,000
	2017		17,784	4.209	74,853	Ton	1,666.00	124,705,000
Merlot	2018		4,297	3.839	16,496	Ton	1,077.00	17,766,000
	2017		4,597	3.734	17,165	Ton	1,156.00	19,843,000
Pinot Noir	2018		2,469	2.725	6,728	Ton	2,863.00	19,262,000
	2017		2,404	2.378	5,717	Ton	3,028.00	17,311,000
Syrah	2018		3,113	3.493	10,874	Ton	1,641.00	17,844,000
	2017		2,982	3.392	10,115	Ton	1,625.00	16,437,000
Zinfandel	2018		2,556	2.669	6,822	Ton	1,515.00	10,335,000
	2017		2,639	2.985	7,877	Ton	1,382.00	10,887,000
Red Wine (Other)	2018		6,194	3.606	22,336	Ton	1,704.00	38,060,000
	2017		6,183	3.389	20,954	Ton	1,797.00	37,655,000
Lemons	2018	1,910	1,697	13.790	23,402	Ton	1,049.00	24,548,000
	2017	1,786	1,596	10.015	15,984	Ton	1,002.00	16,016,000
Strawberries (All)	2018		4,165		201,894	Ton		268,356,000
	2017		3,881		166,045	Ton		228,169,000
Fresh	2018			35.952	149,740	Ton	1,525.00	228,354,000
	2017			32.820	127,374	Ton	1,570.00	199,978,000
Processed	2018			12.522	52,154	Ton	767.00	40,002,000
	2017			9.964	38,670	Ton	729.00	28,191,000
English Walnuts	2018	1,646	1,484	0.248	368	Ton	3,217.00	1,184,000
	2017	1,852	1,852	0.214	396	Ton	3,189.00	1,264,000
*Miscellaneous	2018	3,059	2,781					40,374,000
	2017	2,759	2,709					26,186,000
TOTAL FRUIT & NUT CROPS	2018	59,343	57,139					\$656,609,000
	2017	57,412	56,363					\$566,592,000

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



Nursery Products



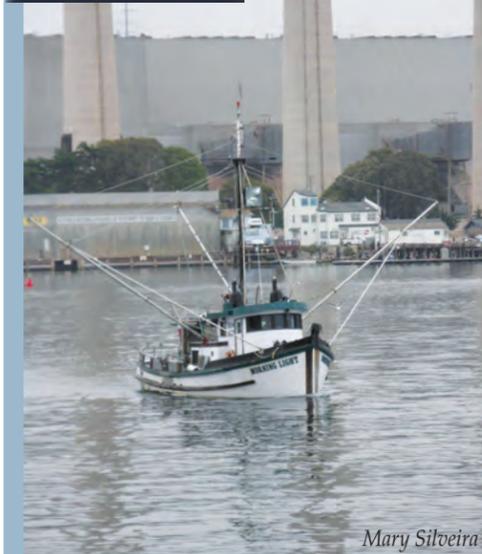
CROP	YEAR	FIELD PRODUCTION (acres)	GREENHOUSE PRODUCTION (sq. ft.)	TOTAL GROSS VALUE
Cut Flowers and Greens	^2018	64	6,311,909	\$26,538,000
	^2017	64	6,319,284	\$27,165,000
Outdoor Ornamentals	2018	55	56,980	7,999,000
	2017	70	55,580	9,320,000
Vegetable and Ornamental Transplants	2018	34	1,747,330	35,245,000
	2017	33	1,766,260	33,119,000
*Miscellaneous	2018	36	1,050,945	11,408,000
	2017	51	1,148,445	13,198,000
TOTAL NURSERY STOCK	2018	189	9,167,164	\$81,190,000
	2017	218	9,289,569	\$82,802,000

* 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

The nursery industry is in a state of transition with indoor cannabis production starting to replace nursery stock. Local greenhouse facilities are being leased or purchased for cannabis production, resulting in decreased indoor decorative and ornamental plant production during 2018. Ironically, the cut flower market stabilized because of less competition due to a significant number of cut flower growers in neighboring counties switching to cannabis production. Despite the conversion of some local growing area to cannabis, the nursery stock industry remained relatively stable with overall values declining just 2 percent.



