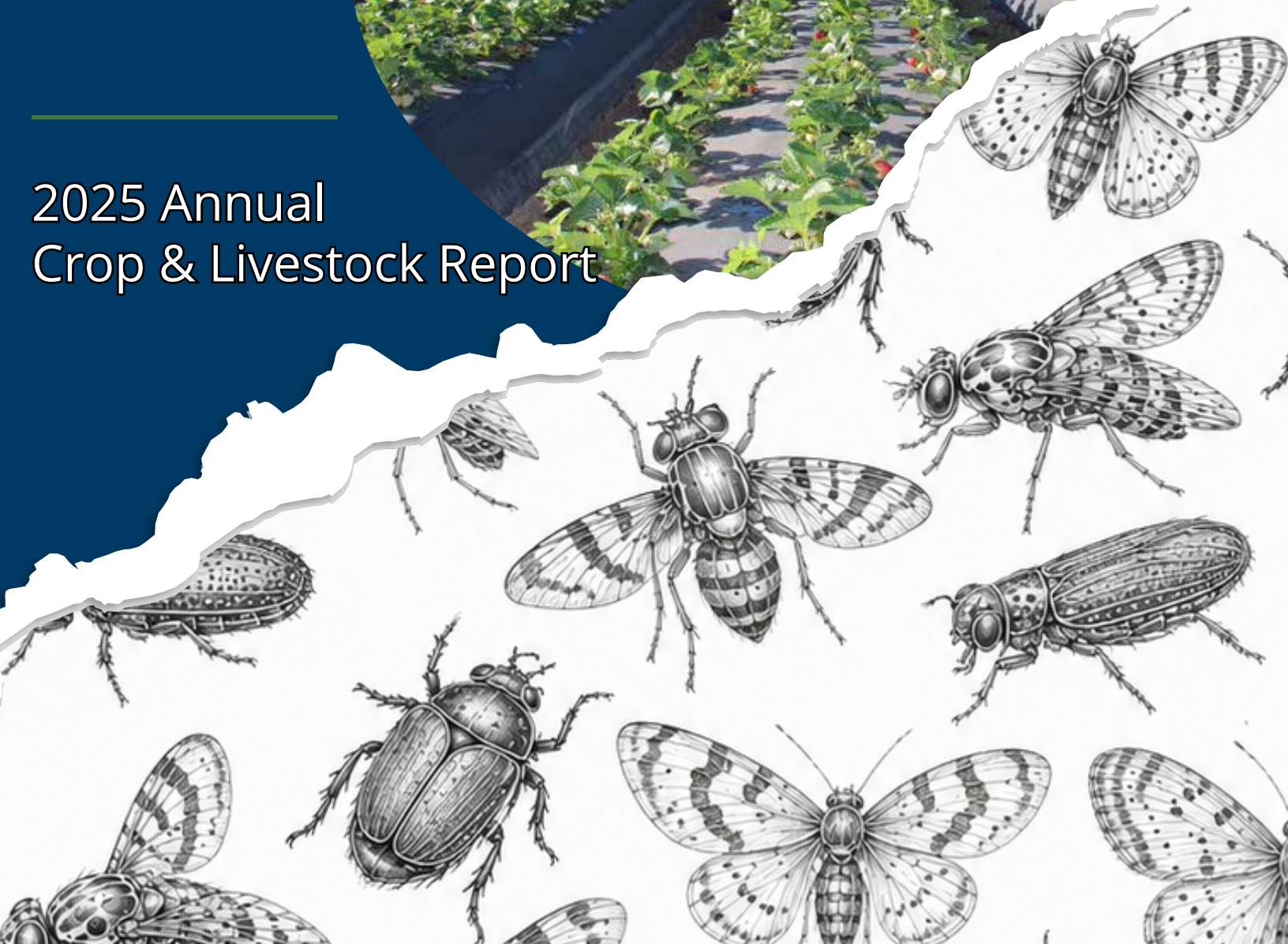




Department of Agriculture/Weights and Measures

Protecting What Grows

2025 Annual
Crop & Livestock Report



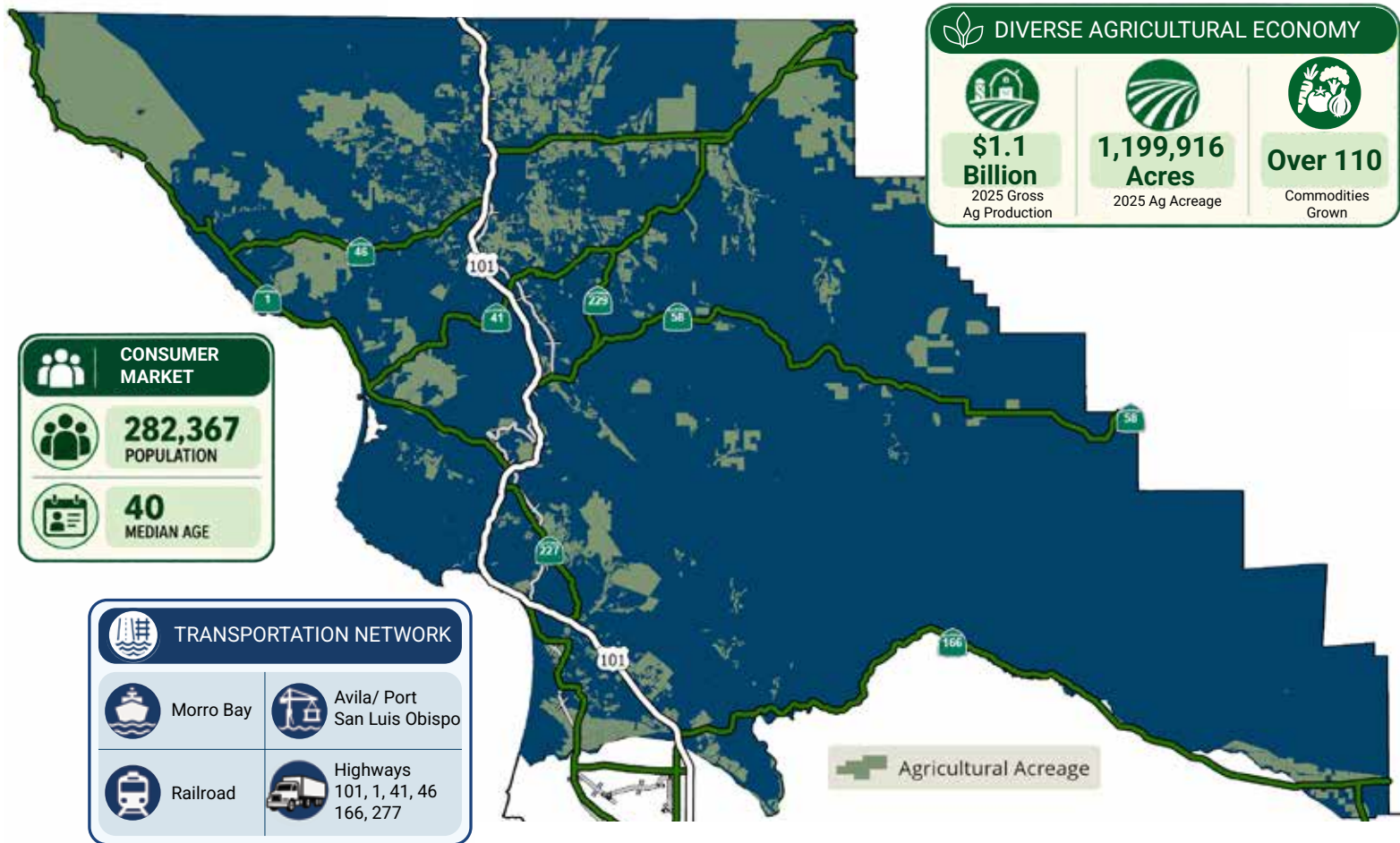


Table of Contents

Letter from the Ag Commissioner/Sealer.	1	Wine Grape Varietals	11
Financial Report	2	Feature Story: Pest Detection.	12 - 17
Top 10 Crops.	3	Sustainable Agriculture	18 - 21
Agricultural Sector Highlights.	4 - 6	Pesticide Use Enforcement Program	22
Field Crops & Animal Industry.	7	Weights & Measures	23
Nursery Products	8	Organic Crops & Commercial Fishing	24
Vegetable Crops	9	Certified Farmers' Markets	25
Fruit & Nut Crops	10		

Thank You!

