

1995
TULARE COUNTY

AGRICULTURAL
CROP AND LIVESTOCK
REPORT



Tulare County Agricultural Commissioner/Sealer

Lenord Craft, Agricultural Commissioner
Sealer of Weights and Measures

Gary Kunkel, Chief Deputy
Commissioner/Sealer

1996

ANN M. VENEMAN, SECRETARY
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

AND

THE HONORABLE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF TULARE

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In accordance with the provisions of Section 2272 & 2279 of the California Agricultural Code, I am pleased to submit the Annual Crop Report of the acreage, production, and valuation of the agricultural commodities produced in Tulare County during the calendar year 1995. This report is the result of information gathered from many sources, and as always, it must be emphasized that the figures represent gross returns to the producer and do not indicate actual net profit.

While the producer has control over many aspects of farming, he or she is still unable to control Mother Nature. Abundant spring rains and a mild winter have seriously impacted many growers. The effects of these conditions were most evident in the field and vegetable crops. Growers of these commodities were faced with multiple spring plantings and summer insect problems. These major groups suffered an overall decrease in revenues of fifteen percent for the 1995 crop year.

Fruit and nut crop categories fared somewhat better. Gross revenues for the fruit and nut crops increased, yet many individual growers suffered serious economic losses due to poor pollination, wind, hail, or disease. Fortunately for Tulare County's ag-based economy, many of these crop losses were partially or totally offset by increased prices...the result of strong demand coupled with reduced supply.

As it has for the past several years, the dairy industry continued to grow in economic strength. This, when combined with fruit and nut revenues, enabled us to report yet another record year with gross agricultural receipts totalling \$2,611,088,000.

I wish to express my sincere appreciation to the many producers, processors and agencies, both private and governmental, who assisted in compiling this report. I would also like to thank all the members of my staff, particularly Bob Chilton, R. Dennis Haines, and Karrie Batchelor whose input and hard work have made the publication of this report possible.

Respectfully submitted,

Lenord I. Craft
Agricultural Commissioner/Sealer

Olive Has An Extensive History

G. S. Sibbett, Tulare County Farm Advisor

The Ancient Olive

The earliest olive production occurred approximately 6,000 years ago when oil was traded by a Semitic race of people in Syria. These ancient Palestinians grew olives and exported oil to Egypt, where devotees of the goddess Isis first used olive oil as an anointment in religious ceremonies, as well as in the diet.

Three to four thousand years ago the Egyptians traded in olive oil and cured olives. Their dead were adorned with olive branches and preserved in part with oil. Cured olives were left in the tombs of Pharaohs for food in the afterlife. From Egypt, olive culture spread west to the Arab world and through North Africa to Southern Spain.

The Minoan culture in Crete was also included in the origin of olive oil. Minoans produced and traded in olive oil as long ago as 2500 B.C. Some reports say the olive tree was native to Crete because it was called *Elaia*, a Greek name. If it had been introduced to Crete from the Palestine region, a Hebrew name would presumably have been used. From Crete, olive culture and the use of olive oil spread to Greece. The Greeks are credited with extending the use of olives and olive oil throughout the Mediterranean countries.

Biblical references to olives and olive oil are many. In the book of Genesis, Noah's dove returns to the ark with an olive sprig as evidence of a refreshed earth. Noah's recognition of an olive branch suggests it was a well-known tree at that time. Perhaps the best reference to the religious significance of olive is olive oil in the book of Exodus where Moses was told by the Lord how to make an ointment of oil and spices. In addition to an ointment, olive oil was used as a food, a lubricant, a medicine, a salve, and a lamp fuel. The biblical books of Leviticus and Judges also contained references to olive oil, as does the Muslim Koran.

A More Contemporary Olive History - The Mission Era

Olive tree cultivation and olive oil production were extended throughout the Mediterranean and northern African countries by Greek, Roman, and Arab cultures. In the early 1700s, Spanish Jesuits brought olives to the early missions of Mexico. In 1769, Franciscan padres from Mexico, led by Father Junipero Serra, founded the first California mission at San Diego de Alcalá. Within two decades, California olives, most likely grown from cuttings, were being pickled for table use and processed into oil. The first written account by Father Lausen in 1803 indicated that Mission San Diego de Alcalá had harvested olives and produced some very good oil. Distributed from San Diego, olive trees were soon

in production at all missions along the coast south of San Francisco. By 1885, California growers had learned to produce some very good oil, equal to the best imported oil. With this success in oil production, the number of trees planted in the state went from 5,603 in 1876 to 539,568.

The "Pickled Olive" Emerges

After the Mission era, the first commercially produced olive oil in California came from the Camulos oil mill in Ventura, established in 1871. By 1885, California olive growers found that their's was as fine an oil as was produced anywhere, and that resulted in significantly increased production and sharply lower prices. These same growers could no longer compete with the still-low prices of imported oils, and production of oil in California declined. Since 1900, the industry has largely confined itself to producing pickled table olives.

Before 1900, the early olive producers had experimented with processed olives as a sideline to their oil operations. Ellwood Cooper of Santa Barbara used a water cure process to remove the bitterness from the fruit and then packed the olives in a light brine. Frank Kimball of National City and A. D. Thacker of Pomona used a lye process to remove the bitterness, leached the lye out with water, and then packed the fruit in brine. Olives were also salt-cured and sometimes served in olive oil. Different producers, using various processes, pickled olives in four stages of ripeness; some were processed when green, some when they had a reddish cast, some after turning black, and some that had shriveled on the tree.

The various processing methods led to marketing problems, since some products were clearly inferior. Eugene Hilgard's research at the University of California at Berkeley indicated that different varieties of olives should be processed separately. Work done at UC by Frederic Bioletti and G. E. Colby in 1899 proved that when properly processed, large-fruited olives were palatable and nutritious. They demonstrated that ripe olives could be preserved indefinitely in a weak brine when sufficiently heated and hermetically sealed in glass. Within a decade, Bioletti perfected a method of canning olives in tins, and that gave growers better control of product supply. His high-temperature, high-pressure method of retorting gained consumers' confidence, and the modern olive industry had its start.

One of the first to make use of the new methods was Freda Ehmann, founder in 1898 of the Ehmann Olive Company in Oroville. By 1905 Ehmann Olive company had begun canning ripe olives. This mild ripe olive became the olive of choice in the United States.

The new, superior method of canning and the encouraging economic outlook created a statewide planting boom between 1900 and 1920. The major olive-producing districts in Oroville and Lindsay developed mostly at that time. In 1916, Lindsay olive growers formed a cooperative processing plant to take advantage of the new canning methods developed by Bioletti.

Growers in Corning began grafting their Mission groves over to the Sevillano cultivar in 1913 for Spanish style and black-ripe processing. Today, the Corning area still primarily grows the Sevillano variety, although this is changing as growers graft over to still more desirable varieties, e.g. Manzanillo.

