2015 Crop and Livestock Report

Counties of Inyo and Mono Agricultural Commissioner's Office

207 W South Street

Bishop, CA 93514

Counties of Inyo and Mono Agricultural Commissioner's Office 2015 Crop and Livestock Report

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The 2015 Crop and Livestock Report coincides with Inyo County's 150 year anniversary, and celebrates a long tradition of agriculture production In both Inyo and Mono Counties. Credits for the historical photos include:

Inyo County Centennial Program—cover and pages 5, 6,7, and 8.
Talbot Family Collection—pages 11 and 12.
Bill and Yvonne Beaver Collection—page 13.

Counties of Inyo & Mono

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The Honorable Board of Supervisors,
County of Mono

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I am pleased to present the 2015 Inyo and Mono Counties' Annual Crop and Livestock Report. This report is prepared pursuant to California Food and Agriculture Code 2279, and is a statistical compilation of agriculture production in Inyo and Mono Counties. These values reflect **gross** agricultural production within the two counties, and do not represent net profit or loss.

The gross combined agricultural production values for Inyo and Mono Counties in 2015 totaled $49,907,000, representing a decrease of nearly 15% from 2014 production values. This loss is attributable to continued drought conditions and lower pricing for some of our leading commodities. The effects of the drought on area agriculture have been, at times, exacerbated by land and water management decisions by the City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, which owns a large amount of private land in each county.

Drought conditions allowed for less arable land for growing alfalfa. Pricing for these commodities declined about 25% between 2014 and 2015 according to survey data. Miscellaneous field crops had sharp declines in both counties as growers chose to plant less of these crops. Feeder cattle gain continues to decline due to unavailability of pasture, although some recovery was seen for this segment in Mono County during 2015.

I would like to thank our local agricultural producers for taking time out of their busy schedules to provide the data that allows this report to be compiled.

Sincerely,

Nathan D. Reade
Agricultural Commissioner

Counties of Inyo and Mono
Agricultural Commissioner's Office

The mission of the Inyo and Mono Counties Agricultural Commissioner's Office is to promote and protect the agricultural industry of the counties, protect the environment, and to ensure the health and safety of all of its citizens. The department is also responsible for fostering confidence and equity in the marketplace.

The following are the main program areas:

Human Safety and Environmental Protection

The County Agricultural Commissioner's Office protects the health and safety of all Inyo/Mono residents, its agricultural industries and its environment with a series of comprehensive regulatory programs designed to prevent the introduction of exotic pests and to ensure the safe use of pesticides. The five programs that exist to achieve these goals include:

- Pest Exclusion
- Pest Detection
- Pest Eradication
- Pest Management
- Pesticide Enforcement

Consumer Protection and Product Quality

Product quality programs are designed to ensure the production and sales of quality eggs, honey, fruits, vegetables, and nursery and seed products. Quality standards that these programs ensure include maturity, grade, size, and weight. Packaging and labeling are also examined to ensure consumer expectations are met. The six programs include:

- Fruit and Vegetable Quality Control
- Organic Food Production
- Egg Quality Control
- Certified Farmers' Markets
- Nursery Inspection
- Seed Inspection

Special Agricultural Services

The Agriculture Department also provides other mandated services, including:

- Apiary Inspection
- Crop Statistics
- Sustainable Agriculture

Administrative and Education Outreach

Staff participate in a wide range of special projects intended to benefit Inyo/Mono citizens such as the legislative process, public information, education outreach efforts, as well as joint multi-agency and inter-county cooperative activities. Continuing education efforts sponsored by the Agriculture Department for pesticide safety help to ensure that local license-holders maintain adequate training.

Eastern Sierra Weed Management Area

This division of the Agricultural Commissioner's office consists of 15 federal, state, county, and local agencies and entities. The Eastern Sierra Weed Management Area is dedicated to the eradication and control of invasive plant species in Inyo and Mono Counties through the cooperation and coordination of participating entities. The Eastern Sierra Weed Management Area participates in public outreach and education activities to ensure that people understand the threat of non-native weeds on our environment and agriculture industry.

Weights and Measures

A gallon of gasoline, a cord of firewood, a loaf of bread, or a pound of fruits or vegetables...any item purchased is sold by weight, measure, or count. We protect the public from purchasing goods that are short weight or measure, and we protect businesses from giving their products and profits away when they use devices that could be inaccurate. We also verify that prices are scanned correctly at the counter, petroleum products meet quality standards, and weighmasters provide their customers accurate weighing devices. The eight programs in this category include:

- Weight Verification
- Measurement Verification
- Petroleum
- Transaction Verification
- Electronic Meters
- Compressed Gas Meters
- Weighmaster
- Device Repairmen Regulation

See page 18 for more information on this division.

Owens Valley Mosquito Abatement Program

The purpose of this program is to provide the public with a consistent level of mosquito control that reduces the threat of disease transmission and the spread of large nuisance populations of mosquitoes. See page 19 for more information on this division.

2015
Inyo County
Crop and Livestock Statistics

Inyo County General Information

County Seat:	Independence
County Population:	18,546 (2010 census)
Land Area:	10,142 sq. miles
Population Density:	1.83 persons per sq. mile
Highest Elevation:	14,505 ft. (Mount Whitney)
Lowest Elevation:	-282 ft. (Badwater, D.V.N.P.)

Unincorporated Areas

Big Pine
Cartago
Independence
Lone Pine
Olancha
Pearsonville
Shoshone
Tecopa

Incorporated Cities

Bishop

Land Ownership

Federal:	92.0%
City of Los Angeles:	3.9%
State of California:	2.4%
Private:	1.7%

Inyo County, the second largest county in California is situated on the extreme eastern edge of the State and has as its boundaries, Mono County to the north, the Nevada-California State line on the east, San Bernardino and Kern Counties on the south and Tulare and Fresno Counties on the other side of the Sierras to the west. Perhaps no County in the State offers such diversified topography and geological formations for it contains the highest peak in the U. S., Mt. Whitney, 14,501 ft. above sea level, from whose base the land drops away in a succession of arid and barren mountain ranges and desert plateaus housing a wealth of minerals, to Death Valley, the lowest depression, 280 ft. below sea level; the newest range of mountains on the continent, the jagged Sierras and at their foot along the western side of Owens Valley, the Alabama Hills, declared by scientists to be the oldest geologic formation.

Inyo County was created March 22, 1866, with a land area of 10,019 square miles, of which practically 300,000 acres is under cultivation at this time. Many of the desert valleys might be reclaimed by huge impounding dams, but this would be a gigantic undertaking for any one of them, necessitating either the services of the U. S. Reclamation Service or Department of the Interior, or almost unlimited capital from a corporation or private source.

- California Development Board Agricultural and Industrial Survey of Inyo County, 1917

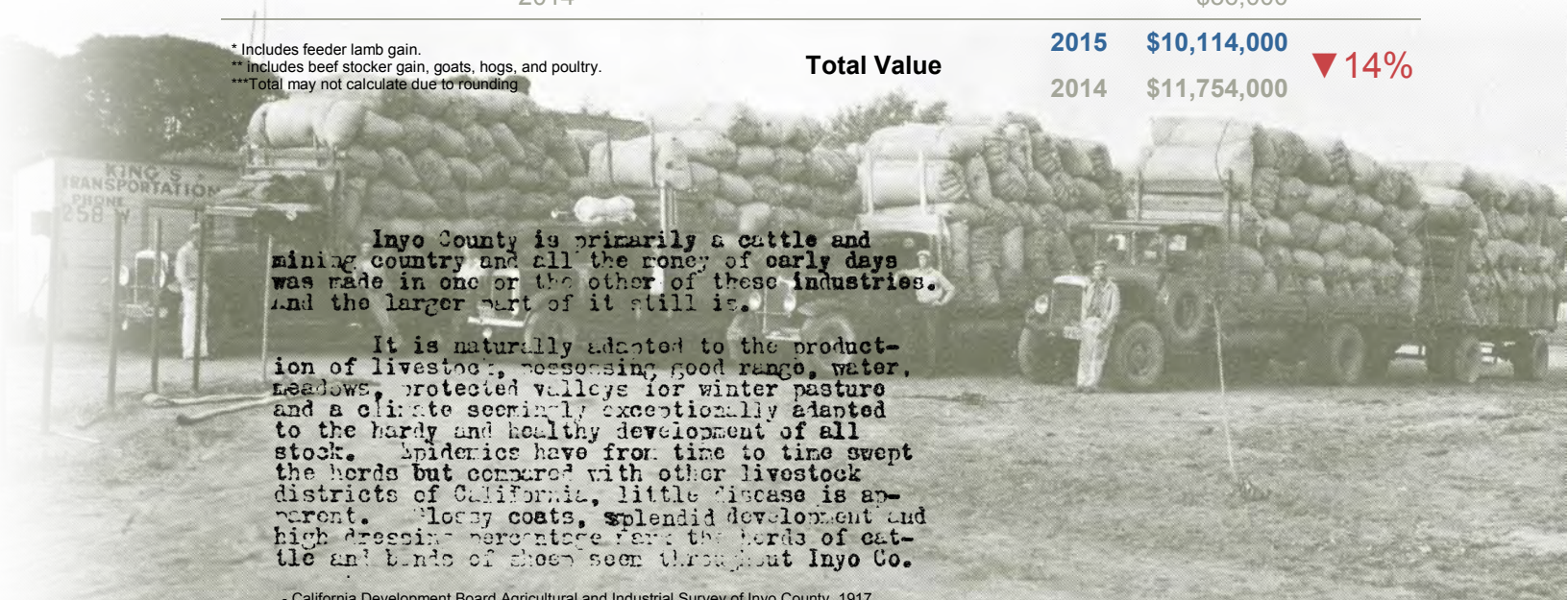
Average Climate

	High	Low
Bishop:	98°	22°
Death Valley:	115°	37°

Livestock & Livestock Products

	Year	Unit	Production	Value per Unit	Total***	
Cattle & Calves	2015	Head	7,680	$1,243	$9,550,000	▼15%
	2014		9,640	$1,160	$11,175,000	
Sheep & Lambs*	2015	Head	3,080	$154	$474,300	▼ 4%
	2014		3,430	$145	$496,000	
Eggs	2015	Dozen	4,020	$4.50	$18,100	▲ 4%
	2014		4,300	$4.05	$17,400	
Wool	2015	Lbs	23,900	$1.59	$38,000	▲30%
	2014		21,600	$1.35	$29,200	
Miscellaneous**	2015				$34,000	▼ 6%
	2014				$36,000	
			Total Value	**2015**	**$10,114,000**	▼14%
				2014	$11,754,000	

* Includes feeder lamb gain.
** includes beef stocker gain, goats, hogs, and poultry.
***Total may not calculate due to rounding



Inyo County is primarily a cattle and mining country and all the money of early days was made in one or the other of these industries. And the larger part of it still is.