The Department would like to recognize **Kasi Day, James Moore, and Laura Ramage** for their lasting contributions made during their 59 years of combined professional service with the County. We thank them for all of their efforts throughout their careers and wish them well with their future endeavors.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE/WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

2156 Sierra Way, Suite A, San Luis Obispo CA 93401

810 W. Branch Street, Arroyo Grande CA 93420

350 N. Main Street, Suite A, Templeton CA 93465

Martin Settevendemie
Agricultural Commissioner/Sealer
www.slocounty.ca.gov/agcomm

Phone: (805)781-5910
Fax: (805)781-1035
AgCommSLO@co.slo.ca.us

Mission Statement

Through the effective and efficient use of resources, 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.



The Honorable Board of Supervisors, County of San Luis Obispo

John Peschong
1st District

Bruce Gibson
2nd District (Vice Chair)

Dawn Ortiz-Legg
3rd District

Jimmy Paulding
4th District (Chair)

Heather Moreno
5th District

County of San Luis Obispo
Chief Executive Officer
Matt Pontes

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

It is a pleasure to present the 2025 San Luis Obispo County Annual Crop and Livestock Report, in accordance with Section 2279 of the California Food and Agricultural Code. The report reflects a record-high gross production value of \$1,111,680,000, representing an increase of 9.2%, or \$93,559,000 over 2024. It is important to note that these figures represent gross production values and do not reflect the individual profits or losses of our producers.

Overall crop values remained strong, supported by steady yields, favorable growing conditions, and stable market trends across most sectors. The animal industry experienced a 19% increase, driven primarily by significantly higher cattle prices, pushing its overall value to more than \$80 million. The fruit and nut sector increased by 15% to nearly \$650 million, with strawberries remaining the county's highest-value crop at more than \$311 million. Wine grapes showed a modest increase of 1%, reaching an overall value of \$196 million and signaling potential stability in an otherwise stressed market. Field crops increased in value by 5%, ending the year at just over \$21 million, while nursery products remained stable at just under \$84 million. Despite a 6% decline in harvested acreage, the vegetable sector experienced only a 1% decrease in value, ending the year at approximately \$277 million.

Farming and ranching remain strong and vital industries in San Luis Obispo County. While many variables affect agriculture from year to year, the remarkable diversity of crops and livestock produced locally helps make the industry highly resilient. Our farmers and ranchers continually adapt to changing conditions and challenges, ensuring that agriculture remains a significant contributor to our local economy and an essential part of our community.

As always, I would like to take this opportunity to thank the producers and industry groups who provided the essential information used in the development of this report. Without their cooperation and input, this report would not have been possible. I would also like to recognize and thank the dedicated staff who compiled this report and who work diligently, day in and day out, to support and protect the agricultural industry of San Luis Obispo County.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Martin Settevendemie".

Martin Settevendemie
Agricultural Commissioner/Sealer

Financial Report

Revenue \$8,243,381

State Funds	\$3,602,535	44%
Federal Funds	\$868,286	10%
County Funds	\$3,063,107	37%
Collected Fees	\$709,453	9%

Expenditures \$8,243,381

Salaries & Benefits	\$6,902,556	84%
Services & Supplies	\$768,962	9%
Overhead	\$571,863	7%
Equipment	\$0	0%

Funding by Program Area

Agricultural Resources \$446,068

State Funds	\$48,425	11%
County Funds	\$381,439	85%
Collected Fees	\$16,204	4%

Pest Prevention \$3,251,916

State Funds	\$1,882,257	58%
Federal Funds	\$868,286	27%
County Funds	\$263,596	8%
Collected Fees	\$237,777	7%

Pest Management \$530,605

State Funds	\$440,081	83%
County Funds	\$90,524	17%
Collected Fees	\$0	0%

Pesticide Use Enforcement \$2,630,087

State Funds	\$1,012,699	39%
County Funds	\$1,582,292	60%
Collected Fees	\$35,096	1%

Product Quality \$271,772

State Funds	\$211,872	78%
County Funds	\$29,163	11%
Collected Fees	\$30,737	11%

Weights & Measures \$1,112,933

State Funds	\$7,201	1%
County Funds	\$716,093	64%
Collected Fees	\$389,639	35%

Top Ten Crops

Rank	Crop	Value	%
1	Strawberries	\$310,641,000	27.94%
2	Wine Grapes all	\$196,145,000	17.64%
3	Cattle and Calves	\$78,938,000	7.10%
4	Avocados	\$50,731,000	4.56%
5	Broccoli	\$44,984,000	4.05%
6	Cauliflower	\$33,846,000	3.04%
7	Vegetable & Ornamental Transplants	\$32,751,000	2.95%
8	Lettuce, Leaf	\$25,800,000	2.32%
9	Lettuce, Head	\$23,470,000	2.11%
10	Lemons	\$22,963,000	2.07%
Top Ten Total		\$820,269,000	73.78%



Strawberries, 27.94%



Wine Grapes all, 17.64%



Cattle and Calves, 7.10%



Avocados, 4.56%



Broccoli, 4.05%



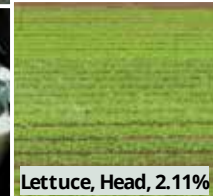
Cauliflower, 3.04%



Vegetable & Ornamental Transplants, 2.95%



Lettuce, Leaf, 2.32%



Lettuce, Head, 2.11%



Lemons, 2.07%

Agricultural Sector Highlights

San Luis Obispo County agriculture continued to demonstrate its strength and resilience in 2025, with the total value of agricultural production surpassing \$1 billion for the fifth consecutive year. Strawberries remained the county's highest-valued crop, followed by wine grapes and cattle and calves. Together, the top three commodities accounted for more than 53% of the county's total agricultural value. The fruit and nut sector experienced the largest year-over-year growth, with strawberries leading the way.

Growing conditions were generally favorable across the county's diverse agricultural regions. Well-timed late-winter and early-spring rainfall provided important moisture for crops and rangelands. Although annual rainfall remained below normal, a cool spring, relatively few frost events, and moderate summer temperatures benefited many crops.

Brief periods of extreme heat and increasingly dry conditions later in the summer created challenges, particularly for inland areas and rangelands. Producers also faced continued economic pressures from rising labor expenses, higher costs for supplies, and other production inputs. Water availability remained a concern, while changing market conditions and consumer demand continued to influence multiple agricultural sectors.

The diversity of San Luis Obispo County agriculture remained one of its greatest strengths. Strawberries, wine grapes, vegetables, avocados, citrus, nursery products, field crops, and livestock respond differently to weather and market conditions, helping provide stability when individual commodities face challenges. From cooler coastal areas to warmer inland valleys and rangelands, this diversity continued to demonstrate the adaptability and resilience of the county's agricultural community.

