





Counties of Inyo and Mono Agricultural Commissioner's Office 2020 Crop and Livestock Report

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COUNTIES OF INYO AND MONO



AGRICULTURE • WEIGHTS & MEASURES • OWENS VALLEY MOSQUITO ABATEMENT PROGRAM • EASTERN SIERRA WEED MANAGEMENT AREA MAMMOTH LAKES MOSQUITO ABATEMENT DISTRICT • INYO COUNTY COMMERCIAL CANNABIS PERMIT OFFICE

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The Honorable Board of Supervisors, County of Inyo The Honorable Board of Supervisors, County of Mono

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Jennifer Kreitz, Chair

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Rhonda Duggan

I am pleased to present the 2020 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. The values contained within this report reflect **gross** agricultural production within the two counties, and do not represent net profit or loss.

The gross combined agricultural production values for lnyo and Mono Counties in 2020 totaled \$53,180,000, representing an decrease of 4% over 2019 production values. This is the first reduction in values since 2016.

Inyo County values specifically were down 8% at \$21,164,000, with significant losses in the field crop category due to a lower reported yield. Additionally, nursery acreage was diminished due to conversion to another crop. The livestock and livestock products category, which represents the bulk of Inyo County production, was up just 1%.

Mono County losses were lesser at 2% overall and the total production value was \$32,016,000. Mono losses were also associated with lower field crop acreage in certain categories as well as lower pricing for wine grapes. Livestock and livestock products were up about 2%. This category represents almost half of all production.

I would like to thank my staff for assisting with the creation of this report. I'd also like to thank our local agricultural industry for their input, without which this report would not be possible.

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.







Invasive Plant Management

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 15 for more information on this division.

Mosquito Abatement

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. The Inyo/Mono Counties Agricultural Commissioner's Office administers the Owens Valley Mosquito Abatement Program and the Mammoth Lakes Mosquito Abatement District. See page 16 for more information on this division.

Inyo County Commercial Cannabis Permitting Office

This division of our office coordinates the Commercial Cannabis Business License issuance, renewal, and oversight activities in Inyo County. Licensed activities include retail, manufacturing, distribution, testing, and cultivation. This office coordinates with the state of California Bureau of Cannabis Control as well as the CDFA CalCannabis to regulate local cannabis businesses.









2020 Inyo County Crop and Livestock Statistics County General Information Independence 18,546 (2010 High 10,142 sq. miles Land Area: 98° **Population Density:** 1.83 persons per sq. mile Death Valley: 14,505 ft. (Mount Whitney) **Highest Elevation:** -282 ft. (Badwater, D.V.N.P.) Lowest Elevation: Unincorporated Areas **Big Pine** Olancha 92.0% Cartago **Pearsonville** City of Los Angeles: 3.9% Shoshone Independence State of California: 2.4% **Lone Pine** Private: 1.7% **Incorporated Cities** Bishop

LIVESTOCK & LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

	Year	Unit	Production	Value per Unit	Total	CALI
	2020		8,070	\$1,182	\$9,539,000	A 70/
Cattle & Calves	2019	Head	7,960	\$1,181	\$9,403,000	1 %
Sheep & Lambs*	2020		3,970	\$189	\$750,000	A 7 0/
	2019	Head	4,100	\$171	\$701,000	▲ 7%
_	2020	Dozen	2,100	\$4.25	\$8,940	▼17%
Eggs	2019		2,700	\$4.00	\$10,800	
\\/l	2020	11	28,820	\$2.41	\$69,500	▼28%
Wool	2019	Lbs	35,150	\$2.74	\$96,000	
AA:II**	2020				\$141,000	▼ 9%
Miscellaneous**	2019				\$155,000	▼ 9 %
cludes feeder lamb gain.		Tatul Valera	2020	\$10,508,000	A 10/	
ncludes beef stocker gain, goats, hogs, and poultry.			Total Value	2019	\$10,366,000	1 %