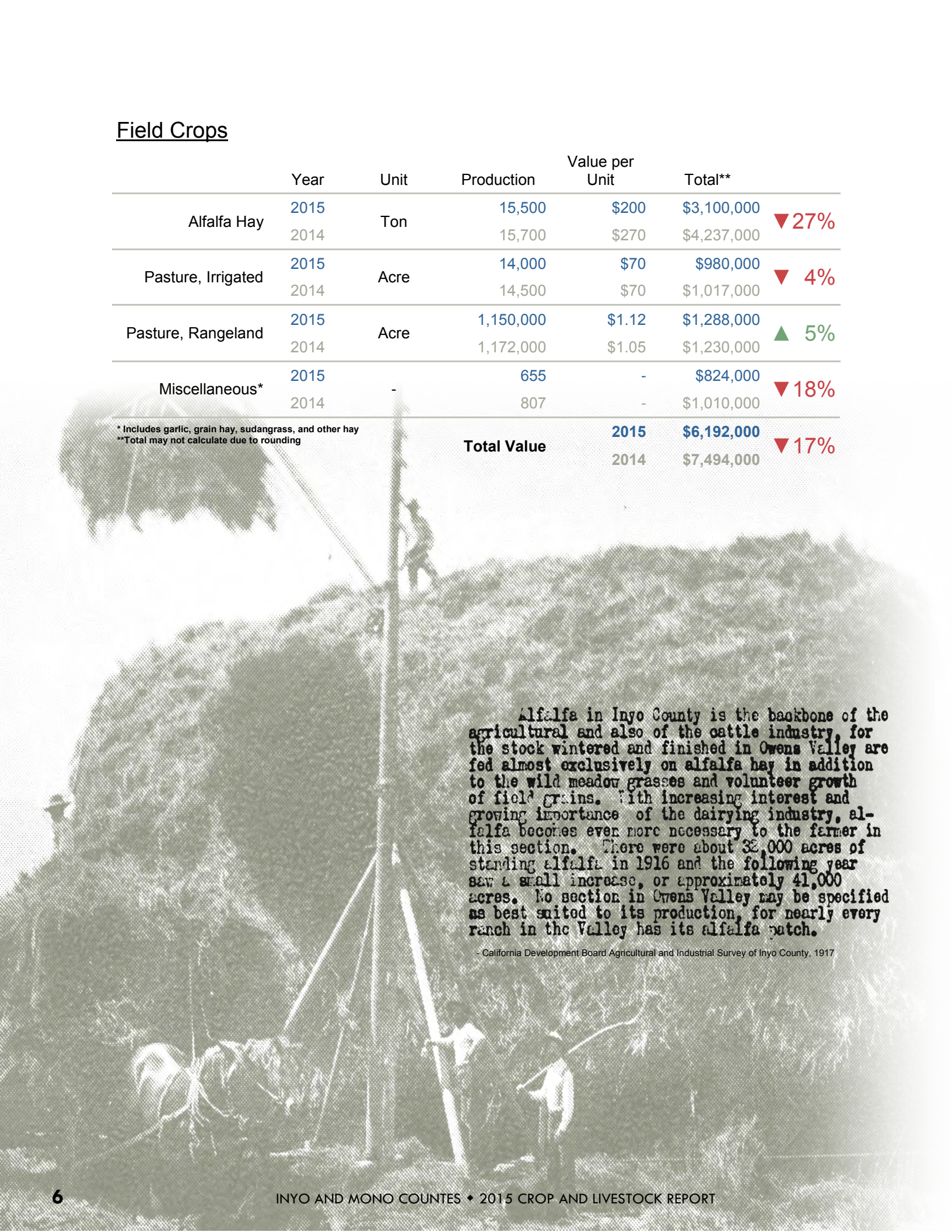
It is naturally adapted to the production of livestock, possessing good range, water, meadows, protected valleys for winter pasture and a climate seemingly exceptionally adapted to the hardy and healthy development of all stock. Epidemics have from time to time swept the herds but compared with other livestock districts of California, little disease is apparent. Glossy coats, splendid development and high dressing percentage mark the herds of cattle and bands of sheep seen throughout Inyo Co.

- California Development Board Agricultural and Industrial Survey of Inyo County, 1917

Field Crops

	Year	Unit	Production	Value per Unit	Total**	
Alfalfa Hay	2015	Ton	15,500	$200	$3,100,000	▼27%
	2014		15,700	$270	$4,237,000	
Pasture, Irrigated	2015	Acre	14,000	$70	$980,000	▼ 4%
	2014		14,500	$70	$1,017,000	
Pasture, Rangeland	2015	Acre	1,150,000	$1.12	$1,288,000	▲ 5%
	2014		1,172,000	$1.05	$1,230,000	
Miscellaneous*	2015	-	655	-	$824,000	▼18%
	2014		807	-	$1,010,000	
			Total Value	**2015**	**$6,192,000**	▼17%
				2014	$7,494,000	

*** Includes garlic, grain hay, sudangrass, and other hay**
****Total may not calculate due to rounding**



Alfalfa in Inyo County is the backbone of the agricultural and also of the cattle industry, for the stock wintered and finished in Owens Valley are fed almost exclusively on alfalfa hay in addition to the wild meadow grasses and volunteer growth of field grains. With increasing interest and growing importance of the dairying industry, alfalfa becomes even more necessary to the farmer in this section. There were about 32,000 acres of standing alfalfa in 1916 and the following year saw a small increase, or approximately 41,000 acres. No section in Owens Valley may be specified as best suited to its production, for nearly every ranch in the Valley has its alfalfa patch.

- California Development Board Agricultural and Industrial Survey of Inyo County, 1917

Nursery Products

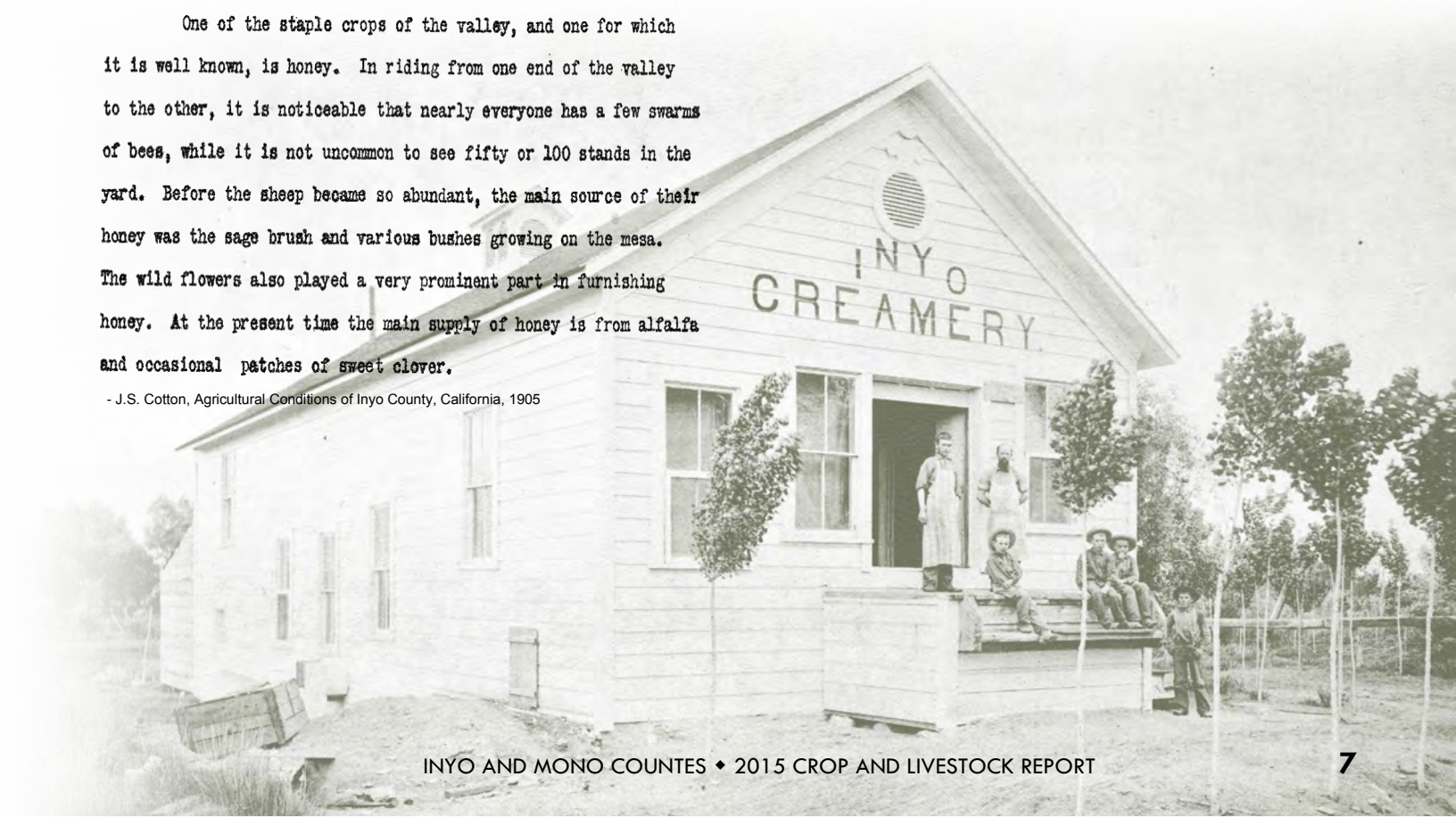
	Year	Unit	Production	Value per Unit	Total	
Nursery Stock*	2015	Acre	121	-	$1,620,000	▼ 9%
	2014		175	-	$1,771,000	
* Includes cacti and succulents, palms, and turf.			**Total Value**	**2015**	**$1,620,000**	▼ 9%
				2014	$1,771,000	