Fruit & Nut Crops

The fruit and nut sector continued to lead San Luis Obispo County agriculture in 2025, ending the year with a total value of \$649 million. Strawberries remained the dominant commodity within the sector and were again the county's highest valued crop, driving much of the category's overall strength. Avocado production increased, with higher tonnage reported compared to 2024. However, a significant decrease in average value per ton offset those production gains, resulting in a 19% decline in total avocado value for the year. Other fruit and nut commodities experienced varied production levels and market conditions, reflecting differences in growing regions, consumer demand, and pricing trends. Wine grapes continued to face challenging market conditions as the industry adapted to shifting consumer preferences and an oversupply of wine and grapes. Individual varieties showed notable year-to-year fluctuations, particularly Sauvignon Blanc, Merlot, and Pinot Noir. Overall, total wine grape value remained stable, increasing 1% from 2024. Despite mixed performance among individual commodities, the strength and diversity of the entire sector collectively contributed to an overall increase in value of 15% from 2024.

Agricultural Sector Highlights

Animal Industry

San Luis Obispo County's animal industry continued to benefit from a strong cattle market in 2025, increasing 19% in total value from 2024. Tight national cattle supplies and sustained demand pushed prices to record highs, creating favorable market conditions for local livestock producers. Weather conditions were mixed throughout the year. Well-timed late-winter and early-spring rainfall supported seasonal forage growth during an important grazing period, while below-normal annual rainfall and increasingly dry conditions later in the year placed additional pressure on rangelands and increased reliance on available forage and supplemental feed. Despite these challenges, favorable cattle prices helped offset some of the pressures facing local producers and contributed to another strong year for the county's cattle industry.

Vegetable Crops

The vegetable sector remained a major contributor to county agriculture in 2025, although results varied considerably among individual crops, the sector remained relatively stable from 2024 with a 1% decrease in overall value. Favorable growing conditions supported strong production and increased market values for several commodities, with select crops experiencing substantial gains compared with 2024. Other vegetables faced greater challenges as periods of warmer weather and pest pressure affected quality and production, while labor availability influenced harvest operations. Differences in planted acreage, yields, market prices, and consumer demand also contributed to mixed results across the sector. The county's varied coastal and inland growing areas continued to support a diverse range of vegetable production, helping balance declines in individual commodities with gains in others. Despite the challenges experienced by some crops, vegetables continued to represent an important share of the county's overall agricultural production and remain a significant part of San Luis Obispo County's diverse agricultural economy. Among the county's top ten highest value individual crops, four belong to the vegetable sector: broccoli, cauliflower, leaf lettuce, and head lettuce ranked at #5, #6, #8, and #9, respectively.

Nursery Products

San Luis Obispo County's nursery industry experienced a slight 1% decrease in overall value in 2025 as producers continued to navigate changing market conditions, global competition, and rising production and labor costs. Most nursery sectors remained relatively stable, including outdoor ornamentals and vegetable and ornamental transplants, demonstrating continued strength across much of the local industry. The most significant decrease occurred in greenhouse-grown cut flowers and greens at 20% for 2025, continuing a three-year decline in overall value. The decrease in total value was primarily due to the closure of a major local grower in 2025. This change had an effect on the nursery sector's overall value and represents a shift in local production rather than a broader decline across all nursery commodities. Despite this loss, the diversity of San Luis Obispo County's nursery industry helped provide stability, with remaining outdoor ornamentals and transplant operations continuing to contribute significant value to the county's agricultural economy.

Agricultural Sector Highlights

Field Crops

The field crops sector experienced 5% overall growth in 2025, reaching its highest total value in the past five years despite mixed results among individual commodities. Alfalfa production declined as both planted and harvested acreage decreased; however, higher values per ton helped offset reduced production and resulted in a 19% increase in total crop value from 2024. Barley also contributed to the sector's growth, with increased planted acreage and higher value, making it one of the category's largest year-over-year increases outside of grazed rangeland. Grain hay moved in the opposite direction, experiencing decreases in both production and overall value, with value declining 32% when compared with 2024. Growing conditions varied during the year, with late-winter and early-spring rainfall supporting crop development before drier conditions emerged later in the season. Despite reduced acreage and production for some crops, stronger market values helped lift the field crops sector above 2024 levels and to a five-year high of over \$21 million.

Ten Year Total Value Comparison

Year	Fruit/Nut	Animal	Vegetable	Nursery	Field	Total
2016	\$568,129,000	\$45,350,000	\$212,734,000	\$86,933,000	\$16,784,000	\$929,930,000
2017	\$566,592,000	\$47,909,000	\$210,716,000	\$82,802,000	\$16,679,000	\$924,698,000
2018	\$656,609,000	\$48,596,000	\$230,327,000	\$81,190,000	\$18,777,000	\$1,035,499,000
2019	\$615,218,000	\$41,073,000	\$217,972,000	\$80,566,000	\$24,180,000	\$979,009,000
2020	\$603,283,000	\$46,509,000	\$232,783,000	\$75,883,000	\$20,217,000	\$978,675,000
2021	\$713,904,000	\$43,108,000	\$233,548,000	\$76,503,000	\$14,889,000	\$1,081,952,000
2022	\$624,332,000	\$48,247,000	\$293,656,000	\$88,640,000	\$20,056,000	\$1,074,931,000
2023	\$688,753,000	\$61,960,000	\$243,848,000	\$88,970,000	\$20,439,000	\$1,103,970,000
2024	\$565,892,000	\$67,741,000	\$279,575,000	\$84,776,000	\$20,137,000	\$1,018,121,000
2025	\$649,699,000	\$80,346,000	\$276,687,000	\$83,710,000	\$21,238,000	\$1,111,680,000

Field Crops

Crop	Year	Planted Acres	Harvested Acres	Yield/ Acre	Total Production	Unit	Value/ Unit	Total Gross Value
Alfalfa Hay	2025	1,387	1,227	5.01	6,147	Ton	\$488	\$2,754,000
	2024	1,715	1,688	5.15	8,693	Ton	\$266	\$2,312,000
Barley	2025	6,499	6,178	1.05	6,487	Ton	\$190	\$1,233,000
	2024++	-	-	-	-	Ton	-	-
Grain Hay*	2025	7,789	7,537	1.99	14,999	Ton	\$219	\$3,285,000
	2024	9,044	8,769	2.20	19,292	Ton	\$251	\$4,842,000
Rangeland, Grazed	2025		1,012,000			Acre	\$11	\$11,132,000
	2024		1,012,000			Acre	\$7	\$7,084,000
Miscellaneous**	2025	1,982	4,815					\$2,834,000
	2024	6,779	7,034					\$5,899,000
Total	2025	17,657	1,031,757					\$21,238,000
	2024	17,538	1,029,491					\$20,137,000

* includes winter forage

** Irrigated Pasture, Oats, Sudan Grass, Wheat, Seed, Grain Stubble (Grazed), Teff

++ Unavailable

Animal Industry

Commodity	Year	# of Head	Total Production	Unit	Value/CWT	Total Gross Value
Cattle and Calves	2025	37,000	253,820	CWT	\$311	\$78,938,000
	2024	37,055	259,014	CWT	\$253	\$65,531,000
Miscellaneous*	2025					\$1,408,000
	2024					\$2,210,000
Total	2025					\$80,346,000
	2024					\$67,741,000

*Eggs, Goats, Hogs, Lambs, Sheep, Bees Wax, Honey, Milk, Pollination

Nursery Products

Nursery Crop	Year	Field Production (acres)	Greenhouse Production (sq. ft.)	Total Gross Value
Cut Flowers & Greens*	2025	16	2,729,224	\$13,635,000
	2024	17	2,729,225	\$17,026,000
Outdoor Ornamentals	2025	52	187,030	\$8,210,000
	2024	44	199,748	\$7,477,000
Vegetable & Ornamental Transplants	2025	26	1,210,325	\$32,751,000
	2024	26	1,449,525	\$32,307,000
Miscellaneous**	2025	72	1,398,334	\$29,114,000
	2024++	86	1,672,226	\$27,966,000
Total	2025	166	5,524,913	\$83,710,000
	2024	173	6,050,724	\$84,776,000