Disaster struck in 1919, when 35 people died of botulism after eating improperly canned black olives. As a result, there was a sudden subsequent drop in demand for canned olives. It took 10 years to convince consumers that with safe canning methods and rigid inspections, canned olives were indeed safe.

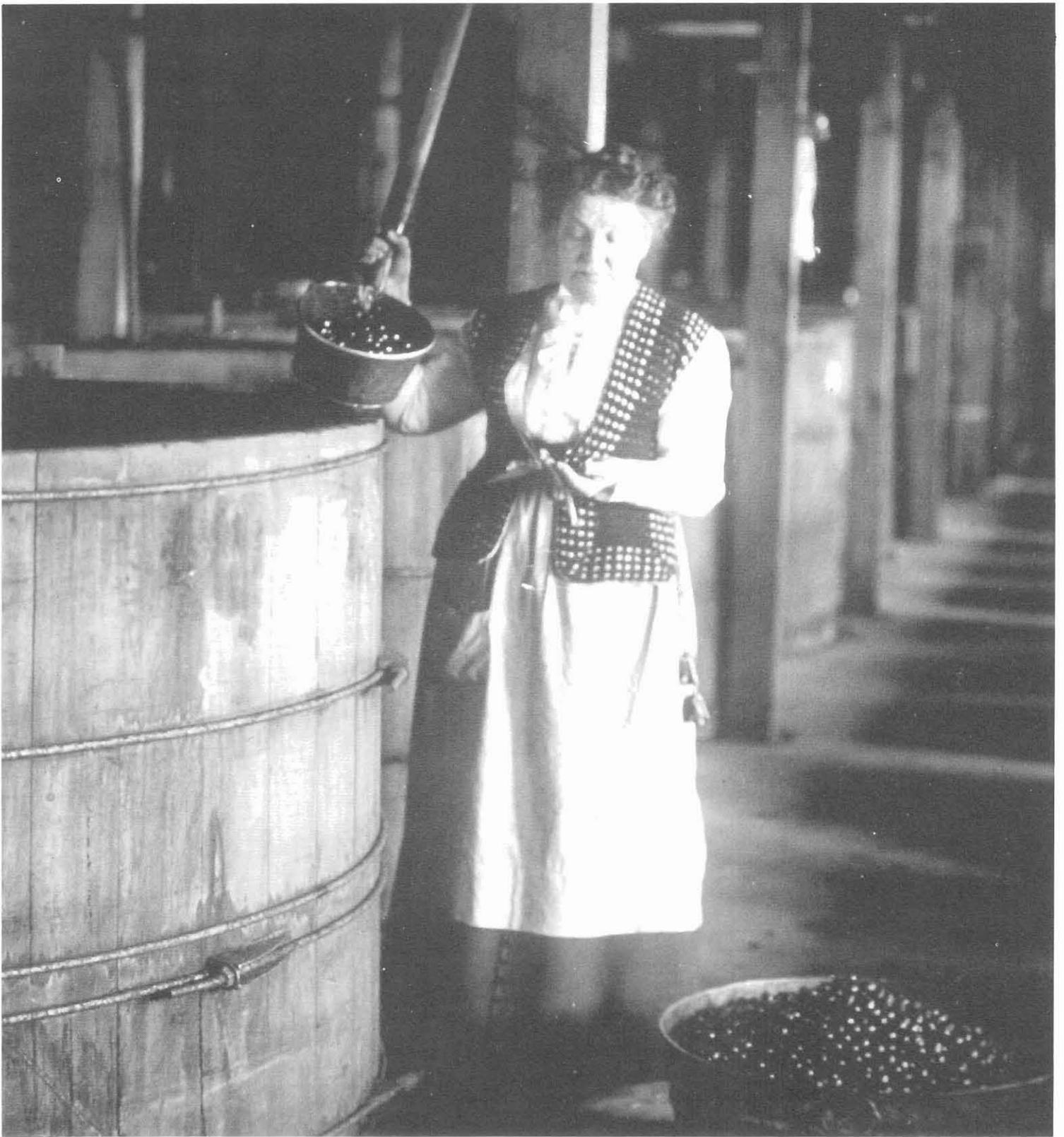
Canning methods developed by the University of California, and carried to the marketplace by pioneer canners like Freda Ehmann, set the stage for widespread acceptance of the California "black-ripe" olive. By 1910, the foundation was laid for the California olive industry. There were 26,000 acres in production by 1925, and the industry was stable at that level for the next five decades. In the mid-1970s, an expansion of olive acreage occurred in the southwestern San Joaquin Valley due to the increased availability of water from the newly completed California Water Project. This new acreage was decimated just as it came into production in the mid-1980's. Tree losses due to verticillium wilt and olive knot made plantings in this area uneconomical.

Current Production

All commercial acreage in the United States is in California. With approximately 0.3 percent of the world's olive trees, California produces roughly 11 percent of the world's table olive and 0.1 percent of its olive oil.

Within the Central Valley there are two major producing areas. In the northern Sacramento Valley, the counties of Butte, Glenn, and Tehama have 33 percent of the state acreage. In the southern San Joaquin Valley, the counties of Fresno, Kern, Madera, and Tulare have 62 percent of the acreage, Tulare being the major olive producing county. Together, these seven counties have nearly 95 percent of the state acreage.

The Orland and Corning areas in Glenn and Tehama counties are noted for Sevillano production while the Oroville district in Butte County produces primarily Mission olives. Manzanillo is the major cultivar of Tulare and Kern counties.



"In The Vat Room"

Freda Ehmann, founder of the Ehmann Olive Company in Oroville, California, pioneered commercial canning methods. Photo published in Ladies Home Journal in 1916, courtesy of G. S. Sibbett, Tulare County Farm Advisor

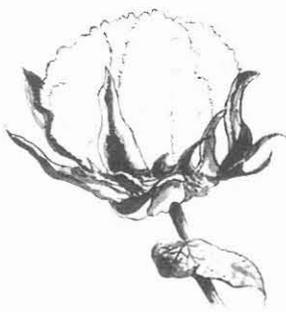
TABLE OF CONTENTS

COUNTY ACREAGE-PERMANENT PLANTING	Page 1
FIELD CROPS	Pages 2 - 3
SEED CROPS	Page 3
VEGETABLE CROPS	Page 4
INDUSTRIAL CROPS	Page 4
FRUIT AND NUT CROPS	Pages 5 - 7
NURSERY PRODUCTS	Page 8
APIARY PRODUCTS	Page 8
LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY	Page 9
LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY PRODUCTS	Page 9
SUMMARY	Page 10
MILLION DOLLAR PRODUCTS	Page 11
COMPARATIVE AGRICULTURAL VALUES	Pages 12 - 14
PRODUCE EXPORT DATA	Page 15
TULARE COUNTY ANNUAL SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE	Page 16
AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONERS STAFF	Page 17
CONTRIBUTORS	Page 18