Apiary Production

	Year	Unit	Production	Value per Unit	Total	
Honey	2015	Lb	154,000	$2.01	$310,000	▼20%
	2014		129,000	$3.00	$387,000	
Miscellaneous*	2015	-	-	-	$5,400	▼75%
	2014		-	-	$21,600	
*** Includes beeswax and pollen.**			**Total Value**	**2015**	**$315,000**	▼23%
				2014	$409,000	

One of the staple crops of the valley, and one for which it is well known, is honey. In riding from one end of the valley to the other, it is noticeable that nearly everyone has a few swarms of bees, while it is not uncommon to see fifty or 100 stands in the yard. Before the sheep became so abundant, the main source of their honey was the sage brush and various bushes growing on the mesa. The wild flowers also played a very prominent part in furnishing honey. At the present time the main supply of honey is from alfalfa and occasional patches of sweet clover.

- J.S. Cotton, Agricultural Conditions of Inyo County, California, 1905



Fruit & Nut Crops

	Year	Unit	Production	Value per Unit	Total	
Miscellaneous*	2015	Acres	32	-	$203,000	▲8%
	2014		32	-	$188,000	

* Includes almonds, apples, apricots, blackberries, cherries, dates, figs, grapes (table), grapes (wine), nectarines, peaches, pears, pecans, persimmons, plums, pomegranates, raspberries, strawberries, and walnuts.

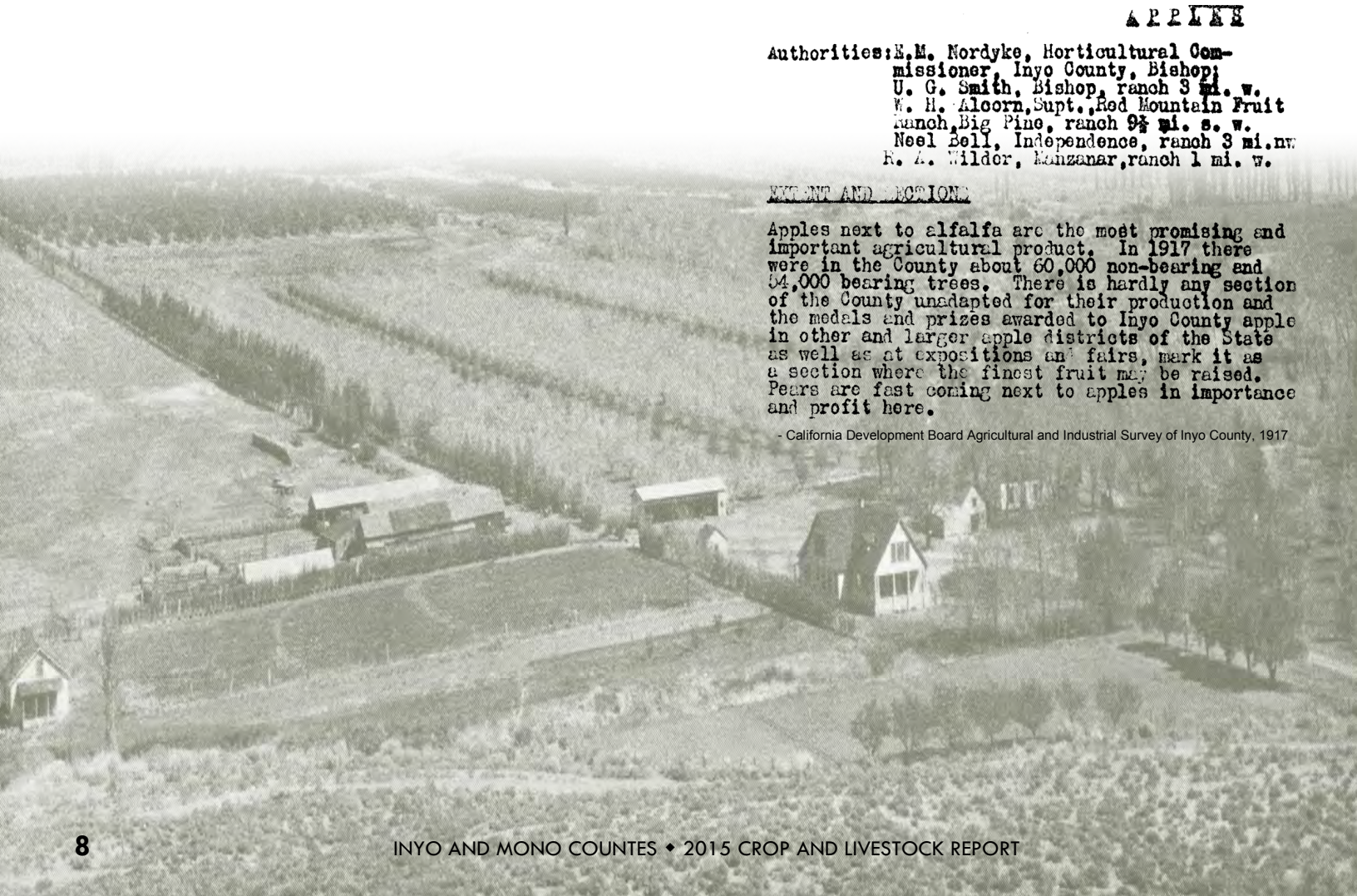
Total Value	**2015**	**$203,000**	▲8%
	2014	$188,000	

Vegetable Crops

	Year	Unit	Production	Value per Unit	Total	
Miscellaneous*	2015	Acres	9	-	$45,000	▲3%
	2014		10	-	$43,600	

* Includes Includes artichokes, beans, brassicas, carrots, cucumbers, eggplant, garlic, herbs, leafy greens, melons, onions, peppers, pumpkins, radishes, squash, sweet corn, tomatillos, tomatoes, and tubers.

Total Value	**2015**	**$45,000**	▲3%
	2014	$43,600	



APPLES

Authorities: E.M. Nordyke, Horticultural Commissioner, Inyo County, Bishop;
U. G. Smith, Bishop, ranch 3 mi. w.
W. H. Alcorn, Supt., Red Mountain Fruit Ranch, Big Pine, ranch 9½ mi. s. w.
Neel Bell, Independence, ranch 3 mi. nw
R. A. Wilder, Manzanar, ranch 1 mi. w.