* includes cut flowers grown in greenhouse and field

** Bedding plants, Bulbs, Cacti, Christmas Trees, Fruit & Nut trees, Ground Cover, Indoor Decorative, Propagative plants, Flower seed, Sod, Specialty plants, Succulents

++ Revised



Vegetable Crops

Crop	Year	Harvested Acres	Yield/Acre	Total Production	Unit	Value/Unit	Total Gross Value
Broccoli	2025	4,638	7.193	33,361	Ton	\$1,348.40	\$44,984,000
	2024	4,947	6.409	31,705	Ton	\$1,695.54	\$53,758,000
Brussels Sprouts	2025	723	8.505	6,149	Ton	\$2,004.16	\$12,324,000
	2024	490	10.410	5,101	Ton	\$1,695.44	\$8,648,000
Cabbage	2025	1,004	21.295	21,380	Ton	\$510.34	\$10,911,000
	2024	1,301	21.159	27,528	Ton	\$606.46	\$16,695,000
Cauliflower	2025	3,638	8.149	29,646	Ton	\$1,141.68	\$33,846,000
	2024	3,848	5.652	21,749	Ton	\$983.61	\$21,392,000
Celery	2025	1,183	22.924	27,119	Ton	\$546.87	\$14,831,000
	2024	1,155	24.214	27,967	Ton	\$486.95	\$13,619,000
Cilantro	2025	1,441	6.599	9,509	Ton	\$1,636.26	\$15,559,000
	2024	1,655	6.571	10,875	Ton	\$1,740.29	\$18,926,000
Lettuce, Head	2025	2,981	18.471	55,062	Ton	\$426.25	\$23,470,000
	2024	4,294	14.325	61,512	Ton	\$575.70	\$35,412,000
Lettuce, Leaf	2025	1,740	13.023	22,660	Ton	\$1,138.55	\$25,800,000
	2024	2,260	10.276	23,224	Ton	\$996.95	\$23,153,000
Miscellaneous*	2025	7,443					\$94,962,000
	2024	6,432					\$87,972,000
Total	2025	24,791					\$276,687,000
	2024	26,382					\$279,575,000

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

Fruit & Nut Crops

Crop	Year	Planted Acres	Bearing Acres	Yield/ Acre	Total Production	Unit	Value/ Ton	Total Gross Value
Avocados	2025	5,327	4,954	6.469	32,047	Ton	\$1,583	\$50,731,000
	2024	5,334	4,961	3.820	18,951	Ton	\$2,968	\$56,247,000
Grapes, Wine (All)	2025	46,558	43,689		110,831	Ton		\$196,145,000
	2024	48,459	44,121		103,538	Ton		\$194,981,000
Lemons	2025	2,839	2,697	13.755	37,097	Ton	\$619	\$22,963,000
	2024	2,901	2,495	16.022	39,975	Ton	\$573	\$22,906,000
Strawberries (All)	2025	4,542	4,542		121,240	Ton		\$310,641,000
	2024	3,980	3,980		107,157	Ton		\$242,370,000
Fresh	2025			20.660	93,838	Ton	\$3,000	\$281,513,000
	2024			22.082	87,886	Ton	\$2,567	\$225,604,000
Processed	2025			6.033	27,402	Ton	\$1,063	\$29,128,000
	2024			4.842	19,271	Ton	\$870	\$16,766,000
Miscellaneous*	2025	4,543	4,052					\$69,219,000
	2024	4,687	3,809					\$49,388,000
Total	2025	63,809	59,934					\$649,699,000
	2024	65,361	59,366					\$565,892,000

* Almonds, Apples, Apricots, Blackberries, Blueberries, English Walnuts, Feijoas, Grapefruit, Kiwano Melon, Mandarins, Navel oranges, Olives, Passion Fruit, Peaches, Pears, Pistachios, Pomegranates, Raspberries, Specialty Citrus, Table Grapes, Tangerines, Valencia Oranges

Wine Grape Varietals

Crop	Year	Bearing Acres	Yield/Acre	Total Production	Unit	Value/Ton	Total Gross Value
Chardonnay	2025	2,447	3.705	9,066	Ton	\$1,661	\$15,059,000
	2024	2,688	3.342	8,983	Ton	\$1,561	\$14,023,000
Sauvignon Blanc	2025	1,270	6.056	7,691	Ton	\$1,452	\$11,168,000
	2024	1,081	5.204	5,626	Ton	\$1,560	\$8,776,000
White Wine (Other)	2025	1,608	2.957	4,755	Ton	\$1,970	\$9,367,000
	2024	1,694	2.538	4,299	Ton	\$2,256	\$9,699,000
Cabernet Sauvignon	2025	21,433	2.745	58,834	Ton	\$1,582	\$93,075,000
	2024	21,217	2.460	52,194	Ton	\$1,750	\$91,339,000
Merlot	2025	2,707	2.318	6,275	Ton	\$1,341	\$8,415,000
	2024	2,965	2.424	7,187	Ton	\$1,413	\$10,155,000
Pinot Noir	2025	1,570	1.989	3,123	Ton	\$2,393	\$7,473,000
	2024	2,015	1.698	3,421	Ton	\$2,483	\$8,496,000
Syrah	2025	2,744	1.801	4,942	Ton	\$2,799	\$13,833,000
	2024	2,665	2.154	5,740	Ton	\$2,714	\$15,579,000
Zinfandel	2025	1,768	1.340	2,369	Ton	\$2,225	\$5,271,000
	2024	1,953	1.334	2,605	Ton	\$2,225	\$5,797,000
Red Wine (Other)	2025	8,142	1.692	13,776	Ton	\$2,358	\$32,484,000
	2024	7,843	1.719	13,482	Ton	\$2,308	\$31,117,000

Pest Detection: Protecting a Place Worth Growing

Few places enjoy the combination of fertile valleys, rolling oak woodlands, productive ranches, world-class vineyards, cool coastal influences, and a Mediterranean climate that define San Luis Obispo County. These landscapes support one of California's most diverse agricultural economies, producing more than \$1 billion annually in farmgate value while shaping the communities, open spaces, and quality of life that make this county unique.

Agriculture is far more than an economic driver. It preserves working landscapes, supports local businesses, provides fresh food and fiber, and connects generations of farmers, ranchers, and agricultural professionals through a shared commitment to caring for the land. From vineyards and strawberry fields to cattle ranches, vegetable seed production, nurseries, and specialty crops, agriculture remains woven into the identity of San Luis Obispo County.

Protecting that identity remains a priority of the County of San Luis Obispo Department of Agriculture/Weights and Measures. Safeguarding agriculture requires more than a single program. The Department protects San Luis Obispo County through multiple layers of agricultural biosecurity. Pest Exclusion helps prevent invasive pests from entering the county through the movement of plants and other regulated items.

Pest detection, the focus of this article, provides an early warning network designed to discover invasive pests that inevitably arrive, allowing scientists and regulators to respond before they become established. Although much of this work happens in the background, its impact reaches every resident. Healthy vineyards, productive farms, thriving nurseries, and resilient natural landscapes all depend upon preventing invasive pests from becoming tomorrow's problems.

A Changing World

Protecting agriculture has never been more important.

Modern transportation and global commerce allow people and products to move around the world with unprecedented speed. Every day, commercial shipments, online plant purchases, travelers, and the movement of nursery stock connect communities across California and beyond. These same pathways that benefit agriculture and commerce also create opportunities for invasive insects and plant diseases to travel with them.

