

2002 Crop Statistics & Annual Report



County of San Diego
Department of Agriculture, Weights & Measures

William J. Lyons, Jr.
Secretary
California Department of Food and Agriculture
and
The Honorable Board of Supervisors of the County of San Diego
Supervisor Greg Cox, Chairman, 1st District
Supervisor Dianne Jacob, Vice Chairwoman, 2nd District
Supervisor Pam Slater, 3rd District
Supervisor Ron Roberts, 4th District
Supervisor Bill Horn, 5th District

I respectfully submit the report of acreage, yield and value of agricultural production in San Diego County in 2002. This report also contains the Department of Agriculture, Weights and Measures' 2002 Annual Report.

The total reported agricultural value for 2002 is **\$1,297,278,470**. This is the highest ever reported for San Diego County and is the 10th successive year of growth in value for the San Diego County agricultural industry.

Indoor flowering and foliage plants, once reported as Indoor Decoratives, continues to be the number one crop for production value at \$305,442,053. It has held that number one position since 1984. Since 1984, acreage devoted to this production has swelled 66%. Reasons for these increases vary, but include the ability of the greenhouses that produce these plant materials to thrive in and amongst urban development, as well as the greenhouse environment not being subjected to the vagaries of weather as are most fruit and vegetable crops. Overall, acreage for nursery and flower crops rose by 1% in 2002, while acreage for vegetable, fruit and nut crops declined slightly.

San Diego County farmers faced many challenges during 2002. They included the onset of two major agricultural quarantines (Mexican fruit fly in the Valley Center area and the countywide quarantine of poultry for Exotic Newcastle Disease), in addition to the damaging wind events and drought losses.

Persimmons posted a 38% increase in value over 2001, thereby returning to the value seen prior to the devastating Mexican fruit fly quarantine of 2000. That quarantine took place in the area of Fallbrook, a community noted for its exotic fruit production, including persimmons.

Drought was a major factor in 2002 for the 1.7% decrease in apple values, as well as the 97% decrease for oat grain, the 42% decrease for oat hay and the 17% decrease for barley. Valencia oranges have been declining in both acreage and value since 1982. This is due to a variety of factors including development pressure. However, much of the 47% decline

in value from 2001 to 2002 is attributed to both drought conditions and low prices in the wholesale marketplace. Mushroom values for 2002 show a 57% decline, because a large grower ceased operations in San Diego County due to pressures from the adjacent residential development.

All reported figures represent Freight on Board (F.O.B.) values for products, whether sold or used on the farm where grown. These are not net values and do not reflect cost of production. Total values do not add precisely due to rounding. Gross value of farm products does not reflect the total value to the economy. For every dollar value of an agricultural product, there is a multiplying factor (3.5) that may be applied, making an estimated **economic impact of \$4,540,474,645.**

I would like to express my thanks to the many farmers, ranchers, nurserymen and women who provide the information that is vital to this report. In addition, I would like to thank industry groups including the San Diego County Farm Bureau and the California Avocado Commission for their support in the compilation of statistics for 2002 agricultural production in San Diego County. And finally, I would like to thank members of this department that work to compile statistics, write and edit this report, specifically Lynn Parker, Senior Agricultural Standards Inspector, Stephen Durso, Deputy Agricultural Commissioner, Cindy Davis and Delores Brandon, both Supervising Agricultural Standards Inspectors.



KATHLEEN A. THUNER
Agricultural Commissioner/
Sealer of Weights and Measures

Highlights

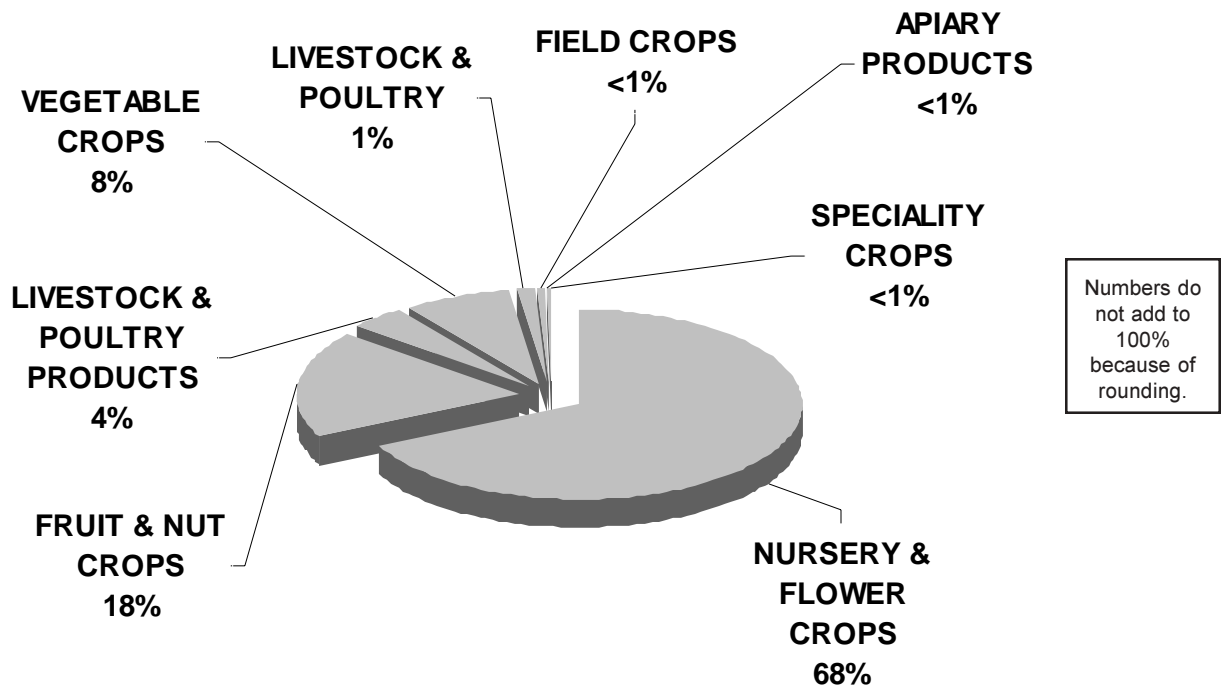
2002

Total Value	\$1,297,278,470
Estimated Economic Impact	\$4,540,474,645
Change in Value from 2000 --Percent of Change	+\$7,537,063 1% increase
Total Acreage	226,665
Change in Acreage from 2001 --Percent of Change	+20,662 Acres 9% increase
#1 Crop --Value	Indoor Flowering & Foliage Plants \$305,442,053
Crop with Greatest Percent Change in Value --Percent of Change	Oat, Grain 97% decrease
Crop with Highest Value Per Acre --Dollar Value Per Acre	Indoor Flowering & Foliage Plants \$619,558
Crop with Lowest Value Per Acre (<i>excluding range</i>) --Dollar Value Per Acre	Oat, Grain \$3.17
Rank of Agriculture as a Component of San Diego County's Economy	4th*

* Source: Greater San Diego Chamber of Commerce.