TULARE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL ACREAGE STATISTICS

ORCHARD CROPS	BEARING ACREAGE	NON-BEARING ACREAGE	TOTAL ACREAGE
<u>CITRUS</u>			
Grapefruit & Pummelos	1,744	584	2,328
Lemons	4,404	108	4,512
Limes	5	0	5
Navels	70,236	1,947	72,183
Valencias	30,896	86	31,082
Tangerines	2,072	138	2,210
TOTAL	109,357	2,963	112,320
<u>DECIDUOUS AND GRAPES</u>			
Almonds	11,559	1,758	13,317
Apples	2,276	326	2,602
Apricots	878	82	960
Avocados	892	5	897
Cherries	643	167	810
Figs	39	25	64
Grapes			
Raisin	33,159	470	33,629
Table	26,390	3,514	29,904
Wine	11,068	1,934	13,002
Kiwifruit	1,746	0	1,746
Nectarines	14,913	1,444	16,357
Olives	16,518	2,000	18,518
Peaches			
Cling	1,408	50	1,458
Freestone	10,253	922	11,175
Pears & Asian Pears	608	2	610
Pecans	959	229	1,188
Persimmons	968	21	989
Pistachio Nuts	5,526	2,256	7,782
Plums	19,355	253	19,608
Pomegranates	1,137	21	1,158
Prunes	6,864	1,814	8,678
Quince	185	0	185
Walnuts	25,066	3,503	28,569
Miscellaneous <u>A/</u>	47	343	390
TOTAL			
Total Grapes	70,617	5,918	76,535
Total Orchard Crops	231,197	18,184	249,381
GRAND TOTAL	301,814	24,102	325,916

A/ Includes: Chestnuts, Dates, Grape Rootstock, Guava/Fejoa, Jojoba, and Plumcot.



FIELD CROPS

	Year	Harvested Acreage	Per Acre	Production		Value	
				Total	Unit	Per Unit	Total
Alfalfa - Hay	1995	82,800	7.06	585,000	Ton	97.80	57,213,000
	1994	83,900	8.92	748,000	Ton	109.00	81,532,000
Silage <u>A/</u>	1995	X	3.11	85,800	Ton	25.50	2,188,000
	1994	X	3.00	84,000	Ton	30.00	2,520,000
Barley	1995	32,000	2.45	78,400	Ton	118.00	9,251,000
	1994	32,100	2.04	65,500	Ton	114.00	7,467,000
Beans - Dry	1995	12,900	1.08	13,900	Ton	493.00	6,853,000
	1994	10,100	1.21	12,200	Ton	700.00	8,540,000
Corn - Grain	1995	8,000	4.35	34,800	Ton	124.00	4,315,000
	1994	12,200	5.00	61,000	Ton	107.00	6,527,000
Silage	1995	71,200	23.50	1,673,000	Ton	20.00	33,460,000
	1994	60,700	23.00	1,396,000	Ton	21.00	29,316,000
Cotton - Lint <u>B/</u>	1995	139,400	925.00	260,000	Bale	84.00	109,408,000
	1994	139,800	1,260.00	356,000	Bale	79.00	140,563,000
Seed	1995	X	X	93,100	Ton	174.00	16,199,000
	1994	X	X	129,000	Ton	153.00	19,737,000
Pasture & Range	1995	55,600	X	X	Acre	110.00	6,116,000
	1994	41,800	X	X	Acre	110.00	4,598,000
Native	1995	615,000	X	X	Acre	11.00	6,765,000
	1994	617,000	X	X	Acre	11.00	6,787,000
Other	1995	50,900	X	X	Acre	15.00	764,000
	1994	58,100	X	X	Acre	12.00	697,000
Silage - Small Grain <u>C/</u>	1995	43,600	12.80	558,000	Ton	20.50	11,439,000
	1994	44,500	15.70	699,000	Ton	18.50	12,932,000
Sorghum Grain	1995	3,900	2.50	9,750	Ton	118.00	1,150,000
	1994	1,960	2.50	4,900	Ton	90.00	441,000
Sugar Beets	1995	2,006	35.20	70,600	Ton	35.50	2,506,000
	1994	3,770	27.20	103,000	Ton	31.80	3,275,000



FIELD CROPS

	Year	Harvested Acreage	Per Acre	Production		Value	
				Total	Unit	Per Unit	Total
Wheat	1995	54,500	2.53	138,000	Ton	150.00	20,700,000
	1994	45,300	2.42	110,000	Ton	122.00	13,420,000
Miscellaneous <u>D/</u>	1995	50,762	X	X	X	X	6,171,000
	1994	46,345	X	X	X	X	6,931,000
TOTAL	1995	1,222,568					294,498,000
	1994	1,199,530					345,283,000

A/ Green weight basis.

B/ Yield per acre in pounds lint, production total in 495 lbs. net weight bales, unit value in dollars per lint hundredweight.

C/ Includes Barley, Oats, and Winter Forage.

D/ Includes Bean Screenings & Straw, Oat Grain, Oat Hay, Safflower, Straw, and Sudan Grass.



SEED CROPS

	Year	Harvested Acreage	Per Acre	Production		Value	
				Total	Unit	Per Unit	Total
Cotton - Registered or Certified <u>A/</u>	1995	3,689	X	471	Ton	437.00	206,000
	1994	4,920	X	4,580	Ton	584.00 <u>B/</u>	2,675,000
Wheat - Registered or Certified	1995	356	2.79	993	Ton	160.00	159,000
	1994	465	3.00	1,400	Ton	123.00	172,000
Miscellaneous <u>C/</u>	1995	571	X	X	X	X	614,000
	1994	598	X	X	X	X	1,194,000
TOTAL	1995	927					979,000
	1994	1,063					4,041,000

A/ Not included in total acreage for "Seed Crops".

B/ Includes \$30 per acre approval.

C/ Includes Alfalfa, Blackeye Cow Peas, Dirkin Wheat, Lettuce, Onions, Jalapeno Pepper, Safflower, Sudan Grass, and Triticale.