Unlike native insects that evolved alongside California's ecosystems, invasive species often arrive without the natural predators that kept their populations in balance elsewhere. Left undetected, they can threaten agricultural production, increase production costs, damage natural ecosystems, and restrict access to valuable domestic and international markets.

The county's mild Mediterranean climate, one of the qualities that makes it so well suited for agriculture, can also provide favorable conditions for invasive pests arriving from many regions of the world, increasing their opportunity to survive and become established.

The greatest opportunity to protect agriculture is not after these pests become widespread. It is before they become established. That simple principle lies at the heart of San Luis Obispo County's Pest Detection Program.

Finding Tomorrow's Problems Today

Imagine trying to find a single invasive insect somewhere within more than 3,600 square miles of coastlines, mountains, valleys, farms, neighborhoods, vineyards, and ranches. It would seem impossible. Yet that is precisely the challenge the Department's Pest Detection is designed to solve.

Success depends on discovering invasive pests while populations remain so small that most people would never know they are present. A single egg mass hidden beneath a leaf, an insect hitchhiking on nursery stock, or a newly emerged adult transported through commerce may represent the first opportunity to prevent years of economic and environmental consequences.

Time is the most valuable resource in pest detection. Every day gained through early detection expands the options available to scientists and regulatory agencies. Working with the California Department of Food and Agriculture, the United States Department of Agriculture, the University of California, neighboring County Agricultural Commissioners, and industry partners, the County's Department of Agriculture/Weights and Measures serves as the local steward of an extensive early warning network designed to detect invasive pests before they become established.

That idea shapes every survey we conduct, every trap we place, and every partnership we build across the County.

An Early Warning Network Built on Science

Finding an invasive pest before it becomes established is not a matter of luck. It is the result of decades of scientific research, careful planning, and thousands of deliberate decisions made each year by researchers, regulatory agencies, and field staff working together across California.

Long before department staff place an insect trap in a neighborhood tree or commercial nursery, scientists have identified which invasive pests pose the greatest threat to California's agriculture and natural resources. They study each pest's biology, preferred host plants, pathways of introduction, and climatic suitability. That information guides where surveys are conducted and how trapping networks are designed.

Rather than searching randomly across more than 3,600 square miles, the Pest Detection Program focuses on locations where research indicates invasive pests are most likely to arrive. Residential neighborhoods, commercial nurseries, transportation corridors, parks, campgrounds, grain and feed facilities, and agricultural production areas become strategic points within a countywide pest detection network.

Every trap has a purpose.

Every survey answers a question.

Every inspection adds another piece to a much larger picture.

Together, these surveys provide the County Department of Agriculture/Weights and Measures and its state and federal partners with the information needed to evaluate emerging threats and respond quickly when necessary.

Why We Survey Neighborhoods

One of the questions we hear most often is also one of the most important:

"Why is there an insect trap in my neighborhood?"

The answer surprises many people.

Most invasive agricultural pests do not arrive first on farms.

They arrive where people live.

Today's pathways of introduction are woven into everyday life. A traveler returns home with fresh fruit. A shipment of ornamental plants arrives at a local nursery. Landscapers install new trees and shrubs. Online plant purchases are delivered to homes. Commercial shipments move continuously between regions. Each activity supports our modern economy, but each also creates an opportunity for invasive pests to travel beyond their native range.

As a result, residential neighborhoods often become the first places where new invasive pests are introduced.

Backyard fruit trees, ornamental landscapes, neighborhood parks, schools, shopping centers, and community green spaces can all provide suitable host plants before an insect ever reaches commercial agriculture.

Finding a pest at this stage creates the greatest opportunity for rapid response and, when feasible, eradication before it becomes established.

That is why County staff quietly work throughout neighborhoods across San Luis Obispo County.

Far from being separate from agriculture, our communities have become one of its most important lines of defense.



Quiet Work, Countywide Impact

The scale of San Luis Obispo County's Pest Detection Program often surprises people.

Each year, the County Department of Agriculture/Weights and Measures conducts one of the largest coordinated biological survey efforts anywhere in the county, quietly surveying neighborhoods, nurseries, vineyards, agricultural production areas, and other high-risk locations for invasive pests. Most of this work occurs outside the public eye, yet it provides an essential layer of protection for agriculture, natural resources, and local communities.

Throughout 2025, Department technicians deployed 2,147 residential insect traps across communities throughout San Luis Obispo County. Those traps were inspected 27,055 times, each inspection representing another opportunity to detect an invasive pest while populations remained small enough for rapid response.

The program extended well beyond residential neighborhoods. An additional 439 traps were deployed in commercial nurseries, vineyards, agricultural production areas, and grain and feed facilities to monitor for high-risk pests, including the Glassy-winged Sharpshooter, Mediterranean Fruit Fly and other invasive fruit flies, European Grapevine Moth, and Invasive Shot Hole Borer. During the trapping season, these sites were serviced 3,646 times.

Trapping is only one part of the program. Department staff also conducted visual surveys for invasive pests such as the Spotted Lanternfly, looking not only for the insect itself but also for the distinctive signs of infestation that can reveal its presence before populations become established.

Taken individually, each inspection lasts only a few moments.

Collectively, they represent more than 30,000 opportunities to answer one critically important question:

Has an Invasive Pest Arrived in San Luis Obispo County?

In 2025, the answer remained reassuring. Despite a year marked by invasive fruit fly detections elsewhere in California, no invasive fruit fly became established in San Luis Obispo County. That outcome reflects more than good fortune. It reflects a coordinated system of science, biological surveys, rapid communication, and public cooperation working exactly as intended.



The Things We Never See

Some professions are measured by the emergencies they respond to.

Others are measured by the emergencies that never occur.

Pest detection belongs firmly in the second category.

When an invasive pest is detected early enough to prevent establishment, most people never realize what has been avoided.

They never experience the quarantine that could have disrupted growers, nurseries, or local businesses.

They never see the emergency response that might have spread across neighborhoods, parks, farms, and commercial properties.

They never witness the increased production costs, lost market opportunities, or environmental impacts that often accompany established invasive pests.

Instead, life continues much as it always has.

Harvests proceed.

Farmers' markets remain full.

Healthy plants continue moving through local nurseries.

Families enjoy backyard fruit trees, neighborhood parks, and the landscapes that define San Luis Obispo County.

The absence of crisis is easy to overlook.

Yet it is one of the clearest measures of the program's success.

Every trap that finds nothing, every survey confirming the absence of a destructive invasive pest, and every year without a major pest establishment represents another year of protection for our county.

Success in pest detection is often measured not by what we find, but by everything our communities never have to endure.



A Shared Responsibility

Protecting agriculture is not the work of our department alone. It depends on thousands of people making informed decisions every day and working together toward a common goal.

Every year, homeowners across the County welcome Department staff onto their property to place and service insect traps in neighborhood trees and ornamental landscapes. Their cooperation transforms backyards, parks, schools, and community green spaces into an important part of California's agricultural early warning network.

Growers, ranchers, nursery professionals, landscape managers, arborists, and pest management professionals strengthen that network by remaining alert for unusual insects or signs of plant decline and reporting concerns when they arise. Agricultural organizations and local commodity groups help communicate emerging issues throughout the agricultural community, while researchers continue improving the science that guides detection and response.

The County Department of Agriculture/Weights and Measures works closely with the California Department of Food and Agriculture, the United States Department of Agriculture, the University of California, neighboring County Agricultural Commissioners, and many other partners to ensure local efforts contribute to California's broader agricultural biosecurity system. Information is shared quickly, survey strategies continue to evolve, and new technologies improve our ability to respond when emerging threats are identified.

Each partner brings unique expertise.

Together, they create a coordinated system that protects not only San Luis Obispo County, but California agriculture as a whole.