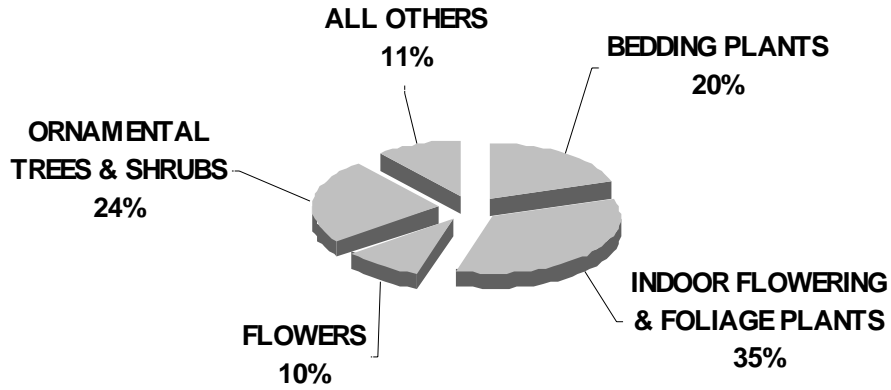
Summary

	2002			2001		
	ACRES	HECTARES	VALUE	ACRES	HECTARES	VALUE
NURSERY & FLOWER CROPS	8,934	3,616	\$879,125,930	8,829	3,573	\$855,138,931
FRUIT & NUT CROPS	43,791	17,722	\$233,663,640	44,363	7,953	\$230,001,032
LIVESTOCK & POULTRY PRODUCTS			\$55,081,366			\$67,121,686
VEGETABLE CROPS	7,365	2,981	\$101,324,575	7,964	3,223	\$111,621,875
LIVESTOCK & POULTRY			\$18,475,736			\$17,465,747
FIELD CROPS	166,575	67,412	\$6,207,372	144,812	58,605	\$6,061,349
APIARY PRODUCTS			\$2,947,141			\$1,888,129
SPECIALITY CROPS			\$452,710			\$442,658
TOTALS	226,665	91,731	\$1,297,278,470	205,968	83,354	\$1,289,741,407

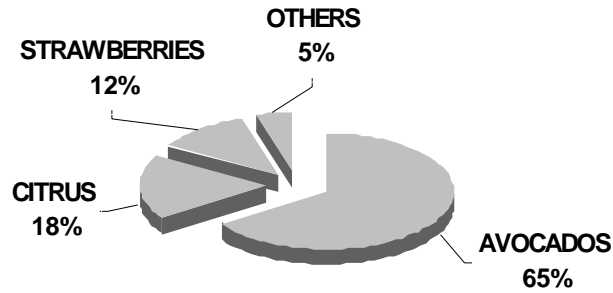


Summary

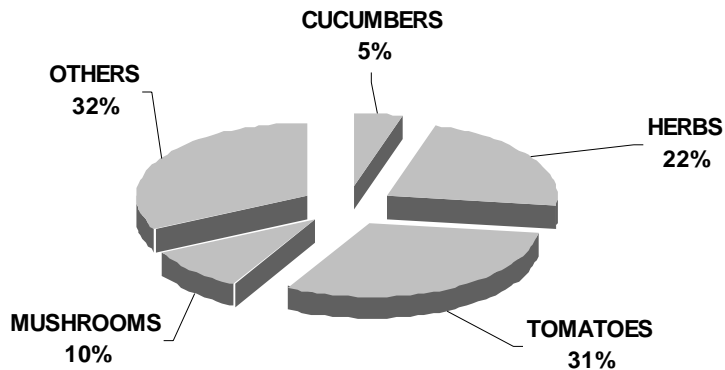
Nursery & Flower Crops



Fruit & Nut Crops



Vegetable Crops



Nursery & Flower Crops 2002 & 2001

CROP	Year	Acres	Hectares	TOTAL
NURSERY PRODUCTS				
BEDDING PLANTS, COLOR	2002	836	338	\$176,542,542
	2001	800	324	\$165,465,458
BULBS, CORMS, RHIZOMES, ROOTS, TUBERS	2002	131	53	\$2,429,526
	2001	145	59	\$1,854,517
CACTUS AND SUCCULENTS	2002	218	88	\$22,427,959
	2001	195	79	\$20,565,458
CITRUS, AVOCADO, AND SUBTOPICAL FRUIT TREES	2002	190	77	\$8,018,956
	2001	192	78	\$7,952,273
CUT CHRISTMAS TREES	2002	168	68	\$1,645,347
	2001	185	75	\$1,791,051
HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS	2002	217	88	\$14,553,871
	2001	200	81	\$13,215,474
INDOOR DECORATIVES	2002	493	200	\$305,442,053
	2001	501	203	\$308,854,247
ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS	2002	2,514	1,017	\$211,924,808
	2001	2,400	971	\$198,542,549
POINSETTIA	2002	133	54	\$42,993,046
	2001	135	55	\$42,658,415
TURF	2002	480	194	\$6,713,827
	2001	428	173	\$5,846,188
TOTAL NURSERY PRODUCTS	2002	5,380	2,177	\$792,691,935
	2001	5,181	2,097	\$766,745,630

Nursery & Flower Crops 2002 & 2001

Crop	Year	Acres	Hectares	TOTAL
FLOWER CROPS				
TOTAL CARNATIONS	2002	30	12	\$1,534,181
	2001	34	14	\$1,710,866
CARNATION, STANDARD	2002	8	3	\$585,965
	2001	10	4	\$725,412
CARNATION, MINI	2002	22	9	\$948,216
	2001	24	10	\$985,454
CUT FOLIAGE	2002	527	213	\$10,130,034
	2001	550	223	\$10,254,665
LEPTOSPERMUM	2002	389	157	\$2,458,421
	2001	380	154	\$2,658,462
PROTEAS	2002	469	190	\$3,785,544
	2001	475	192	\$4,021,544
ROSES	2002	18	7	\$3,516,234
	2001	25	10	\$4,605,755
WAX FLOWERS	2002	782	316	\$7,046,685
	2001	750	304	\$8,854,544
ALL OTHERS	2002	1,327	537	\$57,962,896
	2001	1,400	567	\$56,287,465
TOTAL FLOWER PRODUCTS	2002	3,554	1,438	\$86,433,995
	2001	3,623	1,468	\$88,393,301
TOTAL NURSERY AND FLOWER PRODUCTS	2002	8,934	3,615	\$879,125,930
	2001	8,804	3,565	\$855,138,931



Fruit & Nut Crops 2002 & 2001

CROP	Year	Harvested		Production		Total Production		US\$/ Ton	US\$/ Metric Ton	TOTAL
		Acres	Hectares	Tons/ Acre	Metric Tons/ Hectare	Tons	Metric Tons			
APPLES	2002	436	176	2.1	4.71	916	829	395	435	\$361,662
	2001	450	182	3.87	8.68	1,742	1,580	368	405	\$640,328
TOTAL AVOCADOS	2002	25,729	10,412			75,515	30,561			\$152,277,067
	2001	25,922	10,490			80,032	32,388			\$138,624,103
HASS	2002	23,096	9,347	3.07	6.88	70,905	64,307	2,094	2,308	\$148,474,442
	2001	23,147	9,367	3.18	7.13	73,608	66,787	1,819	2,005	\$133,892,043
FUERTE	2002	628	254	1.02	2.29	641	582	780	860	\$499,668
	2001	725	293	1.82	4.08	1,320	1,195	681	751	\$898,580
OTHER	2002	2,005	811	1.98	4.44	3,970	3,601	832	917	\$3,302,957
	2001	2,050	830	2.49	5.58	5,105	4,631	751	828	\$3,833,480
BERRIES, MISC	2002	160	65	6.89	15.45	1,102	1,004	3,873	4,269	\$4,269,595
TOTAL CITRUS	2002	15,309	6,195			203,921	82,526			\$42,699,792
	2001	15,921	6,443			269,770	109,175			\$64,690,768
TOTAL GRAPEFRUIT	2002	2,866	1,160	11.43	25.62	32,758	29,719			\$3,058,739
	2001	2,800	1,133	15.59	34.95	43,652	39,598			\$6,673,380
FRESH MARKET	2002	2,866	1,160	8.6	19.28	24,648	22,365	106	117	\$2,612,646
	2001	2,800	1,133	11.62	26.05	32,536	29,515	187	206	\$6,084,232
BY PRODUCT	2002			2.83	6.34	8,111	7,354	55	61	\$446,093
	2001			3.97	8.9	11,116	10,084	53	58	\$589,148
KUMQUATS	2002	129	52	2.69	6.03	347	314	1,683	1,855	\$584,001
	2001	140	57	2.4	5.38	336	307	1,020	1,124	\$342,720
TOTAL LEMONS	2002	3,196	1,293	18.09	40.55	57,816	52,431			\$17,572,967
	2001	3,211	1,299	17.88	40.08	57,413	52,064			\$20,453,450
FRESH MARKET	2002	3,196	1,293	12.54	28.11	40,078	36,346	392	432	\$15,710,498
	2001	3,211	1,299	12.95	29.03	41,583	37,710	450	496	\$18,712,125
BY PRODUCTS	2002			5.55	12.44	17,738	16,085	105	116	\$1,862,469
	2001			4.93	11.05	15,830	14,354	110	121	\$1,741,325
TOTAL LIMES	2002	558	226	7.89	17.69	4,403	3,998			\$1,169,006
	2001	625	253	7.86	17.62	4,913	4,458			\$1,258,163
FRESH MARKET	2002	558	226	4.92	11.03	2,745	2,493	392	432	\$1,076,197
	2001	625	253	4.86	10.89	3,038	2,755	371	409	\$1,126,913
BY PRODUCT	2002			2.97	6.66	1,657	1,505	56	62	\$92,809
	2001			3	6.73	1,875	1,703	70	94	\$131,250