Commercial Fishing



Mary Silveira

2017 Commercial Fishing Landings

SPECIES	POUNDS	VALUE
Crab, Dungeness	687,505	\$3,000,277
Squid, market	2,296,956	\$1,129,561
Sablefish	361,502	\$1,009,280
Hagfishes	663,888	\$721,569
Prawn, spot	18,941	\$332,493
Rockfish, gopher	42,906	\$328,777
Thornyhead, shortspine	54,545	\$323,826
Salmon, Chinook	27,963	\$297,573
Rockfish, brown	27,575	\$194,507
Shrimp, ocean (pink)	195,805	\$160,582
Other Species*	496,010	\$1,331,930
TOTALS	4,873,596	\$8,830,375

* Other species includes 107 species.

In 2017, commercial fishing operations working from Port San Luis, Morro Bay and San Simeon landed 117 different species of fish, valued at almost \$9 million. The most recent data is provided by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife Report. (Commercial fishing value represents 2017 data and is not included in overall agricultural values).



The Weights and Measures program serves the community by assuring the accuracy of measuring and weighing devices used in marketplace transactions involving weight, measure, count or time. Device inspections certify that businesses compete equally and that consumers receive what they pay for. Some inspection results are visible, such as retail fuel dispensers with a county seal showing the pump passed inspection. Other consumer protections are not as apparent, such as annual checks of packaging and price accuracy, petroleum signage, fuel and lubricant quality, and weigh-master/junk dealer and recycler operations.

In 2018, Weights and Measures officials completed 5,514 annual, mandatory inspections on weighing and measuring devices, an increase of 12 percent from 2017, and with an overall compliance rate of 88.4 percent.

Price accuracy inspections were completed at 400 retail establishments, checking nearly 7,000 transactions while making 25 undisclosed purchases for net content, pricing and labeling requirements, including indirect sales of online grocery delivery services. Sixty consumer complaints were initially investigated within 24 hours of receipt. Inspectors examined more than 600 card reading devices at retail fuel dispensers for credit card skimmers at 84 fuel stations. In 2018, no credit card skimming devices were discovered during these inspections.

Inspectors examined 99 fueling locations, enforcing state laws in labeling, advertising and quality standards of petroleum-based products (all fuels and lubricants) sold to customers. Locations operating as weighmasters, junk dealers and recyclers were inspected to ensure protection of sellers and buyers in transactions involving weight, measure or count.

2018 Quality Control Inspections

Price Verification Inspections		
Retail Locations Inspected	Packages Inspected for Price Accuracy	Overall Compliance for All Locations
400	6,960	55.7%

Test Purchases and Test Sale Inspections		
Retail Locations Inspected	Packages Inspected for Price Accuracy	Overall Compliance for All Locations
11	25	56.0%

Consumer Complaints		
Price Accuracy Complaints	Complaints Response in 24 Hours	Response Time by Percentage
30	30	100

2018 Weights & Measures Inspections

Measuring Device Inspections		Weighing Device Inspections	
Device Type	Inspections Completed	Device Type	Inspections Completed
Retail Motor Fuel Dispensers	2,416	Retail Computing Scales	304
Propane Meters	49	Counter Scales	393
Taximeters	4	Hanging Scales	63
Vehicle Tank/ Wholesale Meters	44	Crane Scales	6
Water Vending Machines	116	Hopper Scales	20
Electric Submeters	807	Livestock Scales	84
Gas Vapor Submeters	317	Animal Scale (Single Head)	1
Water Submeters	437	Platform Scales	314
Wire/Rope/ Cordage Meters	44	Vehicle Scales	74
Miscellaneous Measuring Devices	7	Monorail/ Meatbeam Scales	7
Compressed Natural Gas (Motor Fuel)	6	Class II, Low-Capacity Scales	1
TOTAL	4,247		1,267

Overall Commercial Device Compliance Rate 88.4%

Card Skimmer Inspections at Retail Motor Fuel Dispensers

Number of Inspections Completed	84
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2018 Petroleum Signs & Labeling Inspections

Number of Inspections Completed	99
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Noxious/Invasive Weed Control

San Luis Obispo County's Invasive Weed program protects agriculture, sensitive habitats and native wildlife by controlling noxious and invasive weeds. The County Weed Management Area (WMA) is a cooperative effort composed of county departments, state agencies and nonprofit groups concerned with the spread of invasive weeds and the protection of local environments.

Roadside treatment programs performed along county roads and right-of-ways enhance safety by improving visibility and clearance, reducing fire risk and improving access to pull-out areas. Treating roadside weeds also reduces potential spread of invasive weed seeds to new areas by eliminating seeds that can be picked up in tires and carried to new places.