Looking Ahead

The challenges facing agriculture will continue to evolve. Global commerce, travel, and changing environmental conditions will create new opportunities for invasive pests to move into California. At the same time, advances in diagnostics, geographic information systems, electronic field data collection, and risk modeling continue to improve our ability to detect emerging threats earlier than ever before.

While the tools continue to evolve, the foundation of the Pest Detection Program remains unchanged.

It depends on science.

It depends on partnerships.

Most importantly, it depends on people.

Every day, employees of the County Department of Agriculture/Weights and Measures work in neighborhoods, nurseries, vineyards, ranches, parks, and agricultural production areas across San Luis Obispo County. Most days, their greatest accomplishment is that nothing remarkable happens.

No destructive invasive pest becomes established.

No emergency response is required.

No quarantine disrupts local agriculture or commerce.

That quiet success rarely makes headlines, yet it protects one of our county's most valuable resources and preserves the landscapes, agriculture, and quality of life that define our County.

Every survey completed.

Every trap serviced.

Every inspection conducted.

Every conversation with a homeowner, grower, or nursery professional.

Together, they reflect the Department's commitment to protecting the people, places, and products that make this county extraordinary.

The Department is proud to serve that mission in partnership with the communities we call home.



Help Protect San Luis Obispo County

Early detection of invasive pests depends on community partnership. You can help protect local agriculture and landscapes while supporting the efficient use of limited public resources:

- **Keep plants local.** Whenever possible, avoid bringing plants, cuttings, fruit, or other plant material into SLO County from elsewhere.
- **Bringing plants in? Call us.** We may want to inspect plants from higher-risk areas. **Inspections are free, usually take only a few minutes, and are typically available the same day.**
- **Buy and hire locally.** Shop at local nurseries and use licensed landscape contractors.
- **Host an insect trap.** Local residents have supported pest detection for decades by allowing traps in their yards. **It's free and easy. Scan the QR code to participate.**



Monitoring for Invasive and Emerging Agricultural Pests

2025 PROGRAM SUMMARY



>15

TARGET PESTS
MONITORED



2,586

TOTAL TRAPS
DEPLOYED



30,701

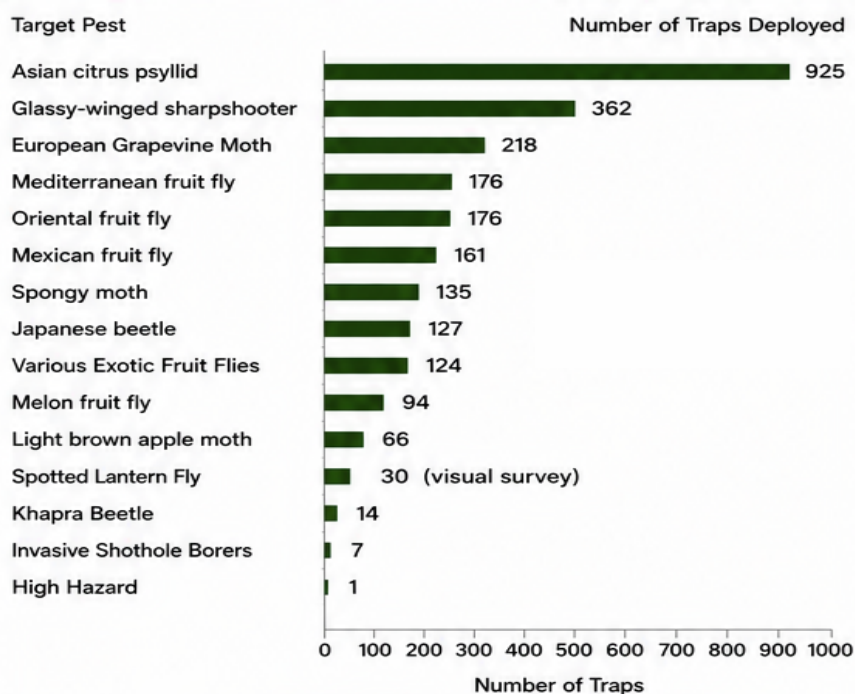
TOTAL TRAP
SERVICING EVENTS



0

DETECTIONS

TRAPS DEPLOYED BY TARGET PEST



KEY FINDINGS



NO DETECTIONS

All 15 target pests were not detected in 2025 monitoring, ensuring the channels of trade remain open.



MOST TRAPS DEPLOYED

Asian citrus psyllid had the most traps deployed (925), followed by Glassy-winged sharpshooter (362) and European Grapevine Moth (218).



EXTENSIVE MONITORING

A total of 2,586 traps were deployed and serviced 30,701 times throughout the monitoring season.



ONGOING PROTECTION

Early detection is critical to prevent the establishment of invasive pests and protect California's crops, economy, and environment.

TARGET PESTS MONITORED (NOT TO SCALE)



Sustainable Agriculture

California Food and Agricultural Code mandates pest prevention programs to help prevent the introduction and spread of harmful pests. This work includes complementary programs such as Pest Detection, Pest Exclusion, Pest Management, and Pest Eradication, all working together to protect agriculture, natural resources, and the environment.

Pierce's Disease Control Program

The Pierce's Disease Control Program (PDCP) remains a cornerstone of efforts to protect San Luis Obispo County's wine grape and nursery industries from the Glassy-winged Sharpshooter (GWSS), an invasive insect capable of efficiently spreading the bacterium that causes Pierce's disease. GWSS is established in several regions of California, but continued prevention, detection, and rapid-response efforts have successfully prevented its establishment in San Luis Obispo County.

During 2025, Department Technicians and Inspectors profiled 3,058 shipments of nursery stock originating from GWSS-infested areas of California. Of these, 1,752 shipments were inspected at 297 locations throughout the county. Staff documented 59 unique compliance or enforcement actions for shipments that did not meet program requirements, helping prevent GWSS and other unwanted pests from moving into our communities and agricultural production areas.

The continued success of this program, partially funded by the grape industry, depends on strong partnerships among the Department, the California Department of Food and Agriculture, local growers and residents, and the nursery industry. Together, these efforts protect local vineyards and nurseries, support the efficient use of limited public and industry resources, and help keep GWSS from becoming established in San Luis Obispo County.



Glassy-winged Sharpshooter in California



August 8, 2026



Sustainable Agriculture

Noxious/Invasive Weed Control

Activity	Amount
 Locations Visited	89
 Surveyed	3,405 Acres
 Roadside Surveyed	504 Miles
 Treated*	505 Acres
 Removal by Hand	4.5 Acres
<i>*Herbicide applied within all acres and miles surveyed</i>	



The Department's Noxious Weed Management Program works to protect San Luis Obispo County agriculture, natural resources, sensitive habitats, native wildlife, and local communities from the impacts of invasive weeds. Through early detection, mapping, treatment, and prevention, the program focuses resources on priority invasive and noxious weeds where control efforts can have the greatest long-term benefit.

Department staff work closely with federal, state, and local agencies, nonprofit organizations, landowners, and other partners to coordinate weed management activities throughout the county. Treatments are also conducted along county roads and other priority areas to prevent invasive weeds from producing seed and spreading along transportation corridors. By identifying and addressing infestations early, the program helps reduce the potential for invasive plants to become established and more difficult and costly to manage.

The Department's weed management work is strengthened through several important funding partnerships that allow control efforts to reach additional areas of the county:

Highway 1 Noxious Weed Control

Funding from the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) supports the control of jubata grass along Highway 1, from the City of San Luis Obispo to the northern county line. Working with public agencies and private land managers, the project targets remote locations and emerging infestations before they have an opportunity to spread. This work is currently scheduled to continue through 2027.

Los Osos and Morro Bay Weed Management

A CDFA Weed Management Area Grant supports the mapping and control of priority noxious weeds throughout the Los Osos and Morro Bay areas. These efforts help limit the movement of invasive plants into agricultural lands, sensitive natural areas, and neighboring properties. Project activities are currently scheduled through 2028.