Fruit & Nut Crops 2002 & 2001

CROP	Year	Harvested		Production		Total Production		US\$/ Ton	US\$/ Metric Ton	TOTAL
		Acres	Hectares	Tons/ Acre	Metric Tons/ Hectare	Tons	Metric Tons			
TOTAL ORANGES,NAVEL	2002	1,285	520	14.04	31.47	18,041	16,364			\$3,380,270
	2001	1,455	589	13.73	30.78	19,977	18,129			\$3,799,026
FRESH MARKET	2002	1,285	520	10.48	23.49	13,467	12,215	215	237	\$2,895,362
	2001	1,455	589	10.02	22.46	14,579	13,229	218	240	\$3,178,244
BY PRODUCT	2002			3.56	7.98	4,575	4,150	106	117	\$484,908
	2001			3.71	8.32	5,398	4,900	115	127	\$620,782
TOTAL ORANGES,VALENCIA	2002	6,430	2,602	12.35	27.68	79,411	72,023			\$12,845,533
	2001	6,790	2,748	19.4	43.49	131,726	119,511			\$27,161,019
FRESH MARKET	2002	6,430	2,602	7.01	15.71	45,074	40,877	205	226	\$9,240,232
	2001	6,790	2,748	14.53	32.57	98,659	89,502	220	243	\$21,704,914
BY PRODUCT	2002			5.34	11.97	34,336	31,146	105	116	\$3,605,301
	2001			4.87	10.92	33,067	30,008	165	182	\$5,456,105
TOTAL TANGERINE, TANGELO	2002	845	342	13.19	29.57	11,146	10,113			\$4,089,276
	2001	900	364	13.06	29.28	11,754	10,658			\$5,003,010
FRESH MARKET	2002	845	342	8.59	19.26	7,259	6,587	505	557	\$3,665,593
	2001	900	364	8.76	19.64	7,884	7,149	585	645	\$4,612,140
BY PRODUCT	2002			4.6	10.31	3,887	3,526	109	120	\$423,683
	2001			4.3	9.64	3,870	3,509	101	111	\$390,870
GRAPES,WINE	2002	173	70	1.38	3.09	239	216	259	285	\$61,823
	2001	180	73	1.87	4.19	337	306	250	276	\$84,150
MACADAMIA NUTS	2002	163	66	1.12	2.51	183	166	1,829	2,016	\$333,975
	2001	185	75	1.2	2.69	222	202	2,108	2,324	\$467,976
MISC. FRUITS & NUTS*	2002	633	256							\$4,356,521
	2001	765	310							\$4,012,654
PERSIMMONS	2002	490	198	6.3	14.12	3,087	2,796	489	539	\$1,509,543
	2001	340	138	4.45	9.98	1,513	1,377	381	420	\$576,453
TOTAL STRAWBERRIES	2002	698	282	34.5	77.34	24,081	21,810			\$27,793,662
	2001	600	243	29.05	65.12	17,430	15,824			\$20,904,600
FRESH MARKET	2002	698	282	24.3	54.47	16,961	15,361	1,370	1,352	\$23,237,118
	2001	600	243	20.8	46.63	12,480	11,331	1,445	1,593	\$18,033,600
PROCESSING	2002			10.2	22.87	7,120	6,449	640	641	\$4,556,544
	2001			8.25	18.49	4,950	4,493	580	639	\$2,871,000
TOTAL FRUIT & NUT CROPS	2002	43,791								\$233,663,640
	2001	44,363								\$230,001,032

* Includes Apricots, Cherimoyas, Guavas, Peaches, Pears, and Walnuts.

Vegetable Crops 2002 & 2001

CROP	Year	Harvested		Production		Total Production		US\$/ Ton	US\$/ Metric Ton	TOTAL
		Acres	Hectares	Tons/ Acre	Metric Tons/ Hectare	Tons	Metric Tons			
BEANS, SNAP	2002	377	153	5.29	11.86	1,994	1,815	1,281	1,412	\$2,554,698
	2001	333	135	5.12	11.48	1,705	1,550	1,301	1,434	\$2,218,205
BUNCH VEGETABLES ¹	2002	379	153							\$3,021,554
	2001	361	146							\$2,584,641
CORN, SWEET	2002	445	180	7.98	17.89	3,551	3,220	486	536	\$1,725,835
	2001	569	230	7.87	17.64	4,478	4,057	451	497	\$2,019,578
TOTAL CUCUMBERS	2002	478	193			7,265	6,608			\$4,816,573
	2001	998	404			14,189	12,884			\$9,009,170
FIELD GROWN	2002	464	188	14.51	32.53	6,733	6,116	581	640	\$3,911,641
	2001	986	399	13.94	31.25	13,745	12,469	603	665	\$8,288,114
HOT HOUSE GROWN	2002	14	6	38	81.97	532	492	1,701	1,875	\$904,932
	2001	12	5	37	82.94	444	415	1,624	1,790	\$721,056
HERBS	2002	487	197	17.98	40.31	8,756	7,941	2,584	2,848	\$22,626,279
	2001	471	191	18.25	40.91	8,596	7,814	2,463	2,715	\$21,171,455
MUSHROOMS	2002	10	4	202	452.82	2,020	1,811	4,856	5,353	\$9,809,120
	2001	25	10	273	611.98	6,825	6,120	2,480	2,734	\$16,926,000
LETTUCE ²	2002	254	103	13.83	31	3,513	3,193	603	665	\$2,118,218
MELONS ²	2002	95	38	4.6	10.31	437	392	320	353	\$139,840
ORIENTAL VEGETABLES ³	2002	101	41	5.2	11.66	525	478	957	695	\$502,616
PEPPERS, BELL	2002	250	101	16.01	35.89	4,003	3,625	580	639	\$2,321,450
	2001	442	179	15.86	35.55	7,010	6,363	526	580	\$3,687,313
PEPPERS, CHILI	2002	8	3	13.6	30.49	109	91	548	1,087	\$59,622
	2001	62	25	14.6	32.73	905	818	668	736	\$604,674
POTATOES	2002	890	360	20.49	45.93	18,236	16,535	131	144	\$2,388,929
	2001	782	316	21.65	46.13	16,930	14,577	128	141	\$2,167,078
SQUASH	2002	301	122	11.99	26.88	3,609	3,279	438	483	\$1,580,742
	2001	273	110	11.85	26.56	3,235	2,922	449	495	\$1,452,560
TOTAL TOMATOES	2002	2,356	953			55,890	50,679			\$31,071,677
	2001	2,736	1,107			57,973	52,580			\$30,578,337
TOMATOES, FRESH	2002	2,281	923	23.89	53.55	54,493	49,427	551	607	\$30,025,698
	2001	2,651	1,073	21.28	47.7	56,413	51,182	521	574	\$29,391,329
TOMATOES, CHERRY	2002	75	30	18.62	41.74	1,397	1,252	749	826	\$1,045,979
	2001	85	34	18.35	41.13	1,560	1,398	761	839	\$1,187,008
MISC. VEGETABLES ⁴	2002	680	275							\$16,587,422
	2001	912	369							\$19,202,864
TOTAL VEGETABLES	2002	7,365								\$101,324,575
	2001	7,964								\$111,621,875

