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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SANTA CLARA COUNTY

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

L. R. CODY

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER

1943

COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

L. R. CODY
Agricultural Commissioner and
State Plant Quarantine Officer

HALL OF JUSTICE
SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA

PHONE COLUMBIA 4262 - BEFORE 9 A. M.
COLUMBIA 4260, LOCAL 27 - AFTER 9 A. M.

June 22, 1944

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of
Santa Clara County, and
A. A. Brock, Director of the State Department of Agriculture,
Sacramento, Calif.

Gentlemen:

In compliance with Section 65.5 of the Agricultural Code of the State of California, the following statistics have been compiled by my office.

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking individuals and companies that have assisted by checking and submitting data for this report.

As in previous years, the figures are the gross returns to growers.

Vegetables are being grown in increasing acreage to go into quick freezing. The quick freezing industry is also using large amounts of fruits, and is expanding rapidly.

In some cases growers of vegetables do no harvesting. The handlers come into the fields and harvest the crop, this greatly facilitates proper handling for shipping or quick freezing.

The total receipts are up \$10,348,196.00 over the 1942 returns, mostly from higher fruit prices.

The 1943 apricot crop was very disappointing, being one of the lowest on record for many years.

Respectfully submitted,


L. R. CODY,
AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SANTA CLARA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

YEAR 1943

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Compiled by
ALBERT M. FOSTER
Deputy Agricultural Commissioner

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SUMMARY OF CONTENTS

	Acres	Total Value
Bearing Acreage of Fruits and Nuts -----	101,696	\$25,988,776.00
Vegetable Acreage -----	20,985	6,341,741.00
Animal Industry -----		7,368,105.00
Hay and Grain Acreage -----	19,200	1,695,450.00
Poultry -----		3,954,900.00
Seed Acreage -----	1,300	133,000.00
Nursery Stock -----		605,000.00
Agricultural Conservation Payments -----		173,182.62
Sugar Beet Payments -----		74,353.93
	142,981	\$46,334,508.55

FRUITS AND NUTS

CROP	BEARING ACREAGE	PRODUCTION	NOTES	UNIT VALUE	TOTAL VALUE
Almonds	225	56.5 Tons		\$680.00 per ton	\$ 38,420.00
Apples	300	108,000 Boxes		2.25 " box	243,000.00
Apricots	18,705	16,250 Tons	(1,650 tons dried) (8,000 " green)	700.00 " ton 105.00 " "	1,155,000.00 840,000.00 1,945,000.00
Cherries	2,600	3,825 "	(2,475 " shipped) (1,350 " canned)	520.00 " " 260.00 " "	1,287,000.00 351,000.00
Citrus	40	12 " Juice		100.00 " "	1,200.00
Chestnuts	109	2 1/2 "		200.00 " "	500.00
Figs	270	50 "		160.00 " "	8,000.00
Grapes	7,459 280	19,345 "		85.00 " "	1,644,325.00
Olives	7,737 46	60 "		200.00 " "	12,000.00
Peaches	640	2,326 "	2,200 " fresh 18 " dried	120.00 " " 440.00 " "	264,000.00 7,920.00
Pears	6,432	40,000 " 12,000 " 125 "	Bartletts Shippers Dried Bartletts	65.00 " " 115.00 " " 330.00 " "	2,600,000.00 1,380,000.00 41,250.00
Persimmons	20	3,000 Boxes		1.75 " box	5,250.00
Plums	130	260 Tons	PRUNES 16,102 - 27 lbs boxes = 217.37 tons	" ton	39,000.00
Prickly Pears	25	250 "	75,600 tons	" "	50,000.00
Prunes	56,546	170,000 " 76,600 "	+ 217 tons 75,817 tons	" box " ton	52,331.00 13,986,000.00 14,238,331
Walnuts	7,519	3,158 "		510.00 " "	1,610,560.00
<u>SMALL FRUITS:</u>					
Strawberries	100	68,000 Crates		1.50 " Crate	108,000.00
Raspberries	150	100,000 "		1.65 " "	166,000.00
Other Bush Fruits	100	70,000 "		1.50 " "	105,000.00
	101,696			Total	\$25,988,776.00

VEGETABLES

CROP	ACRES	AV. YIELD PER ACRE	TOTAL PRODUCTION	UNIT VALUE	GROSS VALUE TO PRODUCERS
Anise	80	325 crates	26,000 crates	\$ 3.75	\$ 97,500.00
Beans, snap	1,000	6 tons	6,000 tons	110.00	660,000.00
Beans, green shipped	300	2.5 tons	750 tons	185.00	137,756.00
Beans, Fava	150	100 hampers		.65	9,750.00
Beans, Limas	1,150	1,250 pounds	719 tons	130.00	93,470.00
Beets, Sugar	624	14.25 tons	8,892 tons	14.25	126,711.00
Broccoli	1,500	140 crates	210,000 crates	3.00	630,000.00
Cauliflower	1,050	300 crates	315,000 crates	1.65	519,750.00
Celery	500	450 half crs.	225,000 half crs.	3.00	675,000.00
Corn, Sweet	250	110 crates		1.75	48,125.00
Cucumbers	730	5 tons	3,650 tons	60.00	219,000.00
Garlic	159	70 sacks	11,130 sacks	12.00	133,560.00
Lettuce	750	200 crates	150,000 crates	2.75	412,500.00
Peas, Fall and Spring	1,350	150 hampers	202,500 hampers	2.85	577,125.00
Peppers, Bell	610	350 crates	213,500 crates	3.00	640,500.00
Potatoes	200	150 sacks	30,000 sacks	2.00	60,000.00
Spinach	750	4 tons	3,000 tons	24.00	72,000.00
Tomatoes	9,832		49,160 tons	25.00	1,229,000.00
	<u>20,985</u>			Total	<u>\$6,341,741.00</u>