Morro Bay Watershed Protection

In partnership with the Morro Bay National Estuary Program, the Department is working to control giant reed along Chorro Creek. Giant reed is a large invasive plant that can displace native vegetation, degrade stream habitat, and affect the resiliency of waterways during drought. This work is currently scheduled to continue through 2027.

The Department is also an active member of the San Luis Obispo County Weed Management Area, a collaborative partnership that coordinates the identification, mapping, control, and prevention of priority invasive weeds throughout the county. The partnership brings together county departments, state and federal agencies, nonprofit organizations, and other land managers with a shared goal of reducing the impacts of invasive plants. Regional coordination allows participating organizations to share information, resources, and expertise while addressing weeds across property and jurisdictional boundaries.

Residents and visitors can also play an important role in preventing invasive weeds from reaching new areas. Seeds and plant material can be unintentionally transported on boots, clothing, bicycle and vehicle tires, pets, horses, and outdoor equipment. Cleaning these items after visiting trails and open spaces can help limit their spread. Reporting suspected invasive weeds to the Department can help staff identify new infestations early, when they are often easiest to control.

Sustainable Agriculture

Pest Exclusion

Pest Exclusion is the first line of defense to prevent the introduction, establishment and spread of plant pests and diseases that are potentially devastating to our agricultural and natural resources. To protect these resources, the Department of Agriculture/Weights and Measures operates a comprehensive Pest Exclusion Program, following the California Department of Food and Agriculture's statewide model. Inspections of incoming commercial and private shipments of plant material ensure compliance with import restrictions. As part of this effort, agricultural inspectors carry out inspections at key points of entry for plant material, including parcel delivery hubs, nurseries, and landscape sites. When actionable pests are detected, appropriate measures are taken, such as returning shipments to the sender, requiring treatments, or destroying the commodity to eliminate the threat. Shipments found to be infested or prohibited are subject to regulatory action. Plant quarantines may involve inspections at points of origin or destination to confirm that commodities are free of harmful insects, nematodes, and plant diseases. These quarantines safeguard agriculture and the environment by preventing the introduction of destructive pests through rigorous inspection and certification processes.

In 2025, the Department profiled 14,448 incoming plant shipments and conducted physical inspections on 12,005 of them to check for the presence of invasive pests.

Type of Pest Intercepted	# of Rated, Actionable Pests Found
Ants	10
Aphids	2
Bacteria	11
Eggs/Immature Insects	48
Fungi	25
Mealybugs	10
Mites	5
Moths	5
Phytophthora	3
Scale Insects	17
Slugs/Snails	7
Thrips	4
Virus	3
Weeds	4
Whiteflies	6
Fly	1
Total	161



Sustainable Agriculture

Phytosanitary Certification

Country	Certificates
Canada	637
Taiwan	191
Mexico	145
Netherlands	45
French Polynesia	38
Japan	37
Belgium	27
New Zealand	10
United Kingdom	9
The Republic of Korea	7
Chile	3
Germany	3
China	2
Italy	2

Depending on the shipping destination of a commodity, Federal Phytosanitary Certificates may be required for shipments going to other countries while State Phytosanitary Certificates may be required for shipments going to other states within the USA. In partnership with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), the Department of Agriculture/Weights and Measures employs specially trained inspectors certified as Authorized Certification Officials. These inspectors are authorized by USDA to inspect agricultural shipments and issue phytosanitary certificates that serve as official documents verifying the commodity has been inspected, found free from harmful pests, and conforms to all phytosanitary requirements specified by the importing state or country.

In 2025, the Department issued over 1,156 phytosanitary certificates, with broccoli and cauliflower being the most commonly exported commodities. The table shows the fourteen countries with the most phytosanitary certificates issued in 2025.



Pesticide Use Enforcement



Pesticide Use Enforcement Program Mission Statement:

To protect people, the environment and the food supply by ensuring the safe use of pesticides in San Luis Obispo County



PESTICIDE USE PERMITS ISSUED

TOTAL

Restricted Material* Agricultural

480

Restricted Material* Non-Agricultural

9

Operator Identification Numbers**

482



NOTICES OF INTENT

TOTAL

Notices of Intent Received***

696



INVESTIGATIONS

TOTAL

Investigations Completed

56



PESTICIDE USE INSPECTIONS

TOTAL

 Agricultural Use

173

 Pre-application

264

 Structural Use

66

 Pest Control Headquarters

33

 Fieldworker Safety

84

 Pest Control Business Headquarters

34

TOTAL INSPECTIONS

654

OVERALL INSPECTION COMPLIANCE RATE

94%



**AGRICULTURAL & STRUCTURAL
CIVIL PENALTIES**

24



The County Agricultural Commissioner is responsible for enforcing federal and state pesticide laws and regulations at the local level, with oversight from the California Department of Pesticide Regulation. The Pesticide Use Enforcement (PUE) Program focuses on safeguarding the health and safety of agricultural workers, pesticide handlers, the public, and the environment while supporting the safe, legal, and responsible use of pesticides.



PUE Inspectors conduct surveillance throughout the county to ensure pesticide applications are performed safely and in compliance with pesticide labeling, permit conditions, and applicable laws and regulations. Inspectors also verify worker protection requirements, including pesticide safety training, fieldworker and handler notification, required personal protective equipment, emergency medical care information, and decontamination supplies.



PUE Inspectors review applications and issue operator identification numbers and restricted material permits to qualified growers and businesses, evaluate notices of intent prior to restricted material applications, monitor pesticide use reporting, and investigate pesticide-related complaints. The program also provides outreach and education to the public, agricultural industry, pest control businesses, and other county stakeholders to promote pesticide compliance and environmental stewardship.

* **Restricted Material:** A pesticide requiring a permit issued by the County Agricultural Commissioner, following a review of proposed use, site conditions, and applicable restrictions.

** **Operator Identification Number:** A unique ID allowing tracking of agricultural and commercial pesticide use through required reporting.

*** **Notice of Intent:** A notification submitted to the commissioner prior to the use of a restricted pesticide associated with a permit.



PROTECTING
PEOPLE



PROTECTING
THE ENVIRONMENT



PROTECTING OUR
FOOD SUPPLY



PROMOTING SAFE,
LEGAL & RESPONSIBLE
PESTICIDE USE

Weights & Measures



The San Luis Obispo County Weights and Measures Program is an essential consumer-protection service that works behind the scenes to ensure residents receive what they pay for, and businesses compete in a fair marketplace. Often without realizing it, consumers and businesses trust that prices, quantities, and measurements are represented accurately in everyday transactions. The Weights and Measures Program ensures the accuracy of all commercial transactions.

As it is generally not practical for individuals or businesses to independently verify the accuracy of commercial devices such as scales, gas pumps, price scanning systems, commercial electric vehicle chargers, and other commercial devices, they must be able to trust that each transaction is accurate. County inspectors provide this independent marketplace oversight by testing commercial weighing and measuring devices, verifying package quantities and retail prices, investigating consumer complaints, and enforcing all applicable weights and measures laws and regulations.

Without regular inspections, inaccurate devices, pricing errors, short-filled packages, and misleading business practices could go undetected, creating unreliable commercial transactions and mistrust in the marketplace. The Weights and Measures Program helps protect county residents from monetary loss, identifies problems before they become widespread, and prevents dishonest or careless businesses from gaining an unfair advantage over those that operate in compliance.

Simply put, the Weights and Measures Program makes trust possible in the local marketplace. By verifying everyday commercial transactions, the program helps ensure residents receive the correct quantity at the correct price while supporting a marketplace that is accurate, transparent, equitable, and fair to consumers and businesses alike.