1 Includes Collards, Green Onions, Mustard & Turnip Greens, Parsley, Radishes and Spinach.

2 Increased acreages have resulted in a separate reporting category.

3 Bamboo Shoots, Bok Choy, Chinese Greens, Daikon, Gai Choy, Gai Lon, Snap Peas

4 Cauliflower, Celery, Chayote, Pumpkin, Sweet Potato, Tomatillo, Winter Squash and Others

Field Crops 2002 & 2001

CROP	Year	Harvested		Production		Total Production		US\$/ Ton	US\$/ Metric Ton	TOTAL
		Acres	Hectares	Tons/ Acre	Metric Tons/ Hectare	Tons/ Tons	Metric Tons/ Metric Tons			
BARLEY, GRAIN	2002	80	32	0.85	1.91	68	61	105.40	116.18	\$7,167
	2001	195	79	2.05	4.6	400	363	102.86	113.38	\$41,123
GREENCHOP	2002	65	26	20.85	46.74	1,355	1,215	25.98	28.64	\$35,211
	2001	85	34	23.85	53.46	2,027	1,818	24.53	27.04	\$49,730
HAY, OAT	2002	5,100	2,064	0.96	2.15	4,896	4,438	55.24	60.89	\$270,455
	2001	5,200	2,104	2.28	5.11	11,856	10,751	53.56	59.04	\$635,007
OAT, GRAIN	2002	500	202	0.03	0.07	15	14	105.65	116.46	\$1,585
	2001	300	121	1.52	3.41	456	413	101.35	111.72	\$46,216
PASTURE, IRRIGATED	2002	2,650	1,072					1,862.00	2,052.48	\$4,934,300
	2001	2,500	1,012					1,625.00	1,791.24	\$4,062,500
RANGE	2002	158,000	63,942					5.87	6.47	\$927,460
	2001	135,000	54,634					5.85	6.45	\$789,750
SILAGE	2002	30	12	12.65	28.36	380	340	25.65	28.27	\$9,734
	2001	32	13	15.08	33.8	483	439	23.58	25.99	\$11,380
WHEAT	2002	150	61	1.01	2.26	152	138	141.65	156.14	\$21,460
	2001	1,500	607	2.12	4.75	3,180	2,883	133.85	147.54	\$425,643
TOTAL FIELD CROPS	2002	166,575								\$6,207,372
	2001	144,812								\$6,061,349

Apiary Products 2002 & 2001

CROP	YEAR	TOTAL
HONEY	2002	\$2,012,125
	2001	\$1,125,400
BEES WAX	2002	\$39,565
	2001	\$28,510
BEES AND QUEENS	2002	\$83,465
	2001	\$85,465
POLLEN	2002	\$85,465
	2001	\$48,754
POLLINATION	2002	\$726,521
	2001	\$600,000
TOTAL APIARY	2002	\$2,947,141
	2001	\$1,888,129

Livestock & Poultry 2002 & 2001

	Year	# Head	Total Weight		Per Unit		TOTAL
			CWT	Metric Ton	CWT	Metric Ton	
CATTLE AND CALVES	2002	31,000	232,500	10,545	69.87	1,540	\$16,244,775
	2001	27,000	202,500	9,184	73.82	1,627	\$14,948,550
HOGS AND PIGS	2002	1325	3,313	150	34.20	754	\$113,305
	2001	1250	3,125	142	45.26	998	\$141,438
CHICKENS, MISC. MEAT	2002	1,654,451	59,560	2,701	13.7	302.03	\$815,972
	2001	1,856,542	66,836	3,031	14.2	313.05	\$949,071
RABBITS	2002	5,025	251	11	58.62	1,292	\$14,714
	2001	8,600	430	20	62.50	1,378	\$26,875
FLIGHTLESS BIRD* TOTAL	2002						\$1,248,800
	2001						\$1,357,750
CHICKS	2002	3,640		80		/CHICK	\$291,200
	2001	3,875		82		/CHICK	\$317,750
MEAT	2002	304,000	LBS.	3.15		/LB	\$957,600
	2001	325,000	LBS.	3.20		/LB	\$1,040,000
LAMB,SHEEP	2002	550	550	25	69.4	1,530	\$38,170
	2001	625	625	28	67.3	1,484	\$42,063
TOTAL LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY	2002	1,695,991					\$18,475,736
	2001	1,897,892					\$17,465,747

Livestock & Poultry Products 2002 & 2001

	Year	Production		Per Unit		TOTAL
		CWT	Metric Ton	\$/CWT	Metric Ton	
MILK, MARKET	2002	1,214,090	55,065	11.51	254	\$13,974,176
	2001	1,239,010	56,195	14.15	312	\$17,531,992
MILK, MANUFACTURING	2002	0	0	0	0	\$0
	2001	365	17	14.26	314	\$5,205
EGGS, CHICKEN MARKET	2002	97,965,220	doz	0.41	doz	\$40,165,740
	2001	101,503,000	doz	0.48	doz	\$48,721,440
FLIGHTLESS BIRD* PRODUCTS TOTAL	2002					\$941,450
	2001					\$863,050
HIDES	2002	900		148	/HIDE	\$133,200
	2001	1,000		142	/HIDE	\$142,000
OIL	2002	3,050	GAL	265	/GAL	\$808,250
	2001	2,850	GAL	253	/GAL	\$721,050
TOTAL LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY PRODUCTS	2002					\$55,081,366
	2001					\$67,121,686

*Flightless Birds include ostriches, emus, rheas, etc.