EXTENT AND LOCATION

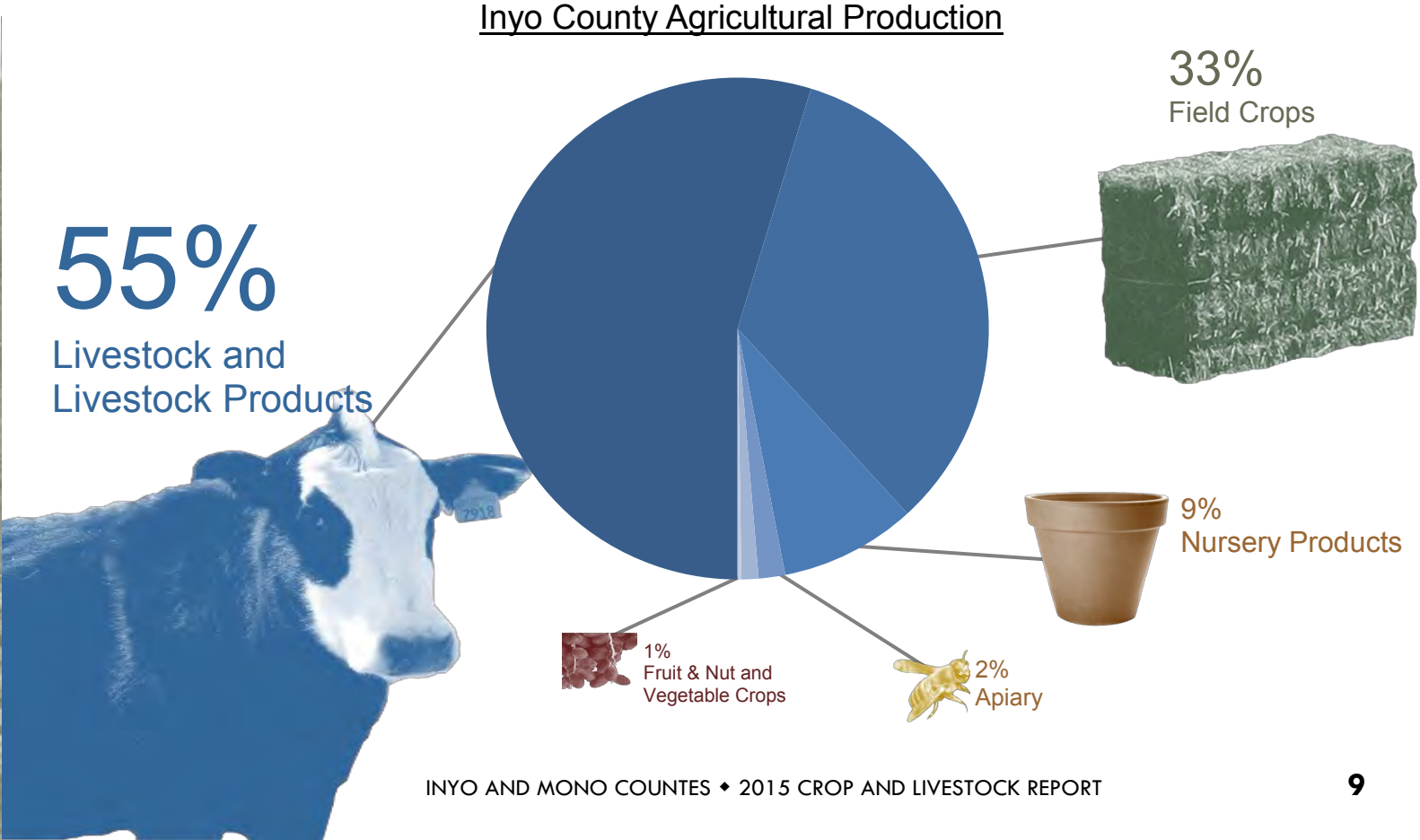
Apples next to alfalfa are the most promising and important agricultural product. In 1917 there were in the County about 60,000 non-bearing and 54,000 bearing trees. There is hardly any section of the County unadapted for their production and the medals and prizes awarded to Inyo County apple in other and larger apple districts of the State as well as at expositions and fairs, mark it as a section where the finest fruit may be raised. Pears are fast coming next to apples in importance and profit here.

- California Development Board Agricultural and Industrial Survey of Inyo County, 1917

Inyo County Totals

	Year	Total	
Livestock & Livestock Products	2015	$10,114,000	▼14%
	2014	$11,754,000	
Field Crops	2015	$6,192,000	▼17%
	2014	$7,494,000	
Nursery Products	2015	$1,620,000	▼ 9%
	2014	$1,771,000	
Apiary Production	2015	$315,000	▼23%
	2014	$409,000	
Fruit & Nut Crops	2015	$203,000	▲ 8%
	2014	$188,000	
Vegetable Crops	2015	$45,000	▲ 3%
	2014	$43,600	
Total Value	**2015**	**$18,489,000**	**▼15%**
	2014	**$21,660,000**	

Inyo County Agricultural Production



2015

Mono County
Crop and Livestock Statistics

Mono County General Information

County Seat:	Bridgeport
County Population:	14,202 (2010 census)
Land Area:	3,044 sq. miles
Population Density:	4.67 persons per sq. mile
Highest Elevation:	14,252 ft. (White Mountain)

Unincorporated Areas

Benton
Bridgeport
Chalfant Valley
Coleville
Hammil Valley
June Lake
Lee Vining
Topaz
Tom's Place
Walker

Incorporated Cities

Mammoth Lakes

Land Ownership

Federal:	84.7%
City of Los Angeles:	3.2%
State of California:	3.6%
Private:	6.5%

Average Climate

	High	Low
Bridgeport:	81°	8°
Hammil Valley:	98°	22°

The Coleville-Topaz area, known as Antelope Valley, is located at an elevation of 5,000 feet. It is used by some ranchers as a winter grazing area and ranch headquarters. Other ranchers who have access to lower elevation lands use it as a summer grazing area.

Meadow hay and alfalfa is raised here. The soils are sandy and gravelly. The meadows sit on a relatively high water table in some locations. Irrigation water comes from the West Walker River and its tributaries.

Bridgeport and Long Valley areas, located at 6,000 feet and above, are irrigated mountain meadows that are used for summer and fall grazing. The soils there are sandy loam to gravelly sand. They sit on relatively high water tables.

The Hammil Valley, an extension to the north of the Owens Valley, is a desert area at approximately 5,000 feet elevation. Alfalfa is grown. Cattle can be grazed here on pastures and desert brush through the winter. Like the Owens Valley, the soils are deep on the floor of the valley and become shallow and gravelly as they extend up the slopes. They range from sand on the slopes to loam on the floor of the valley. Irrigation water comes from wells and streams flowing out of the White Mountains.

The Oasis area is located at the extreme southeastern tip of Mono County on the east side of the White Mountains in Fish Lake Valley. Alfalfa is raised. The elevation is approximately 5,000 feet. The soils are similar in physical character to those in the Hammil Valley.

- "Agriculture in Inyo & Mono Counties", P. Dean Smith, Farm Advisor, 1972

Livestock & Livestock Products

	Year	Unit	Production	Value per Unit	Total***	
Cattle & Calves	2015	Head	8,200	$1,243	$10,193,000	▼ 7%
	2014		9,400	$1,167	$10,971,000	
Sheep & Lambs*	2015	Head	13,900	$154	$2,141,000	▲ 2%
	2014		14,455	$145	$2,096,000	
Wool	2015	Lbs	107,800	$1.59	$171,000	▲39%
	2014		91,400	$1.35	$123,000	
Miscellaneous**	2015				$1,425,000	▲12%
	2014				$1,276,000	
			Total Value	**2015**	**$13,930,000**	▼ 4%
				2014	$14,466,000	

* Includes feeder lamb gain.
** includes beef stocker gain, goats, hogs, and poultry.
***Total may not calculate due to rounding

LIVE STOCK AND GRAZING

No dollars and cents figures are at hand that will give a correct estimate of the importance of stockraising in Mono County, but the vast herds of cattle and thousands of sheep that range the rich mountain and valley pastures each year indicate this industry as a significant factor in the total commercial wealth of the county. Beef cattle are raised in large numbers, while those bred for stock run far up into the thousands. The animals fatten rapidly, grow to good size, and are very healthy, disease being little known. Cattle sell readily at good prices.

Few thoroughbred horses are raised, but large numbers of standard and common are bred each year and find a ready market.

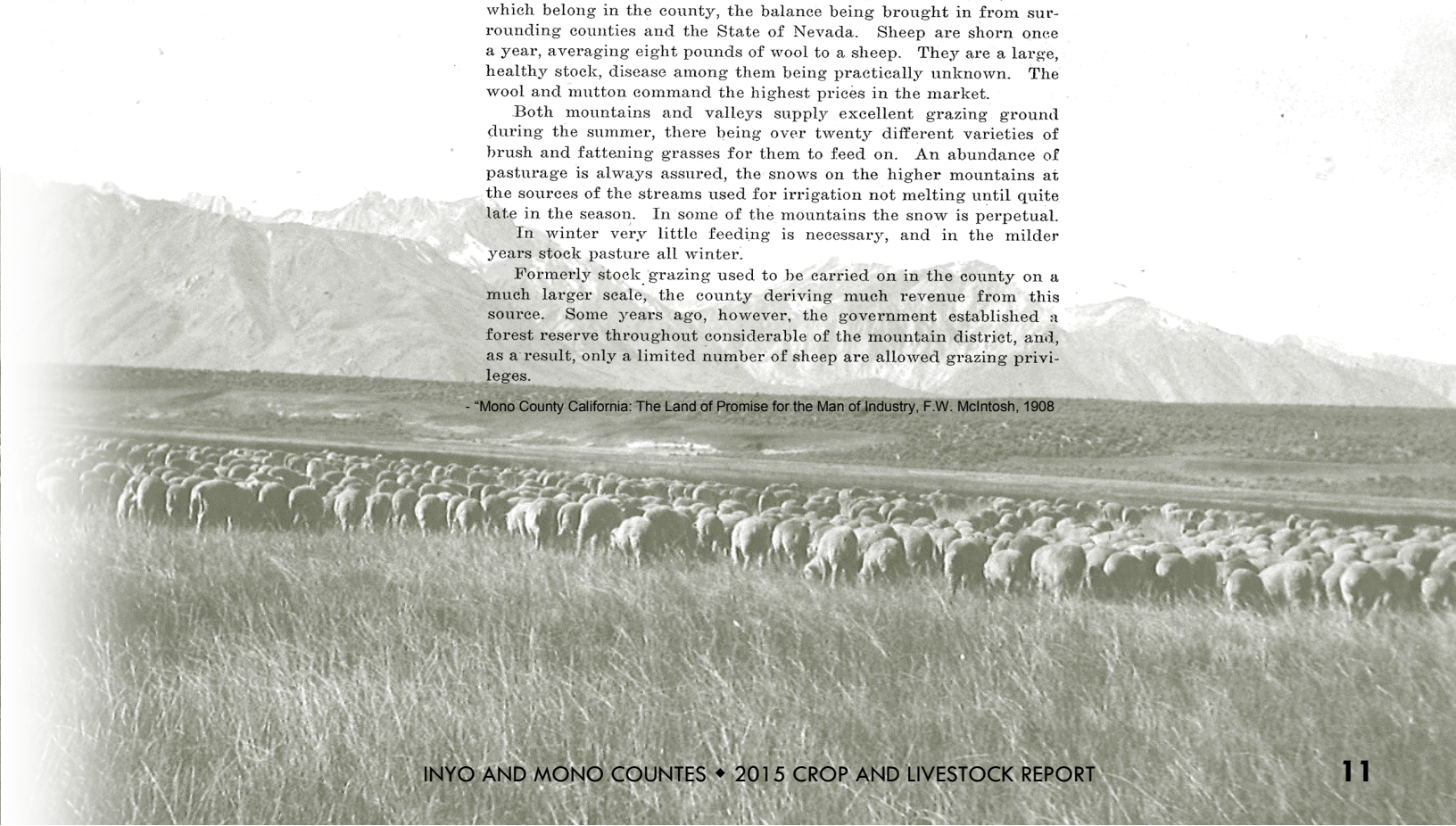
Mono County ranges about 200,000 sheep each year, 35,000 of which belong in the county, the balance being brought in from surrounding counties and the State of Nevada. Sheep are shorn once a year, averaging eight pounds of wool to a sheep. They are a large, healthy stock, disease among them being practically unknown. The wool and mutton command the highest prices in the market.