DEVICE INSPECTIONS

Device Type	*Inspections	Device Type	*Inspections
Retail Motor Fuel Dispensers	2,664	Computing Scales	765
Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment	214	Counter Scales	114
Propane Retail Meter and Wholesale	85	Class II and Low Capacity Scales	21
Wholesale Meter	7	Hanging Scales	43
Vehicle Tank Meter	64	Crane Scales	3
Water Vending	139	Hopper Scales	21
Wire/Fabric/Cordage Meter	44	Platform Scales	330
Electric Submeter	318	Vehicle Scales	73
Water Submeter	676	Mono/Meat Beam Scales	9
Vapor Submeter	215	Livestock Scales	69
Total Measuring Devices Inspected	4,426	Total Weighing Devices Inspected	1,448



***Overall Commercial Device Compliance Rate: 92%**
Includes out-of-county water submeters



QUANTITY CONTROL INSPECTIONS



PRICE VERIFICATION

Retail locations Inspected: **25**
Packages Inspected: **228**
Overall Compliance for All Locations: **56%**



TEST PURCHASES/SALES

Retail locations Inspected: **21**
Purchases or Sales Made: **46**
Overall Compliance for All Investigations: **58%**



PETROLEUM SIGNS & LABELING

Inspections: **112**



ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

Civil Administrative Actions: **13**
Violations Issued: **585**

Organic Crops

Top 5 Organic Crops

Rank	Crop	Acreage
1	Field Crops (includes pasture and rangeland)	38,618
2	Wine Grapes	7,094
3	Carrots	2,617
4	Nut Crops	547
5	Strawberries (Fresh Market)	541

Acres Registered Organic

Year	Acres
2025	83,434
2024	81,342
2023	82,073
2022	87,136
2021	87,371

The California Department of Food and Agriculture's State Organic Program (SOP) protects and promotes growth of the organic industry through regulations to ensure compliance with the requirements of the SOP. The program works closely with local county agricultural commissioners, organic certifiers and organic growers. The Department assists organic growers to become registered as organic producers by providing information about local, state and national organic regulations, and assistance with the state's online organic registration process. Staff from the Department inspect producers, handlers, retailers, and Certified Farmers' Markets for compliance with all organic production regulations, investigate complaints relating to organic production and/or handling, verify the integrity of organic produce by sampling for residue of certain pesticides and review pesticide use report information.

In 2025, overall organic acreage in San Luis Obispo County gradually increased from 2024. A total of 120 growers registered San Luis Obispo County as their primary county for organic crops.

Commercial Fishing Landings

Species	Pounds	Value
Sablefish	493,089	\$725,832
Thornyhead, shortspine	43,973	\$637,097
Rockfish, brown	50,828	\$411,163
Rockfish, gopher	40,272	\$370,018
Halibut, California	62,591	\$366,769
Cabazon	30,702	\$247,155
Lingcod	54,735	\$214,135
Rockfish, black-and-yellow	19,131	\$180,014
Tuna, albacore	11,192	\$168,189
Rockfish, vermilion	71,799	\$113,061
Other species*	679,085	\$1,099,915
Totals	1,557,396	\$4,533,347

*Other species included 75 species.

In 2025, commercial fishing operations working from Morro Bay and Port San Luis landed 85 different species of fish, valued over \$4.5 million.

Data provided by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife Report. (Commercial fishing values are not included in overall agricultural values.)

Certified Farmers' Markets

San Luis Obispo County hosts 15 certified farmers' markets and is home to over 84 certified agricultural producers. Certified Farmers' Markets provide a setting and opportunity for small farmers to sell what they grow directly to consumers, benefiting the county's economy, supporting sustainable farming, and offering consumers fresh food. With our county's warm and mild climate, many of the certified farmers' markets offer a wide variety of seasonal produce and operate throughout the year. The San Luis Obispo County Department of Agriculture/Weights and Measures certifies local farmers' markets and agricultural producers to ensure they are following certain requirements and uphold the basic premise, "We grow what we sell," supporting integrity and transparency in the sale of locally grown products. Department staff conduct inspections of farms and ranches throughout the county to verify that certified producers are growing what they sell and are actively engaged in agricultural practices. This process helps maintain consumer trust and protects the authenticity of locally sourced goods.



 DAY	 MARKET	 TIME	 MARKET LOCATION*
MONDAY 	Baywood/Los Osos	2:00pm – 4:30pm	Santa Maria St. between 2nd St. & 3rd St.
TUESDAY 	Paso Robles	9:30am – 12:00pm	11th St. & Spring St.
TUESDAY	San Luis Obispo	2:30pm – 5:30pm	224 Tank Farm Rd. (Farm Supply parking lot)
WEDNESDAY 	Arroyo Grande	8:30am – 11:00am	1464 East Grand Ave. (Smart & Final parking lot)
WEDNESDAY	Atascadero	3:00pm – 6:00pm	Atascadero Sunken Gardens – East Mall Ave.
THURSDAY 	Morro Bay	2:30pm – 4:30pm	2650 Main St. (Spencer's parking lot)
THURSDAY	San Luis Obispo	6:00pm – 9:00pm	Higuera St. between Chorro St. & Osos St.
FRIDAY 	Avila Beach	4:00pm – 10:00pm	Front St. Promenade {May–October}
FRIDAY	Cambria	2:30pm – 5:30pm	1000 Main St.
FRIDAY	Cayucos	10:00am – 12:30pm	Ocean Ave. & D St. {June–August}
SATURDAY 	Arroyo Grande	12:00pm – 2:30pm	214 E. Branch St. between Short St. & Mason St.
SATURDAY	Morro Bay	2:30pm – 5:30pm	Main St. & Morro Bay Blvd.
SATURDAY	Paso Robles	9:00am – 1:00pm	11th St. & Spring St.
SATURDAY	San Luis Obispo	8:00am – 10:45am	325 Madonna Rd. (World Market parking lot)
SATURDAY	Templeton	9:00am – 12:30pm	City Park – 6th St.



➔ FRESH PRODUCE • LOCAL FARMS • STRONG COMMUNITY ➔

*Locations are subject to change. Please check local listings or social media for updates.

Scan for updates!



Agricultural Commissioner/Sealer of Weights & Measures

Martin Settevendemie

Assistant Agricultural Commissioner/Sealer of Weights & Measures

David Aguayo

Administrative Services Manager

Wenonah O'Rourke

Deputy Agricultural Commissioner/Sealer of Weights & Measures

Samuel Bettien

Kenn Burt

Tom Morgan

CeRae Speidel

Department Automation Specialist

Jonathan Wilding

Geographic Information Systems Analyst

Richard Brown

Agricultural Resource Specialist

Ian Landreth

Supervising Agricultural/Weights & Measures Inspector

Rogelio Ayon

Agricultural Inspector/Biologists

Laine Bauer

Amy Breschini

Jonathan Briggs

Tom Donlon

Maria Gutierrez-Castaneda

Ismael Guzman-Berdejo

Stephanie Kennedy

Crystal Kirkland

Manuel Mendoza-Calderon

Oscar Morales

Pedro Murguia

Jocelyn Prieto-Garcia

Jennifer Steele

Cara Taylor

Weights & Measures Inspectors

Evan Brownlee

Margherita Lebsack

Vincent Peinado

Agricultural/Weights & Measures Technicians

Rhonda Earing

Isabella Haycraft

Becky Holt

Ethan Marking

Madison Morford

Abigail Patterson

Rebecca Vestre

Accountant

Carolyn Tran

Supervising Administrative Clerk

Melissa Hamann

Administrative Services Staff

Corryn Engdahl

Jessica Gin

Project Managers

David Aguayo

Ian Landreth

Photography

Ag Department Staff and as designated

Graphic Design

Richard Brown