VEGETABLE CROPS

	Year	Harvested Acreage	Per Acre	Production		Value	
				Total	Unit	Per Unit	Total
Broccoli	1995	2,050	4.43	9,080	Ton	450.00	4,086,000
	1994	1,960	5.39	10,600	Ton	586.00	6,212,000
Cauliflower	1995	954	4.45	4,250	Ton	564.00	2,397,000
	1994	1,410	3.90	5,500	Ton	478.00	2,629,000
Snap Beans - Fresh	1995	1,402	5.96	8,360	Ton	1,580.00	13,209,000
	1994	2,823	5.35	15,100	Ton	1,179.00	17,803,000
Sweet Corn *	1995	1,464	8.12	11,900	Ton	381.00	4,534,000
	1994	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tomatoes - Fresh	1995	434	13.00	5,640	Ton	663.00	3,739,000
	1994	1,309	15.20	19,900	Ton	569.00	11,323,000
Miscellaneous <u>A/</u>	1995	5,874	X	X	X	X	27,400,000
	1994	7,688	X	X	X	X	25,645,000
TOTAL	1995	12,178					55,365,000
	1994	15,658					65,102,000

A/ Includes: Artichokes, Beets, Bittermelon, Cabbage, Cactus, Cantaloupe, Carrots, Casaba Melons, Chayote, Cucumbers, Dill, Daikon, Eggplant, Garlic, Gourds, Herbs, Honeydew Melons, Lettuce, Okra, Onions, Oriental Vegetables, Peanuts, Peas, Peppers, Potatoes, Pumpkins, Radishes, Snap Beans (processed), Spinach, Squash, Sugar Peas, Sunchokes, Tomatillos, Tomatoes (processed), and Watermelons.

* Not reported in 1994.



INDUSTRIAL CROPS

	Reporting Year	Production		Value	
		Total	Unit	Per Unit	Total
Timber Harvested <u>A/</u>	1995	10,572,000	Board Ft.	0.370	3,912,000
	1994	22,400,000	Board Ft.	0.320	7,168,000
Miscellaneous <u>B/</u>	1995	X	X	X	1,070,000
	1994	X	X	X	981,000
TOTAL	1995				4,982,000
	1994				8,149,000

A/ Previous year's production & value based on information provided by Timber Tax Division, Property Taxes Dept., State Board of Equalization.

B/ Includes Biomass and Walnut Stumps.



FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

	Year	Harvested Acreage	Production			Value	
			Per Acre	Total	Unit	Per Unit	Total
Almonds - Meats	1995	11,559	.37	4,280	Ton	4,780.00	20,458,000
	1994	12,732	1.10	14,000	Ton	2,700.00	37,800,000
Hulls	1995	X	X	10,900	Ton	72.00	785,000
	1994	X	X	35,600	Ton	74.00	2,634,000
Apples	1995	2,276	6.69	15,200	Ton	1,090.00	16,568,000
	1994	1,951	9.74	19,000	Ton	636.00	12,084,000
Apricots	1995	878	2.80	2,460	Ton	1,380.00	3,395,000
	1994	946	7.48	7,080	Ton	880.00	6,230,000
Avocados	1995	892	5.43	4,840	Ton	560.00	2,710,000
	1994	847	5.44	4,610	Ton	639.00	2,946,000
Cherries	1995	643	1.45	932	Ton	6,880.00	6,412,000
	1994	367	4.89	1,790	Ton	2,950.00	5,280,000
Grapes - Total	1995	70,617	X	X	X	X	401,753,000
	1994	72,218	X	X	X	X	364,127,000
Raisin Varieties	1995	33,159	10.59	X	X	X	X
	1994	36,073	9.83	X	X	X	X
Canned	1995	X	X	21,900	Ton	263.00	5,760,000
	1994	X	X	20,500	Ton	236.00	4,838,000
Crushed <u>A/</u>	1995	X	X	54,100	Ton	161.00	8,710,000
	1994	X	X	35,600	Ton	128.00	4,557,000
Dried <u>B/</u>	1995	X	X	31,900	Ton	930.00	29,667,000
	1994	X	X	34,300	Ton	940.00	32,242,000
Fresh	1995	X	X	116,000	Ton	954.00	110,664,000
	1994	X	X	140,000	Ton	946.00	132,440,000
Table Varieties	1995	26,390	9.78	X	X	X	X
	1994	25,840	6.97	X	X	X	X
Crushed	1995	X	X	55,200	Ton	151.00	8,335,000
	1994	X	X	30,200	Ton	101.00	3,050,000
Fresh	1995	X	X	203,000	Ton	1,040.00	211,120,000
	1994	X	X	150,000	Ton	1,100.00	165,000,000



FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

	Year	Harvested Acreage	Production			Value	
			Per Acre	Total	Unit	Per Unit	Total
Wine Varieties	1995	11,068	10.20	X	X	X	X
	1994	10,305	9.36	X	X	X	X
Crushed	1995	X	X	107,000	Ton	231.00	24,717,000
	1994	X	X	92,100	Ton	197.00	18,144,000
Juice	1995	X	X	5,840	Ton	476.00	2,780,000
	1994	X	X	4,370	Ton	450.00	1,966,000
Grapefruit - Fresh <u>C</u> /	1995	1,744	12.60	22,000	Ton	928.00	20,416,000
	1994	1,268	8.14	10,300	Ton	1,150.00	11,845,000
Kiwifruit	1995	1,746	8.47	14,800	Ton	1,310.00	19,388,000
	1994	1,699	8.14	13,800	Ton	1,580.00	21,804,000
Lemons - Fresh	1995	4,404	13.50	35,100	Ton	609.00	21,376,000
	1994	3,920	9.69	20,900	Ton	513.00	10,722,000
Processed	1995	X	X	24,400	Ton	44.00	1,074,000
	1994	X	X	17,100	Ton	51.00	872,000
Nectarines - Fresh	1995	14,913	5.99	89,300	Ton	829.00	74,030,000
	1994	14,897	8.63	129,000	Ton	701.00	90,429,000
Olives - Canning	1995	16,518	2.60	37,300	Ton	665.00	24,804,000
	1994	16,443	2.70	38,500	Ton	518.00	19,943,000
Other	1995	X	X	5,720	Ton	519.00	2,969,000
	1994	X	X	5,900	Ton	404.00	2,384,000
Oranges - Navel	1995	70,236	11.70	633,000	Ton	461.00	291,813,000
	1994	69,138	11.50	654,000	Ton	400.00	261,600,000
Processed	1995	X	X	189,000	Ton	41.30	7,806,000
	1994	X	X	144,000	Ton	29.70	4,277,000
Valencia	1995	30,896	13.60	335,000	Ton	505.00	169,175,000
	1994	29,421	12.20	276,000	Ton	383.00	105,708,000
Processed	1995	X	X	83,600	Ton	33.60	2,809,000
	1994	X	X	82,600	Ton	44.00	3,634,000
Peaches - Cling	1995	1,408	16.50	23,200	Ton	213.00	4,942,000
	1994	1,348	21.00	28,300	Ton	193.00	5,462,000
Freestone - Fresh	1995	10,253	9.52	97,600	Ton	728.00	71,053,000
	1994	10,116	9.74	98,500	Ton	585.00	57,622,000



FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

	Year	Harvested Acreage	Production			Value	
			Per Acre	Total	Unit	Per Unit	Total
Pears & Asian Pears	1995	608	6.15	3,740	Ton	1,690.00	6,321,000
	1994	657	5.75	3,780	Ton	1,840.00	6,955,000
Pecans	1995	959	.89	854	Ton	2,620.00	2,237,000
	1994	934	.62	579	Ton	2,840.00	1,644,000
Persimmons	1995	968	6.19	5,990	Ton	1,020.00	6,110,000
	1994	700	5.90	4,130	Ton	1,330.00	5,493,000
Pistachio Nuts <u>D/</u>	1995	5,526	1.26	6,960	Ton	2,670.00	18,583,000
	1994	4,802	.91	4,370	Ton	2,350.00	10,270,000
Plums - Fresh	1995	19,355	2.89	55,900	Ton	1,470.00	82,173,000
	1994	20,415	6.07	124,000	Ton	590.00	73,160,000
Pomegranates	1995	1,137	3.46	3,930	Ton	1,020.00	4,009,000
	1994	1,149	3.40	3,910	Ton	842.00	3,292,000
Prunes - Processed	1995	6,864	3.15 <u>D/</u>	19,900	Ton	1,030.00	20,497,000
	1994	7,715	2.30	17,400	Ton	1,150.00	20,010,000
Fresh <u>E/</u>	1995	X	X	1,700	Ton	1,780.00	3,026,000
	1994	X	X	987	Ton	1,260.00	1,244,000
Quince	1995	185	6.86	1,270	Ton	1,330.00	1,689,000
	1994	181	7.60	1,380	Ton	736.00	1,016,000
Tangerines <u>F/</u>	1995	2,072	10.60	22,000	Ton	705.00	15,510,000
	1994	1,918	10.30	19,800	Ton	706.00	13,979,000
Walnuts	1995	25,066	.90	22,600	Ton	1,310.00	29,606,000
	1994	25,644	1.67	42,800	Ton	1,070.00	45,796,000
Miscellaneous <u>G/</u>	1995	187	X	X	X	X	3,038,000
	1994	249	X	X	X	X	1,301,000
TOTAL	1995	301,910					1,356,535,000
	1994	301,675					1,211,563,000

A/ Includes green weight raisins for distillery materials and juice pack.

B/ A combined value reflecting free and reserve tonnage.

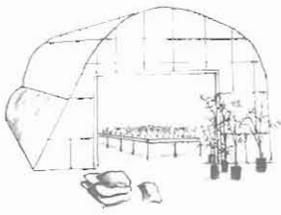
C/ Includes Pummelos.

D/ Dry weight basis.

E/ Green weight basis.

F/ Includes Tangelos and Tangors.

G/ Includes Bushberries, Dried Pomegranates, Figs, Guava/Feijoa, Jojoba, Limes, Plumcot, Processed Fruits (Apricots, Nectarines, Peaches, Pears, and Plums), and Strawberries.



NURSERY PRODUCTS

	Year	Quantity Sold	Unit	Value	
				Per Unit	Total
Citrus and Subtropical Trees	1995	422,000	Each	7.84	3,308,000
	1994	431,000	Each	7.29	3,142,000
Deciduous Fruit and Nut Trees	1995	773,000	Each	6.27	4,847,000
	1994	685,000	Each	5.41	3,706,000
Grape & Berry Vines	1995	4,934,000	Each	.668	3,296,000
	1994	3,221,000	Each	.648	2,087,000
Foliage Plants & Cut Flowers	1995	X	X	X	1,201,000
	1994	X	X	X	2,459,000
Ornamental Trees & Shrubs	1995	1,844,000	Each	7.38	13,609,000
	1994	1,496,000	Each	6.60	9,874,000
Miscellaneous <u>A/</u>	1995	X	X	X	2,263,000
	1994	X	X	X	2,908,000
TOTAL	1995				28,524,000
	1994				24,176,000

A/ Includes Aquatics, Citrus (Buds, Cuttings & Scions), Christmas Trees, Ground Cover, Irises, Olive, Trees, Palm Trees, Turf, and Vegetable & Flower Plants in Flats.

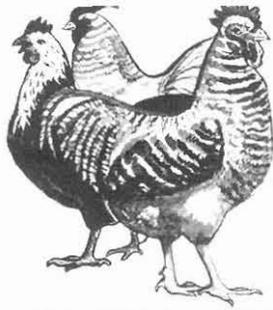


APIARY PRODUCTS

	Year	Total	Unit	Value	
				Per Unit	Total
Honey - Orange <u>A/</u>	1995	2,884,000	Lb.	.59	1,702,000
	1994	3,083,000	Lb.	.51	1,572,000
Other	1995	7,828,000	Lb.	.66	5,166,000
	1994	1,285,000	Lb.	.49	630,000
Beeswax	1995	162,000	Lb.	2.07	335,000
	1994	145,000	Lb.	1.70	246,000
Pollination <u>B/</u>	1995	71,100	Colony	28.80	2,048,000
	1994	68,600	Colony	31.90	2,188,000
TOTAL	1995				9,251,000
	1994				4,636,000

A/ From bee colonies registered in Tulare County during 1995 citrus bloom period.

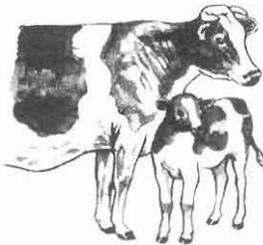
B/ Estimated number of colonies required for adequate pollination.



LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

	Year	No of Head	Total Lightweight	Unit	Per Unit	Value
						Total
Cattle & Calves	1995	346,000	X	Head	643.00	222,478,000
	1994	304,000	X	Head	732.00	222,528,000
Lambs	1995	9,690	921,000	Lb.	.792	729,000
	1994	9,690	921,000	Lb.	.656	604,000
Hogs & Pigs	1995	269,000	X	Head	90.30	24,291,000
	1994	269,000	X	Head	106.00	28,514,000
Turkeys	1995	1,617,000	34,142,000	Lb.	.460	15,705,000
	1994	1,527,000	33,023,000	Lb.	.460	15,191,000
Miscellaneous <u>A/</u>	1995	X	X	X	X	10,152,000
	1994	X	X	X	X	10,756,000
TOTAL	1995					273,355,000
	1994					277,593,000

A/ Includes Aquaculture, Beneficial Organisms, Chickens, Escargot, Fish Bait, Gamebirds, Goats, Pet Food, Pigeons, Pullets, Rabbits, Sheep and Turkey Breeders.



LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY PRODUCTS

	Year	Production	Unit	Per Unit	Value
					Total
Manure <u>A/</u>	1995	1,714,000	Ton	5.29	9,067,000
	1994	1,694,000	Ton	5.29	8,961,000
Milk - Market	1995	49,429,000	Cwt.	11.48	567,445,000
	1994	48,230,000	Cwt.	11.29	544,517,000
Manufacturing	1995	175,000	Cwt.	10.45	1,829,000
	1994	196,000	Cwt.	10.46	2,050,000
Miscellaneous <u>B/</u>	1995	X	X	X	9,258,000
	1994	X	X	X	8,873,000
TOTAL	1995				587,599,000
	1994				564,401,000

A/ Includes Dairy and Poultry Manure.

B/ Includes Turkey Hatching Eggs, Chicken Eggs (Market & Hatching), Goat Milk, and Wool.

SUMMARY

COMMODITY	YEAR	HARVESTED ACREAGE	VALUE
FIELD CROPS	1995	1,222,568	294,498,000
	1994	1,199,530	345,283,000
SEED CROPS	1995	927	979,000
	1994	1,063	4,041,000
VEGETABLE CROPS	1995	12,178	55,365,000
	1994	15,658	65,102,000
INDUSTRIAL CROPS	1995	X	4,982,000
	1994	X	8,149,000
FRUIT AND NUT CROPS	1995	301,910	1,356,535,000
	1994	301,675	1,211,563,000
NURSERY PRODUCTS	1995	X	28,524,000
	1994	X	24,176,000
APIARY PRODUCTS	1995	X	9,251,000
	1994	X	4,636,000
LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY	1995	X	273,355,000
	1994	X	277,593,000
LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY PRODUCTS	1995	X	587,599,000
	1994	X	564,401,000
GRAND TOTAL	1995	1,537,583	2,611,088,000
	1994	1,517,926	2,504,944,000

1995 MILLION DOLLAR PRODUCTS

<u>1995 Ranking</u>		<u>1994 Ranking</u>	
1.	Milk	569,274,000	1
2.	Oranges-Navel & Valencia	471,603,000	2
3.	Grapes	401,753,000	3
4.	Cattle & Calves	222,478,000	4
5.	Cotton - Lint & Seed	125,813,000	5
6.	Plums	82,173,000	8
7.	Peaches - Cling & Freestone	75,995,000	9
8.	Nectarines	74,030,000	6
9.	Alfalfa - Hay & Silage	59,401,000	7
10.	Corn - Grain & Silage	37,775,000	12
11.	Walnuts	29,606,000	10
12.	Olives	27,773,000	14
13.	Hogs & Pigs	24,291,000	13
14.	Prunes	23,523,000	16
15.	Lemons	22,450,000	25
16.	Almonds	21,243,000	11
17.	Wheat - Grain & Seed	20,859,000	20
18.	Grapefruit	20,416,000	24
19.	Kiwifruit	19,388,000	15
20.	Pistachio Nuts	18,583,000	27
21.	Apples.	16,568,000	22
22.	Turkeys	15,705,000	18
23.	Tangerines	15,510,000	19
24.	Pasture & Range	13,645,000	23
25.	Nursery - Ornamental Trees & Shrubs	13,609,000	28
26.	Snap Beans - Fresh	13,209,000	17
27.	Silage - Small Grain	11,439,000	21
28.	Barley	9,251,000	31
29.	Manure	9,067,000	29
30.	Honey	6,868,000	45
31.	Beans - Dry	6,853,000	30
32.	Cherries	6,412,000	37
33.	Pears & Asian Pears	6,321,000	33
34.	Persimmons	6,110,000	36
35.	Nursery - Deciduous Fruit & Nut Trees	4,847,000	38
36.	Corn - sweet	4,534,000	**
37.	Broccoli	4,086,000	35
38.	Pomegranates	4,009,000	39
39.	Timber Harvested	3,912,000	32
40.	Tomatoes	3,739,000	26
41.	Apricots	3,395,000	34
42.	Nursery - Citrus & Subtropical Trees	3,308,000	41
43.	Nursery - Grape & Berry Vines	3,296,000	47
44.	Avocados	2,710,000	42
45.	Sugar Beets	2,506,000	40
46.	Cauliflower	2,397,000	43
47.	Pecans	2,237,000	48
48.	Pollination	2,048,000	46
49.	Quince	1,689,000	50
50.	Nursery - Foliage Plants & Cut Flowers	1,201,000	44
51.	Sorghum Grain	1,150,000	**
**	Not Reported in 1994		