Specialty Crops 2002 & 2001

	YEAR	TOTAL
TIMBER	2002	\$20,565
	2001	\$42,658
FIREWOOD	2002	\$432,145
	2001	\$400,000
TOTAL TIMBER PRODUCTS	2002	\$452,710
	2001	\$442,658

A Ten Year Comparison of Crops Valued at \$10 Million or More

Crop	2002	1992
Indoor Flowering & Foliage Plants	\$ 305,442,053	*\$192,716,688
Ornamental Trees & Shrubs	\$ 211,924,808	\$95,595,753
Bedding Plants	\$ 176,542,542	\$73,460,325
Avocados	\$ 152,277,067	\$106,349,145
Cut Flowers (Flower Products)	\$86,433,995	**
Eggs	\$40,165,740	\$55,769,774
Poinsettia	\$42,993,046	\$5,733,033
Tomatoes	\$31,071,677	\$38,992,990
Valencia Oranges	\$12,845,533	\$48,088,532
Herbs	\$22,626,279	\$15,261,881
Strawberries	\$27,793,662	\$23,764,090
Cactus & Succulents	\$22,427,959	\$12,820,041
Lemons	\$17,572,967	\$33,782,506
Milk, Market	\$13,974,176	\$17,915,520
Cattle & Calves	\$16,244,775	\$15,975,000
Herbaceous Perennials	\$14,553,871	\$2,650,840
Cut Foliage	\$10,130,034	**

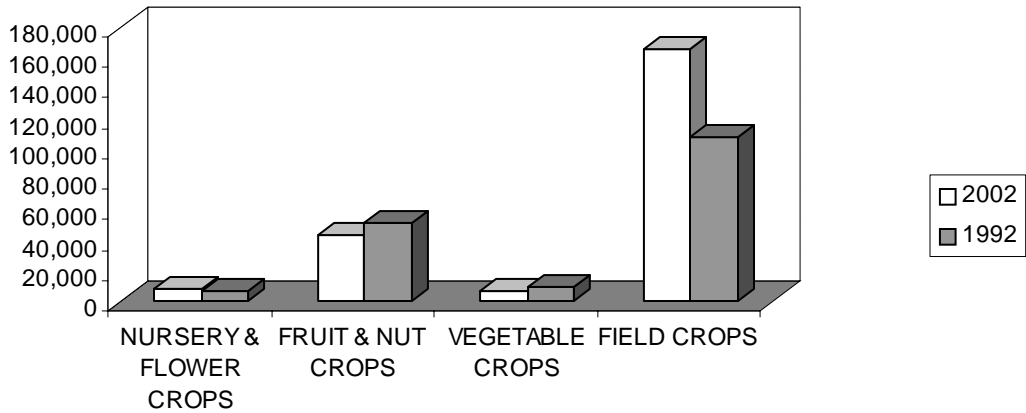
* Identified as Indoor Decoratives in 1992.

** Category not reported separately in 1992.

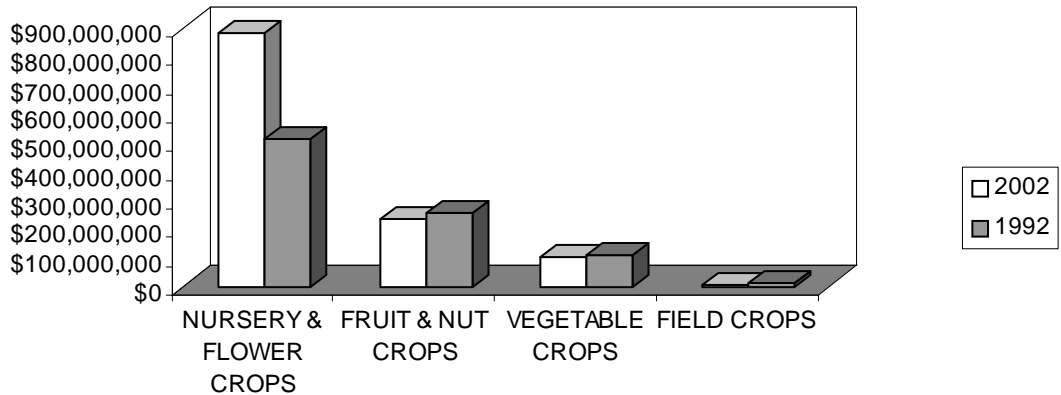
Ten Year Comparison 2002 & 1992

	2002			1992		
	ACRES	HECTARES	VALUE	ACRES	HECTARES	VALUE
NURSERY & FLOWER CROPS	8,934	3,616	\$879,125,930	7,449	3,015	\$509,767,758
FRUIT & NUT CROPS	43,791	17,722	\$233,633,640	52,138	21,100	\$252,895,029
LIVESTOCK & POULTRY PRODUCTS			\$55,081,366			\$73,685,294
VEGETABLE CROPS	7,365	2,981	\$101,324,575	10,080	4,079	\$106,087,091
LIVESTOCK & POULTRY			\$18,475,736			\$16,984,203
FIELD CROPS	166,575	67,412	\$6,207,372	107,810	43,630	\$7,413,792
APIARY PRODUCTS			\$2,947,141			\$557,487
SPECIALITY CROPS			\$452,710			\$915,459
TOTALS	226,665	91,731	\$1,297,248,470	177,477	71,824	\$968,306,113

ACREAGE COMPARISON



VALUE COMPARISON



Phytosanitary Certificates

Agricultural Exports Are An Important Part Of The Economy

Australia	20
Bahamas	11
Belgium	3
Belize	4
Bermuda	37
Canada	442
Cayman Islands	2
Chile	8
China	63
Colombia	25
Costa Rica	35
Cyprus	6
Denmark	3
Dominican Republic	17
Ecuador	5
Egypt	3
El Salvador	98
France	4
Germany	36
Greece	6
Guam	2
Guatemala	56
Haiti	1
Hong Kong	35
India	5
Indonesia	3
Israel	18
Italy	27
Jamaica	35
Japan	576
Jordan	3
Korea	36
Malaysia	3
Mauritius	2
Mexico	7,826
Netherlands	18
New Zealand	56
Norway	13
Pakistan	9
Panama	1
Peru	1
Phillippines	10
Portugal	16
Puerto Rico	105
Saipan	1
South Africa	6
Spain	18
Sweden	5
Switzerland	3
Syria	1
Taiwan	40
Thailand	9
Trinidad and Tobago	12
Turkey	3
United Arab Emirates	4
United Kingdom	38
Venezuela	3

To facilitate the export of San Diego County's agricultural products to foreign countries, inspectors in the San Diego County Department of Agriculture, Weights & Measures (AWM) Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) Program issue "Phytosanitary Certificates" for a variety of seeds, plants, bulbs, timber, flowers, fruits, vegetables, and other agricultural commodities. These phytosanitary certificates verify that the plant products in the shipment not only have been inspected and found free from pest and disease, but they also meet the plant quarantine importation requirements of the receiving country. Foreign countries require phytosanitary certification for incoming shipments of plants and plant material to protect their local environment and agricultural industry from the introduction of unwanted pests. Without phytosanitary certification, export shipments are generally denied entry, destroyed, or held in quarantine at the destination country, all of which can be costly to the shippers.

Phytosanitary certificates from AWM assure San Diego County farmers and exporters of plants or plant products that they have received third party impartial inspections and certifications from PPQ quarantine inspectors. These inspectors have been trained, licensed, and officially recognized as international inspection cooperators by the United States Department of Agriculture, as required by the International Plant Protection Convention of 1951.

During 2002, PPQ inspectors issued over 9,828 phytosanitary certificates to 57 foreign countries. As with past years, the overwhelming majority of these certificates were issued to the countries of Mexico and Japan. Mexico alone accounts for 80% of the certificates issued. In general, the majority of the certified shipments to Mexico consist of fruits and vegetables from throughout California and/or cut flowers from San Diego County while nearly

all the shipments to the remaining countries, including Canada, consisted of nursery stock material.

More information about the requirements for Phyto-sanitary Certificates can be found at:

www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/pim/standards/lspm12_PhytoCert.PDF



Organic Agriculture

Requirements to Ensure Consumer Confidence

When it comes to the food we eat and the products we use, we would all like to think we make healthy choices. When it comes to food, many people select foods labeled as organic. But what exactly does that mean? Before the fall of 2002, calling a product organic could mean a variety of things - but a consumer couldn't know for sure. That changed on October 21, 2002, when the United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) new national standards for food labeled as "organic" went into effect. These standards apply both to food grown in the United States and for import from other countries.

Organic production has been practiced in the United States since the late 1940's. Food manufacturers have developed organic processed products and many retail marketing chains specialize in the sale of "organic" products. As the market for organic products grew, it stimulated a need for verification that products are indeed produced according to established standards.