Both mountains and valleys supply excellent grazing ground during the summer, there being over twenty different varieties of brush and fattening grasses for them to feed on. An abundance of pasturage is always assured, the snows on the higher mountains at the sources of the streams used for irrigation not melting until quite late in the season. In some of the mountains the snow is perpetual.

In winter very little feeding is necessary, and in the milder years stock pasture all winter.

Formerly stock grazing used to be carried on in the county on a much larger scale, the county deriving much revenue from this source. Some years ago, however, the government established a forest reserve throughout considerable of the mountain district, and, as a result, only a limited number of sheep are allowed grazing privileges.

- "Mono County California: The Land of Promise for the Man of Industry, F.W. McIntosh, 1908



Field Crops

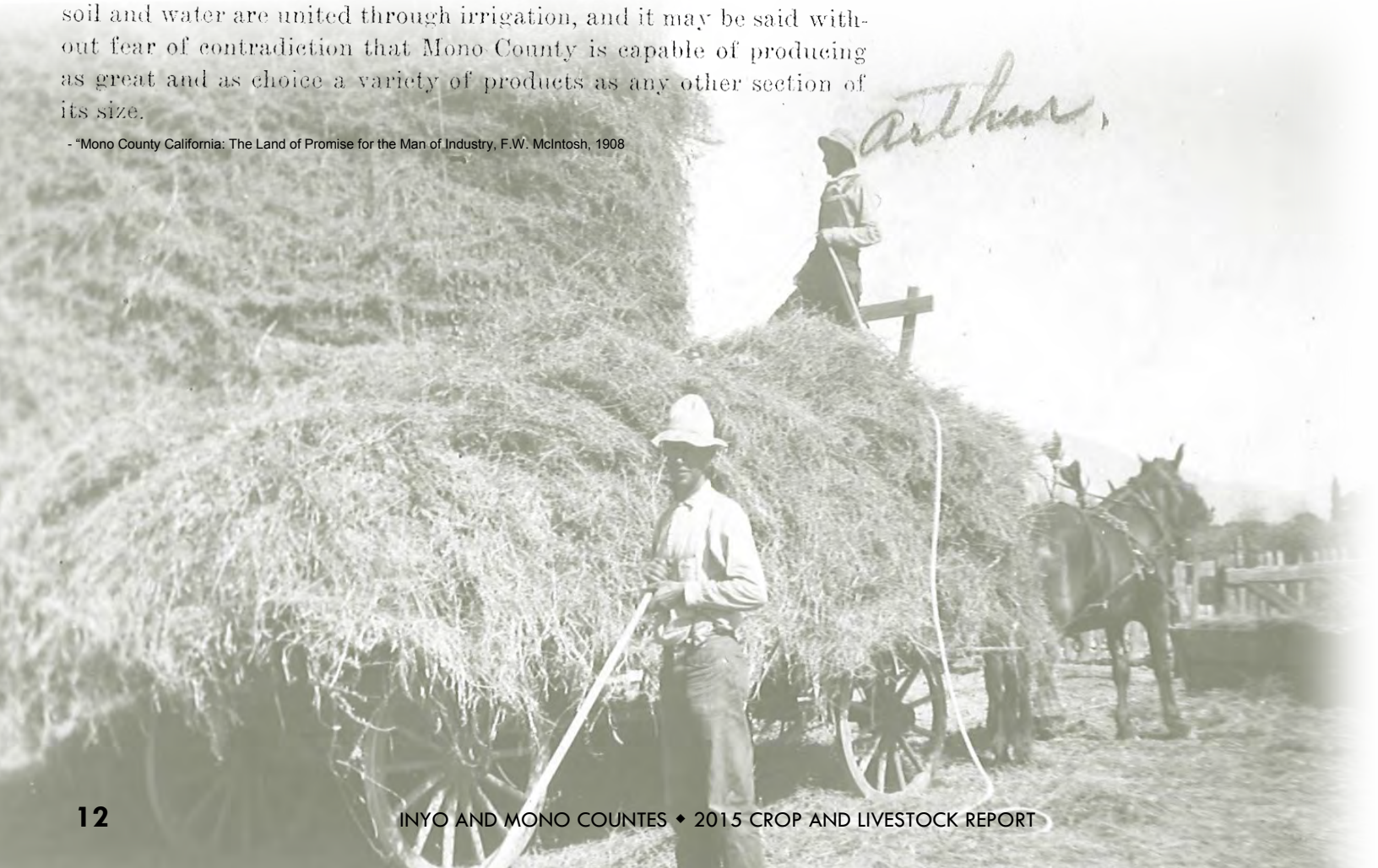
	Year	Unit	Production	Value per Unit	Total**	
Alfalfa Hay	2015	Ton	50,600	$200	$10,120,000	▼27%
	2014		52,650	$265	$13,952,000	
Pasture, Irrigated	2015	Acre	43,000	$70	$3,010,000	▼ 1%
	2014		43,600	$70	$3,049,000	
Pasture, Rangeland	2015	Acre	1,055,000	$1.35	$1,424,000	▲ 1%
	2014		1,060,000	$1.33	$1,410,000	
Miscellaneous*	2015	-	2,600	-	$2,685,000	▼32%
	2014		3,220	-	$3,938,000	
			Total Value	**2015**	**$17,239,000**	▼23%
				2014	$22,349,000	

* Includes garlic, grain hay, sudangrass, and other hay
**Total may not calculate due to rounding

Droughts are unknown, the perpetual snows of the higher mountains insuring an abundance of water even in the most unfavorable years.

The lands lying contiguous to the streams are very rich, while the sagebrush lands, when put under cultivation, are found to be wonderfully productive. With the aid of irrigation the area of tillable lands has been vastly increased, and there are yet thousands of acres waiting to be reclaimed. The land yields generously wherever soil and water are united through irrigation, and it may be said without fear of contradiction that Mono County is capable of producing as great and as choice a variety of products as any other section of its size.

- "Mono County California: The Land of Promise for the Man of Industry, F.W. McIntosh, 1908



Fruit & Nut Crops

	Year	Unit	Production	Value per Unit	Total	
Miscellaneous*	2015	Acres	18	-	$38,800	▼12%
	2014		18	-	$44,100	
* Includes grapes (wine), pome fruit, and stone fruit.			**Total Value**	**2015**	**$38,800**	▼12%
				2014	$44,100	