Residents and visitors to San Luis Obispo County can help reduce the spread of invasive weeds by cleaning

their boots or tires after hiking or biking, paying attention for unusual plants, and informing the Agricultural Department if they suspect an invasive plant in the county.

More information can be found on the California Invasive Plant Council website at <http://cal-ipc.org/> and the California Department of Food and Agriculture's Encyclopedea page at https://www.cdffa.ca.gov/plant/ipc/encyclopedea/encyclopedea_hp.html.

Biological Control

In August 2018, San Luis Obispo County Agricultural Department released 75,200 live *Tamarixia radiata* wasps in order to help suppress the Asian Citrus Psyllid (ACP) found in Nipomo and Grover Beach through the county's pest detection program. This harmless predatory wasp feeds exclusively on the nymph stage of ACP, controlling them naturally.

Weeds of Concern in San Luis Obispo County

- Artichoke Thistle, *Cynara cardunculus*
- Barbed Goatgrass, *Aegilops triuncialis*
- Canada Thistle, *Cirsium arvense*
- Castor Bean, *Ricinus communis*
- Devil's Thorn, *Emex spinosa*
- Foxtail Restharrow, *Ononis alopecuroides*
- French Broom, *Genista monspessulana*
- Giant Reed, *Arundo donax*
- Hairy Whitetop, *Cardaria pubescens*
- Hoary Cress, *Lepidium draba*
- Japanese Dodder, *Cuscuta japonica*
- Jubatagrass, *Cortaderia jubata*
- Medusahead, *Elymus caput-medusae*
- Mexican Pokeweed, *Phytolacca heterotepala*
- Oblong Spurge, *Euphorbia oblongata*
- Perennial Pepperweed, *Lepidium latifolium*
- Purple Star Thistle, *Centaurea calcitrapa*
- Russian Knapweed, *Rhaponticum repens*
- Russian Thistle, *Salsola*
- Sahara Mustard, *Brassica tournefortii*
- Saltcedar, *Tamarix ramosissima*
- Scotch Broom, *Cytisus scoparius*
- Skeleton Weed, *Chondrilla juncea*
- Smooth Distaff Thistle, *Carthamus baeticus*
- Stinkwort, *Dittrichia graveolens*
- Woolly Distaff Thistle, *Carthamus lanatus*
- Yellowstar Thistle, *Centaurea solstitialis*

Weed Activities Summary

Gross Acres Surveyed	1,217.61
Gross Acres Treated	557.87
Net Acres Treated	187.48
Properties Surveyed	95
Properties Treated	77

San Luis Obispo County Certified Farmers Markets

MONDAY	WEDNESDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
Baywood/Los Osos Santa Maria St. between 2nd & 3rd Sts. 2 to 4:30 p.m.	Arroyo Grande 1464 East Grand Ave. (Smart & Final lot) 8:30 to 11 a.m.	Avila Beach Avila Promenade Front St. 4 to 8 p.m. (March–September)	Arroyo Grande 214 East Branch St. between Short & Mason Sts. Noon to 2:30 p.m.
TUESDAY Paso Robles 11th St. & Spring St. 3 to 6 p.m.	Atascadero Atascadero Sunken Gardens East Mall Avenue 3 to 6 p.m.	Cambria 1000 Main St. 2:30 to 5:30 p.m. (summer) 2:30 to 5 p.m. (winter)	Morro Bay Main St. & Morro Bay Bl. 2:30 to 5:30 p.m.
San Luis Obispo 2880 Broad St. at Mitsushito St. 3 to 6 p.m.	THURSDAY Morro Bay 2650 Main Street (Spencer's lot) 2:30 to 5 p.m.	Cayucos Ocean Av. & D St. 10 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. (June–August)	Paso Robles 11th St. & Spring St. 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.
San Luis Obispo/ Cal Poly Campus Mustang Way 3:30 to 5:30 p.m. (May–November)	San Luis Obispo Higuera Street between Chorro St. & Osos St. 6 to 9 p.m.		San Luis Obispo 325 Madonna Rd. (World Market lot) 8 to 10:45 a.m.
			Templeton City Park—6th St. 9 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

These markets provide year-round access to fresh fruit, vegetables, nuts, meats, cheeses and flowers. The Department of Agriculture/Weights and Measures verifies that fresh products sold in the certified markets are indeed produced by the grower. In addition, farmers' markets offer a venue for consumers to interact personally with many of the county's 105 certified producers.



County of San Luis Obispo
Department of Agriculture/ Weights & Measures
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