ANIMAL INDUSTRIES

Milk	Farm Value	Butter-fat	3,412,500 lbs @ \$1.06	\$3,617,250.00
Beef Cattle	21,800 Head	\$120.00 Each		2,616,000.00
Cows	8,000 "	100.00 "		800,000.00
Calves	4,500 "	30.00 "		135,000.00
Heifers	600 "	60.00 "		36,000.00
Hogs	2,125 "	35.00 "		74,375.00
Horses	540 "	150.00 "		81,000.00
Sheep	1,060 "	8.00 "		8,480.00
				\$7,368,105.00

HAY AND GRAIN

Alfalfa	8,500 Acres	54,600 Tons	\$25.00 Per Ton	\$1,365,000.00
Barley	1,100 "	22,000 Sacks	2.35 Per Hundred	51,700.00
Grain Hay	3,500 "	5,800 Tons	22.50 Per Ton	130,500.00
Volunteer Hay	5,600 "	7,000 "	18.50 " "	129,500.00
Wheat	500 "	7,500 Sacks	2.50 Per Hundred	18,750.00
				\$1,695,450.00

POULTRY

Laying Hens	450,000	180,000 Cases Eggs @ \$12.30	Per Case	2,214,000.00
Heavy Meat Birds	645,000# Av. Wt. 3#	1,935,000 Lbs.	@ .29 Lb.	561,150.00
Leghorn Broilers	310,000# " " 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ #	465,000 "	@ .30 "	139,500.00
Turkeys	70,000# " " 18#	1,260,000 "	@ .40 "	504,000.00
Turkey Eggs	150,000		@ .25 Each	37,500.00
" Poults	75,000		@ .65 "	48,750.00
Baby Chicks	3,000,000		@ .15 "	450,000.00
				\$3,954,900.00

Laying hens increased by 7% over the number in 1942.

TOTAL \$13,018,455.00

In 1922 the Santa Clara County Department of Agriculture acted in cooperation with the Department of Commerce, Weather Bureau, in maintaining Fruit Frost Service. This service has been continued each year thereafter.

The work is now being done by Mr. Wayne E. Harman, Meteorologist. The County's share for this service is \$350.00 per year.

The service is of particular value to apricot growers. Frost warnings are given each evening, and each year growers may have their thermometers checked for accuracy, free of charge.

Attached is a special mimeographed sheet put out by Mr. Harman after this years observations.

A SURVEY OF DAMAGING TEMPERATURES TO APRICOTS IN THE
SANTA CLARA VALLEY DURING SPRING SEASONS, 1922 TO 1944.

Based on many observations in the field, the following table of temperatures which will be endured by apricots for 30 minutes without damage, is recommended by the Fruit-Frost Service as a guide in orchard heating: Stage 1, buds closed but showing color--25 degrees. Stage 2, full bloom--28 degrees. Stage 3, small green fruit--31 degrees.

As a supplement to this table which does not cover all of the stages of development of the fruit, a review of careful observations of freezing temperatures and frost damage to apricots in the Santa Clara Valley since the Fruit-Frost Service was introduced in 1922, is offered:

FRUIT STAGES	Temperatures endured for 30 minutes with- out apparent damage	NOTES ON FROST DAMAGE
1. Buds closed but showing color	-----	No experience.
2. Full bloom	28	Thinned by 27 degrees or lower.
3. Petals just dropped	30	Thinned by 29 degrees for $\frac{1}{2}$ hour or more.
4. Ready to drop "jacket"	30	In some cases damage by 30 degrees for $\frac{1}{2}$ hours; in some cases uninjured at 20 degrees for $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.
5. "Jacket" dropped but pit not hard.	31	Several cases of slight injury at 31 degrees for 1 hour or more. In some cases part of fruit damaged and caused to drop by $30\frac{1}{2}$ degrees for $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. Some cases of 29 degrees for $\frac{1}{2}$ hour caused no apparent injury.
6. Over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter and pit hard.	$30\frac{1}{2}$	In 1928 not injured by 31 degrees for $\frac{1}{2}$ hours. No apparent injury caused by 29 degrees for $\frac{1}{2}$ hour on one occasion, below 30 degrees for two hours on another.

In stages 4 and 6 part of the crop has survived 28 degrees continued for $\frac{1}{2}$ hour or more. Stage 5 is most easily damaged and some growers prefer to fire at 32 degrees. There are so many factors which influence the degree of frost damage that it is often impossible to state the exact temperature at which damage will occur.

The above temperature data were obtained by regulation thermometers in standard fruit-region shelters.