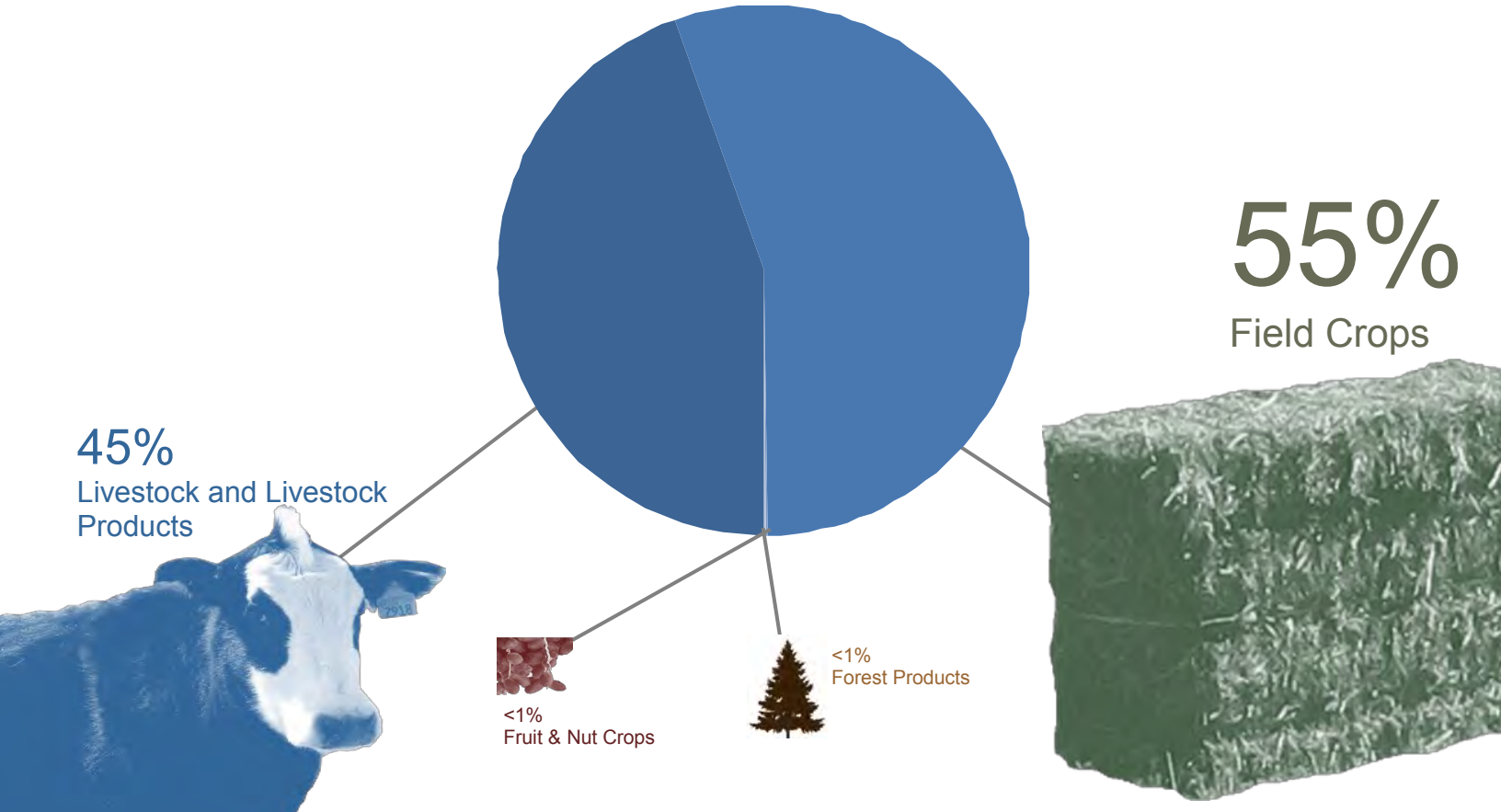
Forest Products

	Year	Total	
Timber and Firewood	2015	$34,400	▼61%
	2014	$87,400	
Total Value	**2015**	**$34,400**	▼61%
	2014	$87,400	

Mono County Totals

	Year	Total	
Livestock & Livestock Products	2015	$13,930,000	▼ 4%
	2014	$14,466,000	
Field Crops	2015	$17,239,000	▼23%
	2014	$22,349,000	
Fruit & Nut Crops	2015	$38,800	▼12%
	2014	$44,100	
Forest Products	2015	$34,400	▼61%
	2014	$87,400	
Total Value	**2015**	**$31,242,000**	**▼15%**
	2014	**$36,947,000**	

Mono County Agricultural Production



Inyo/Mono Combined Five Year Comparison

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Inyo County Totals	$26,270,000	$25,693,000	$25,648,000	$21,659,000	$18,489,000
Mono County Totals	$53,143,000	$51,588,000	$48,503,000	$36,947,000	$31,242,000
Combined Totals	**$79,413,000**	**$77,281,000**	**$74,151,000**	**$58,606,000**	**$49,725,000**

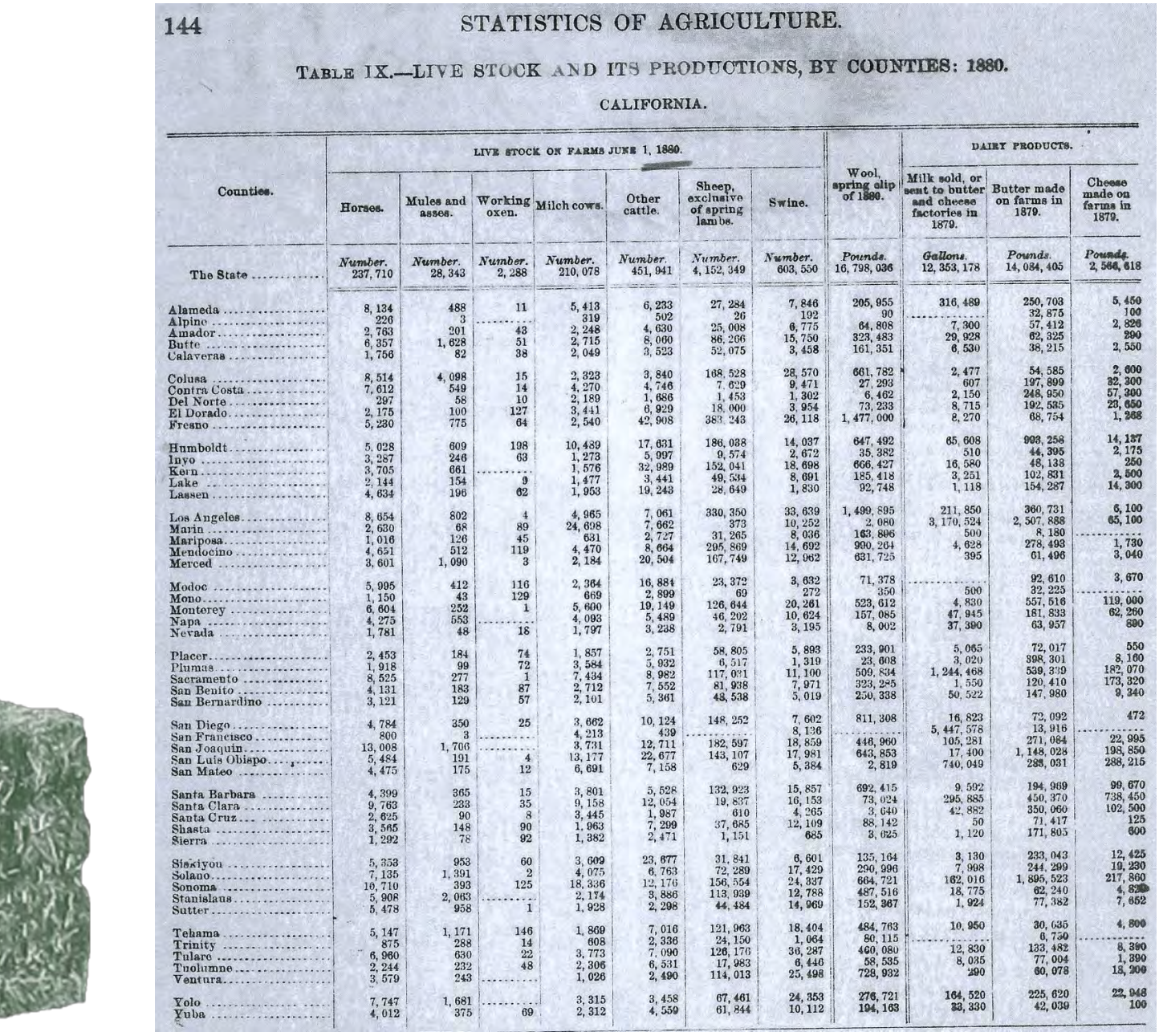


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TABLE IX.—LIVE STOCK AND ITS PRODUCTIONS, BY COUNTIES: 1880.

CALIFORNIA.