The benefits of the USDA's national organic standards:¹

1. Create a uniform definition of organic foods.
2. Govern certification of farming and production for organic commodities.
3. Standardize product-labeling guidelines.
4. Bring consistency to a network of private and public organic certification agencies.

A national standard, for what may be labeled as organic, allows consumers to have confidence in their purchases. Before a product can be labeled as organic, a USDA approved "certifier" (this is a third-party organization, the USDA has a detailed listing at <http://www.ams.usda.gov/nop/CertifyingAgents/Accredited.html>) inspects the farm where the food is grown to make sure the farmer is following all of the regulations. Companies that handle or process organic food, before it gets to the supermarket or restaurant, must also be certified. These certification requirements apply to all of the handlers and/or producers whose annual gross farming income exceeds \$5,000.

To be sold as organic, a product has to meet all of the USDA standards, including being produced on a farm that is free of prohibited substances and processes (like sewage/sludge, synthetic chemical pesticides, genetic engineering and ionizing radiation) for at least three years. There are also specific requirements for raising animals whose meat and other products are to be marketed as organic. Further, there are requirements that the farm or manufacturer allow on-site inspections and keep detailed records for at least five years.



As the consumer might expect, the new laws also have very specific regulations regarding how a product claiming to be organic is labeled. This includes showing, on the principle display panel of the label, the third-party certifying agency. The "USDA Organic" seal may be used only on products that are 95 to 100 percent organic by weight. Use of the seal is strictly voluntary.

Subsequent to establishment of the National Organic Program, the California Organic Products Act (COPA) became effective January 1, 2003. It provided authority for the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) and Department of Health Services (DHS) to "register" operations in California that sell organic products, or products that contain any percentage of organic ingredients. All growers, producers and handlers of raw agricultural commodities (including eggs, seed, fiber and horticultural products) sold as organic, must be registered prior to the first sale of the commodity. The registration fee is based on the farmer's gross sales.²

The Organic Food Advisory Board was created in November 1991 and consists of six producers, two processors, one handler or retailer, two consumer representatives, one environmental representative and two technical representatives. The Board makes recommendations to the California Department of Food and Agriculture on all matters pertaining to the California Organic Program.

CDFA works through the Agricultural Commissioner's office in each county to register organic growers and handlers (processors register through the Organic Program of the Food and Drug Branch of the California Department of Health Services). The Agricultural Commissioner's office provides the local contact, both for the farmers and for the community.

Status of Organic Production in California

According to a recently published report by the University of California, organic farming in California is on the rise - both for the number of farms using organic practices and the overall number of organically farmed acres. In a recent three-year study period, there was a 7% increase in the number of registered organic farms and a 47% increase in the acreage. The dramatic increase in acreage is attributed to established growers increasing their organic crop acres, as well as many new farmers coming into organic production with larger than average farm sizes.

California's organic commodities include most forms of agriculture, including livestock production. However, as might be expected, vegetables, fruits and nuts predominate, with some 89% of registered organic farms producing these crops. These farms account for 74% of the acres and 90% of the revenues for organic production in the state. According to the University of California's report, 50% of all organic farms in the State (during 1997-1998) were five acres or less and reported gross sales under \$8,000. The report goes on to state that there are a number of conventional growers in California who devote only a portion of their total acreage to organic production. This may then account for so many organic farms being categorized as small when, in actuality, they are only small numbers of acres of what are much larger farming operations.³



Locally, organic farming is an important part of the agricultural economic mix. With 292 farms registered as organic for 2002, San Diego County was number one in the State for organic farms. Those farms accounted for 6,814 acres and an estimated value of nearly \$12 million dollars in agricultural production.⁴ On a broader perspective, the South Coast region (Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego) regularly reports the greatest number of registered organic farms, with approximately one-third of the state's total.

San Diego Organic Farming Operations

Top Ten by Size

Commodity	# of Producers	Acres
Valencia Oranges	93	1,002
Avocado (all varieties, excluding Hass)	82	576
Navel Oranges	50	508
Hass Avocados	60	406
Grapefruit	61	330
Lemons, Eureka	47	304
Chard	3	130
Lemons (misc. varieties)	24	108
Strawberries	10	103
Cactus (various)	4	101
Total	434	3,568



Resources

- ¹ United States Department of Agriculture
National Organic Program homepage
<http://www.ams.usda.gov/nop/>
- ² California Department of Food and Agriculture
Includes definitions and links to the California Organic Products Act, etc.
<http://www.cdfa.ca.gov/is/fveqc/organic.htm>

Organic Trade Association
Business association representing the industry for Mexico, Canada and the U.S.
<http://www.ota.com/>
- ³ University of California, Division of Agriculture & Natural Resources, Agricultural Issues Center
A Statistical Picture of California's Organic Agriculture 1995-1998
<http://aic.ucdavis.edu/Organic1995-98.pdf>
- ⁴ County of San Diego Department of Agriculture, Weights and Measures
Regulatory Fact Sheet for Standards Enforcement - Organic Handler/Producer
http://www.sdcounty.ca.gov/cnty/cntydepts/landuse/agri/regfact_standards_enforcement.html#organichandlerproducer

County of San Diego General Management System

The Mission of the County of San Diego is to provide the best possible services to County residents. Like any organization with an ongoing mission, the County engages in a continuous cycle of planning, implementing plans, monitoring implementation, and then reevaluating and renewing the planning process. The County's comprehensive guide for managing this cyclic process is the General Management System (GMS). The GMS is the basic blueprint/instruction manual for County operations. It guides all of the County functions and processes that affect delivery of services to San Diego County residents, businesses, and visitors.

The purpose of having a General Management System is to optimize efficient application of resources. These resources include not just taxpayer dollars, but all San Diego County assets, including our unique natural resources, the expertise and creativity of County employees, and the informed interest of County residents.

The idea behind the GMS is straightforward: the County will be able to provide superior services if we set sound goals and apply strong management principles to achieve those goals. A coherent management system also helps ensure that County employees adhere to core principles, promoting a culture that values our employees, partners, and customers and institutionalizes continuous improvement and innovation.

Strategic Initiatives

The County has developed three Strategic Initiatives, these are broad, organization-wide goals that help prioritize specific County efforts and programs. They are the basis for allocating resources. These Initiatives are:

Kids

"Improve opportunities for children."

The Environment

"Promote natural resource management strategies that ensure environmental preservation, quality of life, and economic development."

Safe and Livable Communities

"Promote Safe and Livable Communities."

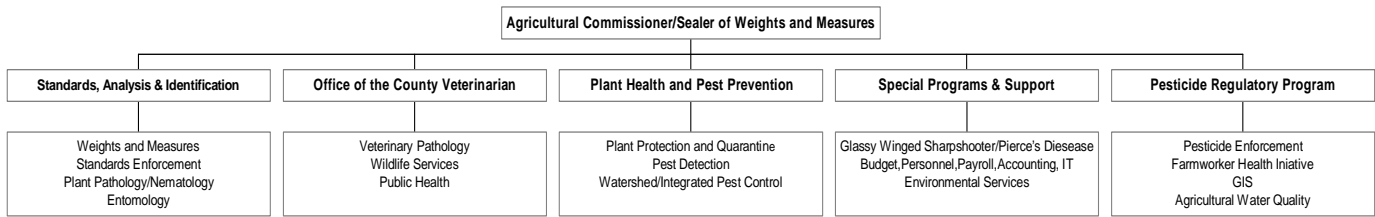
"Achieving goals requires that those who do the work share a sense of ownership and responsibility."