TWENTY YEAR COMPARISON OF AGRICULTURE
 INCOME IN TULARE COUNTY
 1976-1995

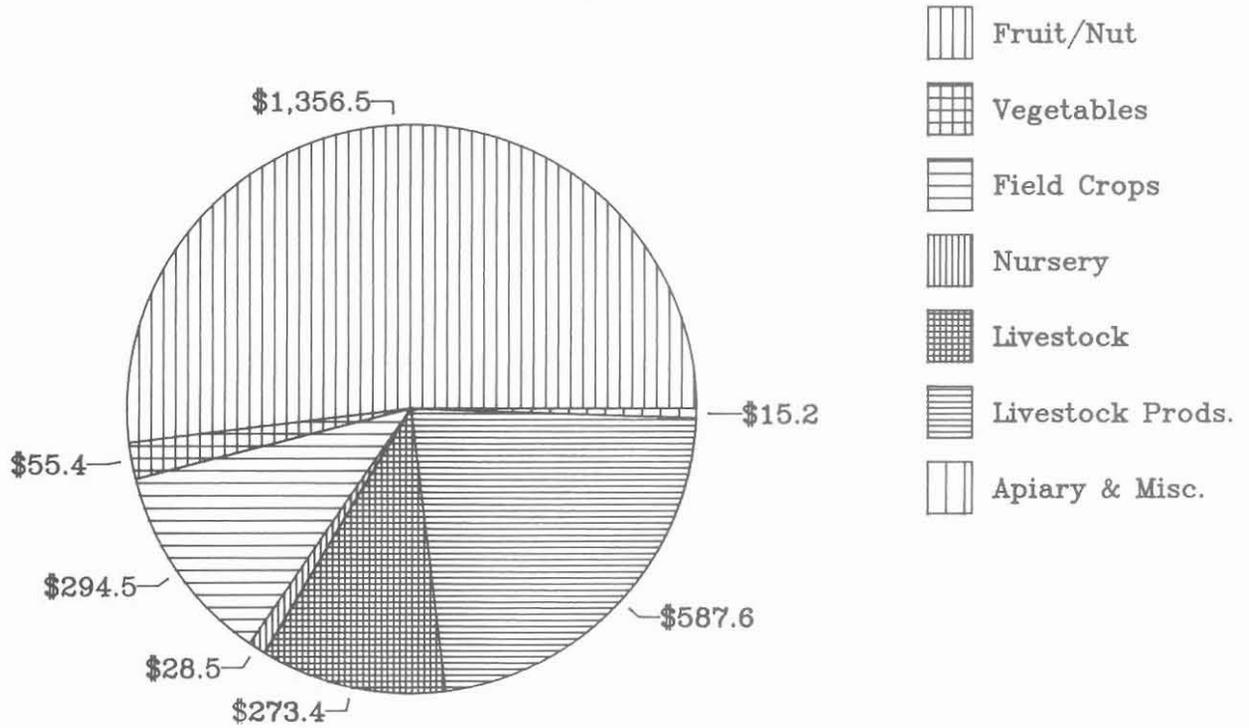


1976	743,327,000
1977	770,428,000
1978	900,861,700
1979	1,239,814,400
1980	1,340,559,400
1981	1,301,921,200
1982	1,316,016,300
1983	1,245,238,100
1984	1,392,273,500
1985	1,368,387,100
1986	1,400,743,000
1987	1,667,201,900
1988	1,791,151,200
1989	1,853,101,600
1990	2,169,448,000
1991	1,878,425,400
1992	2,221,612,100
1993	2,365,202,000
1994	2,504,944,000
1995	2,611,088,000