Counties.	LIVE STOCK ON FARMS JUNE 1, 1880.							Wool, spring clip of 1880.	DAIRY PRODUCTS.		
	Horses.	Mules and asses.	Working oxen.	Milch cows.	Other cattle.	Sheep, exclusive of spring lambs.	Swine.		Milk sold, or sent to butter and cheese factories in 1879.	Butter made on farms in 1879.	Cheese made on farms in 1879.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Pounds.*	*Gallons.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
The State	237,710	28,343	2,288	210,078	451,941	4,152,349	603,550	16,798,036	12,353,178	14,084,405	2,566,618
Alameda	8,134	488	11	5,413	6,233	27,284	7,846	205,955	316,489	250,703	5,450
Alpine	226	3	.....	319	502	26	192	90	.....	32,875	100
Amador	2,763	201	43	2,248	4,630	25,008	6,775	64,808	7,300	57,412	2,826
Butte	6,357	1,628	51	2,715	8,060	86,266	15,750	323,483	29,928	62,325	200
Calaveras	1,756	82	38	2,049	3,523	52,075	3,458	161,351	6,530	38,215	2,550
Colusa	8,514	4,098	15	2,323	3,840	168,528	28,570	661,782	2,477	54,585	2,600
Contra Costa	7,612	549	14	4,270	4,746	7,629	9,471	27,293	607	197,899	32,300
Del Norte	297	58	10	2,189	1,686	1,453	1,302	6,462	2,150	248,950	57,300
El Dorado	2,175	100	127	3,441	6,929	18,000	3,954	73,233	8,715	192,535	23,650
Fresno	5,230	775	64	2,540	42,908	383,243	26,118	1,477,000	8,270	68,754	1,268
Humboldt	5,028	609	198	10,489	17,631	186,038	14,037	647,492	65,608	993,258	14,137
Inyo	3,287	246	63	1,273	5,997	9,574	2,672	35,382	510	44,395	2,175
Kern	3,705	661	.....	1,576	32,989	152,041	18,698	666,427	16,580	48,138	250
Lake	2,144	154	9	1,477	3,441	49,534	8,691	185,418	3,251	102,831	2,500
Lassen	4,634	196	62	1,953	19,243	28,649	1,830	92,748	1,118	154,287	14,300
Los Angeles	8,654	802	4	4,965	7,061	330,350	33,639	1,499,895	211,850	360,731	6,100
Marin	2,630	68	89	24,698	7,662	373	10,252	2,080	3,170,524	2,507,888	65,100
Mariposa	1,016	126	45	631	2,727	31,265	8,036	163,896	500	8,180	.....
Mendocino	4,651	512	119	4,470	8,664	295,869	14,692	990,264	4,628	278,493	1,730
Merced	3,601	1,090	3	2,184	20,504	167,749	12,962	631,725	395	61,496	3,040
Modoc	5,995	412	116	2,364	16,884	23,372	3,632	71,378	.....	92,610	3,670
Mono	1,150	43	129	669	2,899	69	272	350	500	32,225	.....
Monterey	6,604	252	1	5,600	19,149	126,644	20,261	523,612	4,830	557,516	119,000
Napa	4,275	553	.....	4,093	5,489	46,202	10,624	157,085	47,945	181,833	62,260
Nevada	1,781	48	18	1,797	3,238	2,791	3,195	8,002	37,390	63,957	890
Placer	2,453	184	74	1,857	2,751	58,805	5,893	233,901	5,065	72,017	550
Plumas	1,918	99	72	3,584	5,932	6,517	1,319	23,608	3,020	398,301	8,160
Sacramento	8,525	277	1	7,434	8,982	117,091	11,100	509,834	1,244,468	539,379	182,070
San Benito	4,131	183	87	2,712	7,552	81,938	7,971	323,285	1,550	120,410	173,320
San Bernardino	3,121	129	57	2,101	5,361	43,538	5,019	250,338	50,522	147,980	9,340
San Diego	4,784	350	25	3,662	10,124	148,252	7,602	811,308	16,823	72,092	472
San Francisco	800	3	.....	4,213	439	.....	8,136	.....	5,447,578	13,916	.....
San Joaquin	13,008	1,706	.....	3,731	12,711	182,597	18,859	446,960	105,281	271,084	22,995
San Luis Obispo	5,484	191	4	13,177	22,677	143,107	17,981	643,853	17,400	1,148,028	198,850
San Mateo	4,475	175	12	6,691	7,158	629	5,384	2,819	740,049	288,031	288,215
Santa Barbara	4,399	365	15	3,801	5,528	132,923	15,857	692,415	9,592	194,969	99,670
Santa Clara	9,763	233	35	9,158	12,054	19,837	16,153	73,024	295,885	450,370	738,450
Santa Cruz	2,625	90	8	3,445	1,987	610	4,265	3,640	42,882	350,060	102,500
Shasta	3,565	148	90	1,963	7,299	37,685	12,109	88,142	50	71,417	125
Sierra	1,292	78	92	1,382	2,471	1,151	685	3,625	1,120	171,805	600
Siskiyou	5,353	953	60	3,609	23,677	31,841	6,601	135,164	3,130	233,043	12,425
Solano	7,135	1,391	2	4,075	6,763	72,289	17,429	290,996	7,998	244,299	19,230
Sonoma	10,710	393	125	18,336	12,176	156,554	24,337	664,721	162,016	1,895,523	217,860
Stanislaus	5,908	2,063	.....	2,174	3,886	113,939	12,788	487,516	18,775	62,240	4,820
Sutter	5,478	958	1	1,928	2,298	44,484	14,969	152,367	1,924	77,382	7,652
Tehama	5,147	1,171	146	1,869	7,016	121,963	18,404	484,763	10,950	30,635	4,800
Trinity	875	288	14	608	2,336	24,150	1,064	80,115	.....	6,750	.....
Tulare	6,960	630	22	3,773	7,090	126,176	36,287	460,080	12,830	133,482	8,390
Tuolumne	2,244	232	48	2,306	6,531	17,983	6,446	58,535	8,035	77,004	1,390
Ventura	3,579	243	.....	1,026	2,490	114,013	25,498	728,932	290	60,078	18,200
Yolo	7,747	1,681	.....	3,315	3,458	67,461	24,353	276,721	164,520	225,620	22,948
Yuba	4,012	375	69	2,312	4,559	61,844	10,112	194,163	33,330	42,039	100

Direct Marketing

Certified Farmer's Market

24 growers participated in the 2015 Farmers Markets.

Locations included:

Mammoth Lakes

Bishop

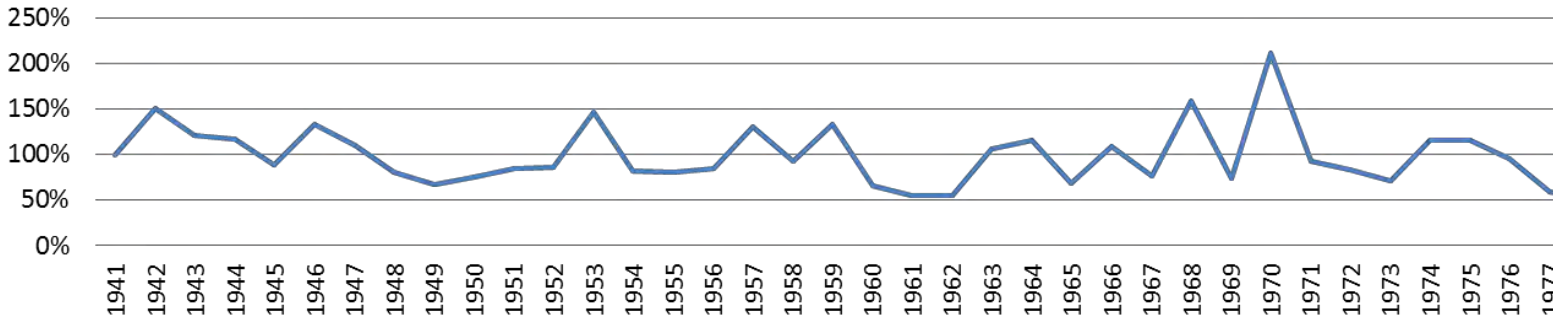
Independence

Lone Pine

Commodities sold included:

basil, chervil, chives, cilantro, dill, marjoram, parsley, rosemary, sage, tarragon, thyme, lavender, oregano, lemongrass, mint, mustard, paprika, spinach, sunflower, corn, eggplant, tomato, squash, cucumber, peppers, green onions, potatoes, pumpkins, okra, onions, beets, garlic, asparagus, artichoke, celery, carrots, radishes, rutabaga, leek, lettuce, broccoli, cauliflower, kale, arugula, sweet potatoes, Swiss chard, bok choy, cabbage, collard, Brussels sprouts, zucchini, shallots, tomatillos, turnip, grapes, apples, peaches, pears, nectarines, apricots, cherries, plums, persimmons, pomegranate, pluot, rhubarb, figs, watermelon, cantaloupe, honeydew, raspberries, blackberries, boysenberries, strawberries, peas, sweet peas, various bean varieties, almonds, walnuts, cut flowers, honey, and eggs.

Eastern Sierra Runoff Chart



Sustainable Agriculture and Outreach

Invasive Plant Targets

Pest	Agent/Mechanism	Number of Sites	Gross Acres
Puncturevine	Biological Control	14 sites	~
Dalmatian Toadflax	Mechanical	2 sites	220
Yellow Starthistle	Mechanical	1 site	10
Russian Knapweed	Herbicide	3 sites	100
Canada Thistle	Herbicide	8 sites	400
Spotted Knapweed	Herbicide	3 sites	4
Halogeton	Mechanical	5 sites	4,400
Scotch Thistle	Herbicide	8 sites	1,311
Camelthorn	Herbicide	1 site	40
Saltcedar	Herbicide	1 site	80
Perennial Pepperweed	Herbicide	53 sites	12,000

Pest Exclusion

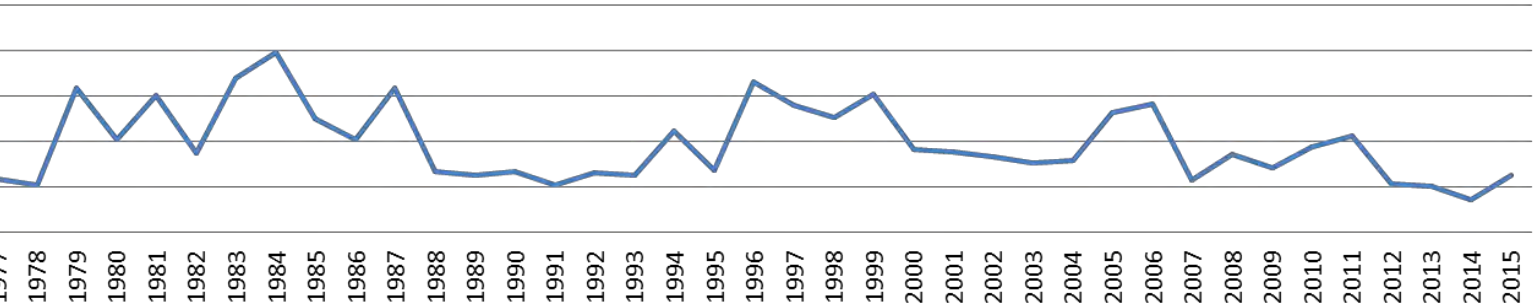
Exotic and/or target pests in incoming plant material via UPS, FedEx, and US Mail:	1000+ Shipments Inspected

Outreach Program

During 2015, the Inyo/Mono Counties' Agriculture Department conducted:

- 2 pesticide safety seminars with over 100 professional card holders and private applicators attending, to meet California state continuing education requirements;
- 2 educational workshops for local groups;
- 3 meetings with local Farmer's Markets;
- Participation with the Owens Lake Committee and Integrated Regional Water Management Planning Group to resolve major water issues in the Owens Valley.

The Department's inspection surveillance area, which encompasses over 10,000 square miles, provided outreach from northern Mono County, including several California and Nevada field crop growers located in the Antelope Valley area, to the southern tip of Inyo County, including a large commercial turf grass farm in the Sandy Valley, near Las Vegas, Nevada. The Inyo/Mono Agricultural Commissioner's office is tasked with the surveillance of 50% of the California/Nevada border for pests that could endanger the agricultural industry of California.