General Management System Manual

Agriculture, Weights & Measures 2002 Annual Report

Department Organizational Structure

The Department of Agriculture, Weights and Measures has an administrative group that provides departmental oversight, as well as four primary areas of focus. The Department provides regulatory enforcement of Federal and State laws employing such Codes as the California Food and Agricultural Code and the Business and Professions Code, as well as the County Code of Regulatory Ordinances. In addition to enforcement responsibilities, staff provides extensive customer-service based education and outreach to the local community. The Department's website is an excellent opportunity to examine the various programs and services. The website address is: <http://www.sdcawm.org>



How Do We Mix Service and Enforcement?

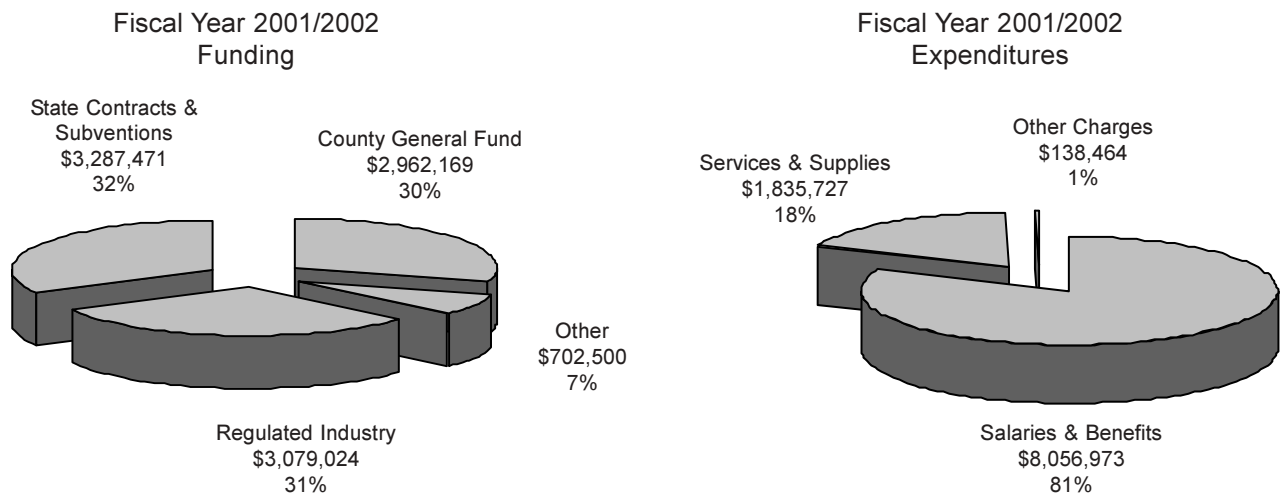
If you live and/or work in San Diego County, this Department is here to both serve and protect you.

The following is a sample of the volume of inspections and diversity of enforcement for 2002:

- Weights & Measures staff inspected 14,275 gas and diesel pumps for meter accuracy at 797 different stations. Staff also conducted price verification inspections, for scanned prices, at local businesses throughout the year. Of the 259 scanner inspections, 134 (52%) were found to be overcharges.
- The Entomologist identified 57,977 insects, 731 of which were submitted by homeowners.
- Pierce's Disease Control Program staff inspected 90,099 traps at commercial nurseries during 2002. A total of 48,331 Glassy-winged Sharpshooters were collected from those traps - 20,654 insects were collected in August 2002 alone.

Budget

The functions of the Department are funded by the state government, county government and regulated industry. Breakdowns of departmental budgeted expenditures and revenues are shown below.



Department Highlights

The mission statement of the Department of Agriculture, Weights & Measures is twofold:

“Promote the sustainability of agriculture while protecting the environment and ensuring the health and safety of all citizens.

Ensure equity in the marketplace by promoting awareness of laws and regulations and by enforcing them fairly and equally.”

The following are just a few examples of our efforts and accomplishments during 2002.

- AWM received a 95.6% rating in a countywide customer satisfaction survey.
- Over 50 separate speaking requests were received throughout 2002. Requests ranged from very large, all-day events, to smaller community based events. ScamJam, sponsored by the Better Business Bureau, had more than 2,000 attendees. Valley Center Salute to Agriculture Day hosted K-5 students from all local area schools and home-schooled children, with a total of more than 2,100 youngsters. The department actively supports continuing education for pesticide applicators, with multiple speakers providing training to groups ranging from 50 - 300. Entomology and Veterinary staff are highly sought after as speakers, responding to such diverse requests as school career days and technical presentations for fellow scientists.
- The Department initiated the Standardized Emergency Management System to address the Mexican fruit fly quarantine in Valley Center. This system is an organizational structure designed to allow multiple agencies to work together in a coordinated manner using one hierarchical relationship.
- In an effort to better inform and to serve customers, the Office of the County Veterinarian renamed the program to the San Diego County Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory. In this role, they have continued to participate in a statewide surveillance network for West Nile Virus. WNV is potentially lethal to both animals and humans.
- The Agricultural Water Quality Program implemented an extensive outreach effort to inform and educate growers and other businesses on the impacts of the Urban Stormwater Permit. The department co-hosted a presentation at the Escondido Center for the Arts that was attended by more than 175 persons. In addition to speaking at numerous trade and industry meetings, the program also participated in a series of four workshops that focused on Best Management Practices and Integrated Pest Management in conjunction with Landscaping and Pest Control Business activities. Over 4,000 businesses and individuals who commercially use pesticides received their second annual mailing detailing the program’s objectives and requirements.
- AWM took the lead to ensure that migrant farmworkers were notified in advance of night time aerial spraying for Mexican fruit fly in the Valley Center area. Thanks to efforts by County staff, a notification system is now in place to ensure that information is provided directly from the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA), which does the aerial spraying. CDFA will be assisted by local nonprofit organizations in San Diego County.

Programs and Services

Standards Enforcement-- To ensure fair competition in the marketplace and provide protection to consumers, staff routinely test market, shipping and truck scales, gas pumps, utility submeters, and all varieties of commercially-used weighing and measuring devices. These tests verify accuracy and other requirements. Inspectors also test packaged goods, from boxes of nails to bags of flour to rolls of gift wrap, to verify that they contain the quantity stated on the label and comply with other labeling requirements. Automated price-look-up systems (scanners) are inspected to verify that prices charged at checkstands match those posted and advertised by retailers. Produce Inspectors conduct “standardization” inspections of fruits and vegetables to ensure that produce meets established maturity and quality standards. Egg quality and grade standards are monitored through inspections at production and distribution facilities. Inspections of the hundreds of growing locations and Certified Farmers’ Markets are performed to make certain that all produce sold at such markets is grown and sold directly by the participating Certified Producers.

Plant Pathology/Nematology-- The work of this lab benefits the home gardener and the nursery professional in identifying diseases and detecting microscopic worms (nematodes) that can devastate plants. Exotic parasitic nematodes were found on eleven shipments of plants from other states. This included finds of burrowing (*Radopholus similis*) and reniform nematode (*Rotylenchulus reniformis*). To protect California’s nursery industry, all infected plants were destroyed. A new rust, *Puccinia vincae*, was found on vinca. This was a first find for San Diego County. Daylily rust (*Puccinia hemerocallidis*) continued to spread throughout nurseries and “escaped” into the landscape in several areas of the county.

Entomology-- This lab identified 57,977 submissions during 2002. Many of these came from samples submitted by the Department’s own regulatory and detection staff. However, in addition to providing support to department inspectors, lab staff also provides identification services, free of charge, to public parks, commercial growers, schools, pest control businesses, and homeowners. The laboratory is critical to the rapid identification of insects and effective treatments to minimize the duration and spread of new pest infestations.