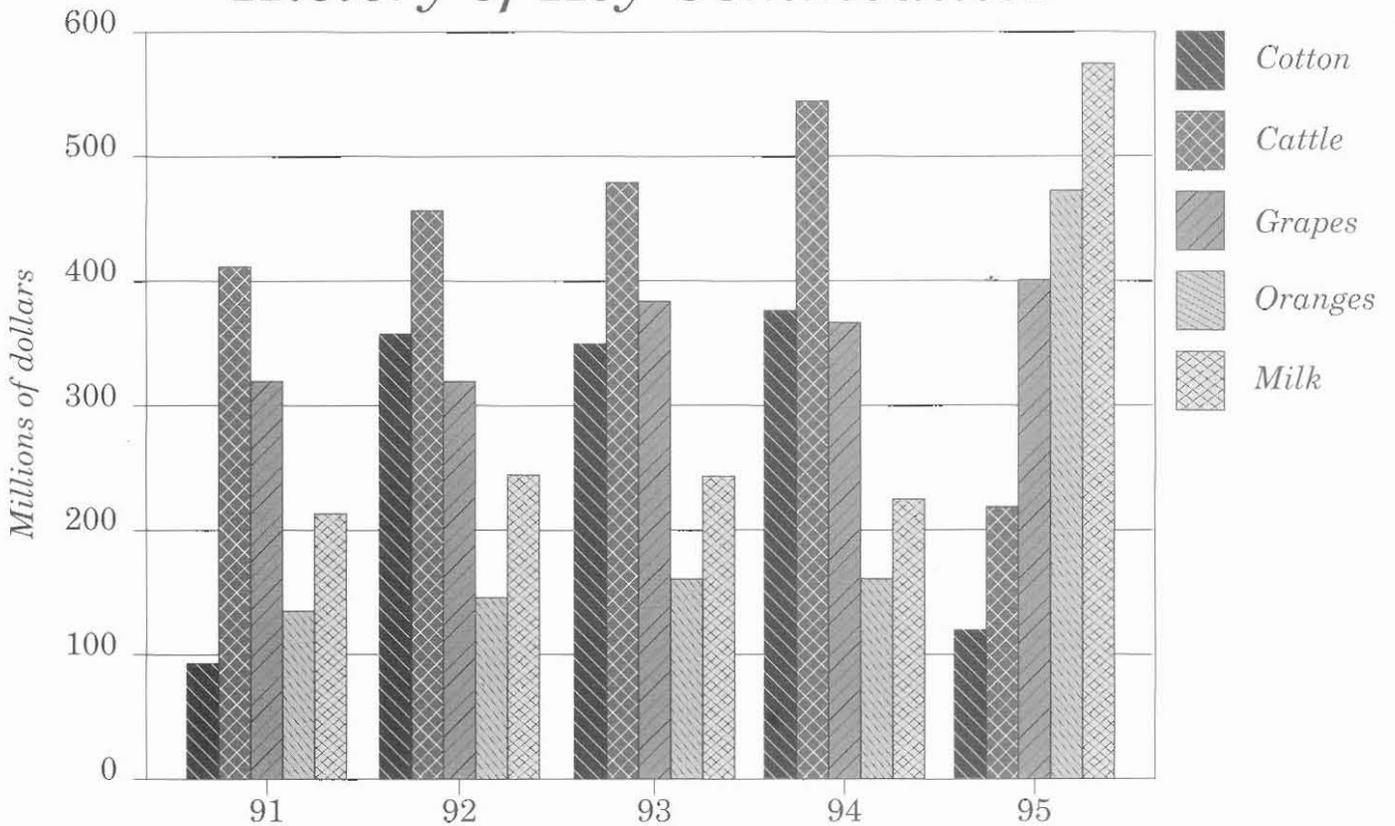
TULARE COUNTY - 1995

TOTAL VALUE \$2,611,088,000



Millions of dollars

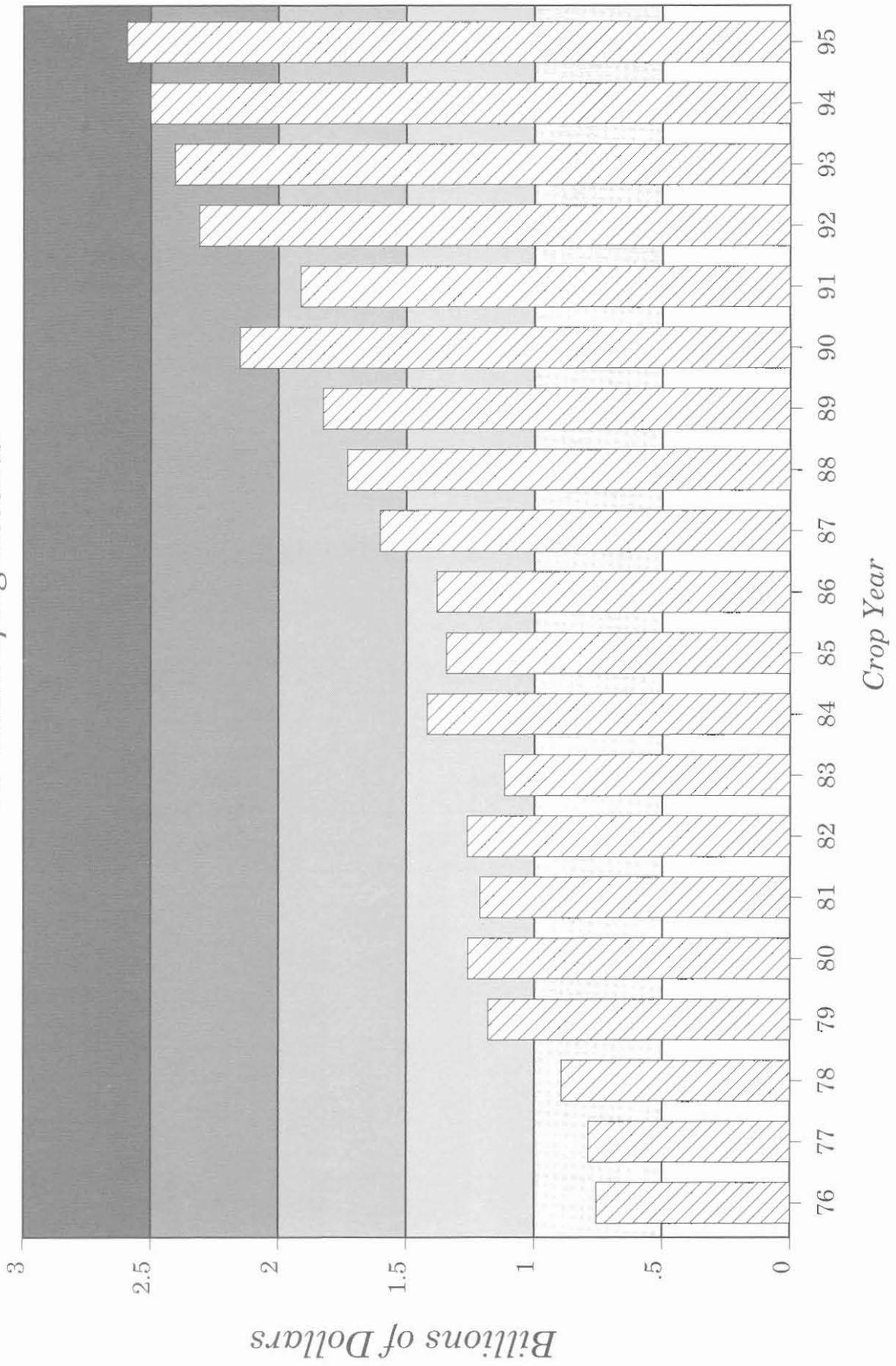
History of Key Commodities



Crop Year

TULARE COUNTY

20 Years of Ag Income



1995 PRODUCE EXPORTS TOP TEN COUNTRIES

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATES ISSUED</u>	<u># CONTAINERS</u>
1. Japan	7,877	7,815,433
2. Taiwan	1,908	1,787,169
3. Canada	989	447,691
4. Philippines	654	734,573
5. Republic of Korea	622	687,407
6. Australia	552	354,783
7. Mexico	466	907,544
8. Brazil	440	143,279
9. New Zealand	420	267,633
10. Indonesia	405	465,858
TOTAL	14,333	13,611,300

COUNTRIES RECEIVING TULARE COUNTY PRODUCE IN 1995

American Samoa	Honduras	Poland
Argentina	Hong Kong	Portugal
Australia	Hungary	Puerto Rico
Bahamas	Iceland	Republic of Korea
Belgium	India	Russian Federation
Belize	Indonesia	St. Kitts & Nevis
Brazil	Ireland	St. Lucia
Bulgaria	Israel	Saudia Arabia
Canada	Italy	Singapore
Colombia	Japan	South Africa
Costa Rica	Jordan	Spain
Cyprus	Kuwait	Sri Lanka
Denmark	Lebanon	Sweden
Dominican Republic	Malaysia	Switzerland
Ecuador	Malta	Syria
El Salvador	Mexico	Taiwan
Fiji	Myanmar	Thailand
Finland	Netherlands	Trinidad & Tobago
France	Netherlands Antilles	Tunisia
French Polynesia	New Zealand	United Arab Esmirates
Germany	Norway	United Kingdom
Greece	Panama	Uruguay
Grenada	Peoples Rep. of China	U.S. Virgin Islands
Guatemala	Peru	Venezuela
Guam	Philippines	Vietnam
Guyana		

TULARE COUNTY SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL REPORTING

Pest	Agent/Mechanism	Program Scope
COUNTY BIOLOGICAL CONTROL		
Ash Whitefly <u>Siphoninus phillyreae</u>	Parasitic Wasp <u>Encarsia inaron</u> Ladybird Beetle <u>Cleitostethus arcuatus</u>	Upon demand Upon demand
Comstock Mealybug <u>Pseudococcus comstocki</u>	Parasitic Wasps <u>Pseudaphycus malinus</u> <u>Allotropa burrelli</u>	Upon demand
Cottony-Cushion Scale <u>Icerya purchasi</u>	Parasitic Fly <u>Cryptochetum iceryae</u> Vedalia Beetle <u>Rodolia cardinalis</u>	2 sites 2 sites
Italian Thistle <u>Carduus pycnocephalus</u>	Seed Head Weevil <u>Rhinocylus conicus</u>	2 sites
Milk Thistle <u>Silybum marianum</u>	Seed Head Weevil <u>Rhinocylus conicus</u>	Upon demand
Mulberry Whitefly <u>Tetraleurodes mori</u>	Ladybird Beetle <u>Delphastus dejavu</u>	3 sites
Puncture Vine <u>Tribulus terrestris</u>	Seed & Stem Weevils <u>Microlarinus lareynii</u> <u>Microlarinus lypriformis</u>	Upon demand
Russian Thistle <u>Salsola australis</u>	Casebearer Moth <u>Coleophora klimeschiella</u>	1 site
Western Grapeleaf Skeletonizer <u>Harrisina brillians</u>	Virus collection for CDFA Biological Control Lab	Upon demand
Yellow Star Thistle <u>Centaurea solstitialis</u>	Flower Head Weevil <u>Bangasternus orientalis</u> Hairy Weevil <u>Eustenopus villosus</u> Gall Fly <u>Urophora sirunaseva</u>	3 sites 3 sites 2 sites
COUNTY PEST ERADICATION		
Pink Bollworm <u>Pectinophora gossypiella</u>	Mechanical/Host Free Period	139, 400 acres 5 growers cited
COUNTY PEST EXCLUSION		
Citrus Tristeza Virus	Wholesale	1 rejection/ destroyed
Burrowing Nematode <u>Radopholus similis</u>	Wholesale	1 rejection/ destroyed

ORGANIC FARMING STATISTICS

Crops Citrus, Grapes, Herbs, Kiwifruit, and Tree Fruit	Estimated Acres 3,000
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A SPECIAL THANK YOU

The high quality printing of the 1995 Tulare County Agricultural Crop and Livestock Report was made possible by the generous contributions of the Olive Growers, handlers, and suppliers listed below. Without their support the publication of such a report would not have been possible.

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