Weights & Measures

Device Inspection Program

We are responsible for inspection, certification, or condemnation of all commercially used meters (retail motor fuel, propane/vapor, and electric), scales (aggregate and cement hoppers, vehicle, livestock, computing, platform and spring scales); and any other type of device that is used to weigh or measure to determine a value for the purpose of sales. Enforcement actions can include issuance of citations initiating prosecution of violations. Of the 1,150+ devices inspected, 23 Notice of Violations were issued. All consumer complaints received by the Inyo/Mono Counties' Weights and Measures Department resulted in further inspections throughout the year. Regular inspections protect consumers from misrepresentation and maintain fair competition between sellers.

Petroleum Program

We ensure the quality of petroleum products sold within the two Counties including; sampling of fuels, inspection and investigation of complaints. We also oversee all commercial advertisements of such products including price signs and labeling.

Package Inspections

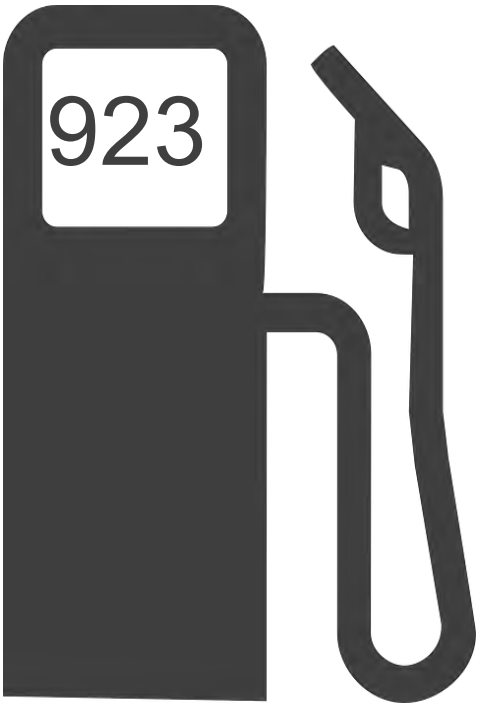
We inspect pre-packaged commodities in retail and wholesale facilities to determine proper weights, count or volume. We also verify proper sales equipment involving scanners, performing test purchases to insure accurate charges.

Weighmaster Enforcement

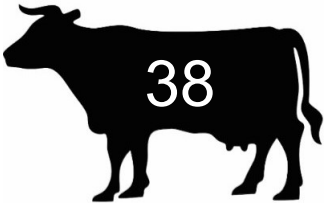
Weighmaster licenses are issued through our office to persons or entities that sell bulk commodities. Enforcement of weighmaster laws ensures that these transactions are accurate.

Device Repairman Regulation

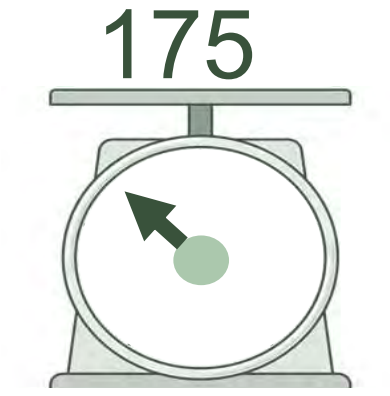
Anyone who installs or repairs a weighing or measuring device in Inyo or Mono Counties must register with our office and inform our office when work takes place. This ensures that devices are not tampered with and transaction equity.



Retail Fuel Meters



Livestock Scales



Counter and Computing Scales

Vehicle Scales

Aggregate Scales

11 Other Weighing and Measuring Devices

Owens Valley Mosquito Abatement

What is the mosquito control program?

The purpose of the program is to control mosquito populations throughout the Owens Valley from Olancha to Round Valley so that these pests and their associated diseases are abated adequately.

Monitoring

The Owens Valley Mosquito Abatement Program (OVMAP) conducts surveillance to determine mosquito populations using several methods. Mosquito traps are deployed in several locations throughout the Owens Valley, and are checked frequently to determine level of adult mosquito populations. Disease monitoring is component of this trapping effort, and insects caught in traps are sent to sample for the presence of certain diseases that mosquitos are known to spread. Complaints are logged and responded to, creating records that can also help with monitoring efforts. At times, staff will travel to areas where complaints are high and record landing rates of mosquitos to further gauge population density.

Biocontrol

Mosquito Fish - The mosquito fish have been one of the most effective non-insecticidal and non-chemical methods of controlling mosquitoes for over eighty years. They breed throughout the summer and new broods are produced at intervals of about six weeks, with 50 to 100 young in a single brood. They are ready to begin the work of destroying mosquito larvae at once. Mosquito fish can eat mosquito larvae as fast as the larvae hatch from eggs, as many as 100 per day. Mosquito fish live 2-3 years and can tolerate a wide range of temperatures.

Larvaciding - Routine larviciding of many hundreds of mosquito sources each week prevent immature mosquito larvae from reaching the flying and biting adult stage. This preferred first option for killing mosquitos is the cheapest and most effective method.

Adulticiding

When larvaciding does not control mosquito populations adequately, OVMAP conducts adulticiding measures to protect our local communities from irritating insect bites and the potential for spreading of disease.

Public Outreach and Cultural/Environmental Control

Outreach to residents about altering or removing conditions that best suit mosquito breeding is another effective tool in the OVMAP toolbox. These controls include proper irrigation practices, pool maintenance, and even making sure small containers or tires stored outside do not fill with stagnant water. Reducing the habitat conducive to mosquito breeding in the very areas where we live is a large step toward fewer itchy bites. Outreach efforts occur throughout the year through personal contact and social media, as well as at community events such as the Tri-County Fair.

The Evolution of California Agricultural Commissioners and Sealers

The California Agricultural Commissioners trace their origins back 135 years. The goal of the Agricultural Commissioners is to protect the State's crops from the ravages of pests both domestic and imported. Then, as now, one of the principle weapons employed was a legal device called a "*quarantine*", which is derived from the French word "quarante", meaning "forty". The quarantine came about as a detention device, its first use being in the year 1340 when passengers on ships bound for Venice, Italy, were detained on board ship for 40 days. This was considered a long enough period to determine whether or not those passengers carried with them the Black Plague, which was killing many people in Europe in the mid-14th century.

California's first statewide program, which was the beginning of the present Department of Food and Agriculture, began with "An Act For the Promotion of Viticultural Industries of the State" on April 5,1880. It provides for the appointment of a Board of State Viticultural Commissioners whose duties included the study of the grape root rot disease, *Phylloxera*. The Act specified that the University of California was responsible for instruction and experiments - a concept still existing today - giving the University the authority for research and the Department the regulatory functions. The Act provided for seven viticultural districts.

Until the year 1911, the duties of the State Board of Horticulture, the State Commissioner of Horticulture, county boards of horticulture commissioners and the county horticulture commissioners were limited to just a few obligations. These obligations consisted of preventing the introduction into the state of the pests from outside its boundaries, prevention of spread of insect pests and plant diseases through the media of nursery stock, fruit boxes, and other containers, and the inspection of nurseries. The years that followed would find the duties not only intensified in the same areas, but expanded into many other aspects of agriculture.
In the beginning the regulatory concern was to protect the California farmer from the depredations of exotic pests. After 1911, these duties were to be expanded to include concerns of the market place (standardization), and such cultural aids as assistance to the farmer in weed control and control of rodents and other damaging creatures. Later, they would enlarge to assure the farmer honest weights and measures, and protection from unscrupulous middlemen. Finally, the regulations would blossom into the full relationship of the farmer and the consumer.

Today, the California Department of Food and Agriculture and County Agricultural Commissioners are as busy helping the consumer as they are the farmer. They keep exotic pests away from the farmer's fields by fighting them in city gardens, where they nearly always are found first in the State. By so doing, they are affording city people as much protection as farmers, for these pests generally can wreak as much havoc in the city as in the country. They provide for, and oversee, standardization practices, thus insuring the farmers good markets for their products and insuring quality for consumers. They promote marketing of goods in a variety of ways, also assuring quality and quantity to consumers. They look after the health of livestock and plants, and the same benefits accrue to the consumer. They insist on measurement standards that also have dual blessings; and they assure the consumer and the farmer protection against the careless use of pesticides, thus affording protection to both people and the environment.

A meeting of Horticultural Commissioners, early 1900's

WEIGHTY ISSUES—The Southern California Assn. of Weights and Measures officials met in Bishop last week, with Ezio Delfino, state chief of measurement standards (left) presiding. Officials discussed new ruling that will require all service stations to post their prices by Jan. 1, 1981.

HORTICULTURE COMMISSIONER

NAME		Date Appt or Elected	Date Resigned or Term Ended
ROBINSON,	Elijah	Jan 8, 1896 (A) D 264	
		Apr 9, 1897 (A) D 378	
SMITH,	A.P.		Jan 6, 1909 F 159 Resigned
		Feb 4, 1908 F 167 (A)	
WELLS,	H. H.	Jan 6, 1909 (A) F 159	
NEWMAN,	L. M.	Jan 6, 1909 (A) F 159	
STEWART,	J. J.	Jan 6, 1909 (A) F 159	
BAIRD,	Richard	Apr 2, 1912 (A) F 413	May 12, 1913 F 513 Discharged
BAIRD,	Ricahrd	Sept 16, 1912 (A) F 463	June 11, 1913 F 524 Resigned
NORDYKE,	E. M.	Sept 22, 1914 (A) G 76	
NORDYKE,	E° M.	Dec 14, 1915 (A) G 202	Jan 16, 1919 G 469 Resigned
DIXON,	J. W.	Mar 18, 1918 (A) G 477	
DIXON,	J. W.	Dec 9, 1919 (A) G 432	

Listing of early Inyo County Horticultural Commissioners

Counties of Inyo and Mono
Department of Agriculture and Weights & Measures
207 W South Street
Bishop, CA 93514