Office of the County Veterinarian-- Created by the County Charter in 1933, this office is a full-service diagnostic laboratory that analyzes animal diseases to prevent their spread to animals and humans. Pathologists, veterinarians, microbiologists and technicians perform a wide array of tests in order to diagnose diseases in the county. Staff also provide samples to the National Veterinary Services Laboratory for surveillance of economically important diseases such as Exotic Newcastle disease, avian influenza, salmonellosis, and bovine spongiform encephalopathy (mad cow disease). In addition, USDA Wildlife Services officers, stationed at the office, work to limit wildlife damage to people, animals and property.

Plant Protection and Quarantine-- The Plant Protection and Quarantine program is the first line of defense against the introduction of the new pests that commonly lack natural predators here and might thrive in a temperate climate, causing harm to the environment and agriculture. Staff inspect incoming packages at the airport, post offices, express carriers and truck terminals, ensuring that shipments “don’t pack a pest.” This program also oversees a progressive nursery, cut flower and foliage inspection program and enables export worldwide. Because of the millions of dollars in damage that the introduction of exotic pests can and do cause, this program is of vital importance to the agricultural industry.

Programs and Services

Pest Detection-- During 2002, Pest Detection staff inspected more than 226,000 traps and found Guava, Oriental, and Mexican fruit flies. Pest detection trapping is performed under a contract with the California Department of Agriculture and follows a detailed trapping procedure. In an effort to ensure a cohesive and coordinated detection effort, the State requires that the same procedures be followed throughout California.

Watershed Resources/Integrated Pest Control-- The Department is responsible for pest control in County-owned facilities and along County-maintained road rights-of-way, and responds to bee problems at County facilities. This program also continued its work with the Weed Management Area for the control of invasive weed species, such as Perennial Peppergrass. In addition, staff reseeds landfills to prevent erosion, and works under contract with SDG&E to protect utility poles and other equipment in wildfires.

Pierce's Disease Control-- This program has 140 compliance agreements with local nurseries to allow shipping to the Glassy-winged Sharpshooter (GWSS) free areas of California. Requirements vary depending on the infestation level of GWSS, and range from self-inspection, to inspection by County staff and applications of pesticide prior to shipment. Staff inspected and certified 2,441 San Diego plant shipments as free of this insect pest.

Support-- This program includes all support functions, including fiscal, personnel, payroll, facilities and fleet management. Staff also coordinates Countywide efforts within the department, such as Strategic Planning, Quality First and staff development.

Environmental Services-- The focus of this program is on community outreach, media relations and non-regulatory agricultural and environmental programs. Staff prepares crop statistics as well as, documenting losses associated with agricultural disasters such as wind or drought.

Pesticide Regulation-- Staff in this program are responsible for the enforcement of California Food and Agricultural Code and California Code of Regulations pertaining to pesticide use. The program is under oversight of the California Department of Pesticide Regulation, which in turn is part of the California Environmental Protection Agency. The program administers the local enforcement of pesticide regulations, responds to public complaints, observes pesticide applications and reviews records for all users of pesticides within the County. In its local enforcement role, the program has the ability to select areas for additional emphasis. During 2002, program staff continued the development of the Farm Worker Health Initiative (an alliance of community clinics, workers' rights organizations and growers) to improve pesticide illness reporting within the County, as well as providing a conduit for a variety of farmworker health related information. Mapping and other components of Graphic Information Systems (GIS) are implemented through this program. The GIS services provide technical expertise to all facets of this department, as well as other departments within the County and State programs. Staff continued work on E-Solutions to improve the ease of pesticide use reporting. Technology, such as form scanning and web-based use reporting, are part of the areas of the technology being explored to better serve the regulated community. In addition, staff in this program work with local nurseries and other forms of agriculture to ensure agricultural water quality in conjunction with the County's Project Clean Water.

Personnel

Agricultural Commissioner, Sealer of Weights and Measures Kathleen A. Thuner

County Veterinarian
Kerry Mahoney DVM

Deputy Director
Kathy DaVee, Kurt Floren, Sharon Geraty

Deputy Agricultural Commissioner
Stephen Durso Simone Hardy Cathy Neville
Dawn Nielsen Candy Schaer

Administrative Support
Debbie Acbang Armando Belenzo Judi Dunlap Linda Goff
Dawn Knaggs Marcia Powell Kim Riha Leah Tully

Analysis and Identification
David Kellum Ph.D. Pat Nolan M.S.
Cynthia Drake George Jones Roberto Sanchez

Civil Administrative Action
Sally Lorang J.D. Michael Giove Karen Melvin

Office of the County Veterinarian
Jesus Guajardo DVM Nikos Gurfield DVM
Jean Creek Patricia Lewis Laurie Pereira Cynthia Shannon Alexina Wempren

Supervising Inspector
John Blocker Delores Brandon Neil Connelly Cindy Davis
Paul Davy Ted Matsumoto Stasi Redding Rick Williams

Agricultural Standards Inspector

Vincent Acosta
Abdel Amador
Veronica Anzaldo-Heredia
Nancy Appel
Tony Avina
Chris Betschart
Clark Bixby
Thomas Bloomer
Glenn Braaten
James Byers
Colleen Carr
Stephen Desserich

Katherine Dobbins
Jose-Concepcion Duran
Manige Farhoomand
Michael Feeley
David Fritz
John Gionfriddo
Lynn Gordon
Lee Guidry
James Hinton
Tim Holbrook
Atlaw Kebede
Robert MacGregor

Cathymay Mangold
Marco Mares
Flo McCutcheon
Megan Moore
Lauren Moreno
Adrienne Moss
Jorge Olivares
Theodore Olsen
Quang Ong
Lynn Parker
Richard Persky
Vicente Rodriguez

Annie Silva
Ann Sixtus
Nestor Silva
Kathryn Springer
Neil Stalnaker
Nancy Syzonenko
Gregory Terhall
Richard Walsh
Bill Winans
Lindsay Worcester
Muluneh Wube

Produce Inspector
Paula DeWall Richard Dearie

Special Programs
Bob Eisele Ron Hobgood Walter Graves

Pest Management Technician
Paul Cadena James Daly Bruce Gardner Mark Martinez Brad Shipley

Insect Detection Specialist

Sulpicio Agnes, Jr. (Senior)
Tim Breuninger (Senior)
Linda Hamel (Senior)
Guy Allingham
Orlando Alfaro
Gonzalo Alvarez
Nate Brown
Mark Buttner
Brian Burkman

Robert Bryant
Linda Clark
Lisa Dumolt
Jorge Fregoso
Kahsai Ghebretseha
Charles Gross (Senior)
Kim Hock
Lou Juarez

Shannon Lehrter
John Matea
Robert Miller, Jr.
Robert Montavon
Belinda Moss
Regina Ort
Lawrence Randall
Steve Robinson

Mary Rowin
Jason Sapp
Alan Sharon
Gregory Slawson
Mazen Stevens
Joan Thewlis
John Velardi
Susan Wise
Joseph Zumello

Program Clerical Support
Gemma Bilog Areleous Burton Anna Hayden Michele Herrmanns Elyse Keon Derek Lewis
Jennifer Lawson Lonnie Nopens Marilyn Marshall Joseph Sabumon Rika Shimamoto Tina Thomas

Stan Tsai is the young artist whose work is featured on this year's cover. Stan was twelve years old when he created this watercolor painting and was recognized with a first place ribbon at the San Diego County Fair. He continues as a student at Mesa Verde Middle School, where he pursues a number of the arts. In addition to his interest in visual arts, Stan participates in the school orchestra – he plays both piano and violin. And if this was not enough to keep a young man occupied, Stan has been an active participant in the Border Voices Poetry Fair.