FIELD CROPS

		Value per						
	Year	Unit	Production	Unit	Total			
AIC-IC- II-	2020	т	15,550	\$201	\$3,126,000	T 50/		
Alfalfa Hay	2019	Ton	16,440	\$201	\$3,304,000	▼ 5%		
Danis a lada a sala	2020	A	14,000	\$70	\$980,000	V 1%		
Pasture, Irrigated	2019	Acre	14,000	\$71	\$989,000	▼ 1%0		
Davis or Davids of	2020		1,150,000	\$1.11	\$1,279,000	= 0%		
Pasture, Rangeland	2019	Acre	1,150,000	\$1.11	\$1,279,000			
AA*	2020	A	621	-	\$777,000	T 570/		
Miscellaneous*	2019	Acre	827	-	\$1,813,000	▼57%		
cludes grain hay, sudangrass, and other hay			T . 13/ 1	2020	\$6,162,000	W1 70/		
			Total Value	2019	\$7,385,000	▼ 17%		

Nursery Products

				Value per		
	Year	Unit	Production	Unit	Total	
) C. 1*	2020	Acre	221	-	\$3,908,000	▼15%
Nursery Stock*	2019		400	-	\$3,908,000 \$4,584,000	
cludes palms, turf, and miscell	des palms, turf, and miscellaneous plants.		T . 13/ 1	2020	\$3,908,000	V 1.50/
			Total Value	2019	\$4,584,000	▼ 15%

FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

	Value per						
	Year	Unit	Production	Unit	Total		
AA**	2020	Acres	32	-	\$382,000	▲2%	
Miscellaneous*	2019		32	-	\$373,000		
* Includes almonds, apples, apricots, blackberries, cherries, dates, figs, grapes (table), grapes (wine),			Total Value	2020	\$382,000	▲2 %	
nectarines, peaches, pears, pecans, persimmons, plums, pomegranates, raspberries, strawberries, and walnuts.		iotal value	2019	\$373,000	A 2%0		

APIARY PRODUCTS

	Value per							
	Year	Unit	Production	Unit	Total			
Hanari	2020	l la	56,600	\$3.15	\$178,000	A 20)/	
Honey	2019	Lb	58,400	\$3.00	\$175,000	▲ 2%	/0	
Miscellaneous*	2020		-	-	\$5,200	▼ 6%)/	
Miscellaneous	2019	-	-	-	\$5,520	V 07	70	
k Includes beeswax and pollen.			Tatal Value	2020	\$183,000	A 19)/	
			Total Value	2019	\$181,000	A 17	/0	

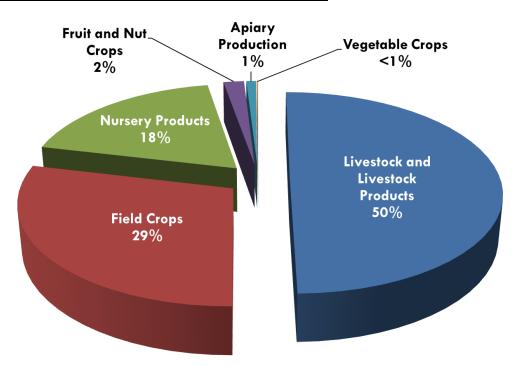
VEGETABLE CROPS

			Value per			
	Year	Unit	Production	Unit	Total	
II *	2020	Acres	4	-	\$21,000	▲31%
Miscellaneous*	2019		3	-	\$21,000 \$16,000	
	cludes Includes artichokes, beans, brassicas, carrots, umbers, eggplant, garlic, herbs, leafy greens, mel-			2020	\$21,000	A 21 0/
ons, onions, peppers, pumpkins,	noers, eggpiant, gariic, neros, ieary greens, mei- onions, peppers, pumpkins, radishes, squash, sweet tomatillas, tomatoes, and tubers		Total Value	2019	\$16,000	▲31%



	Year	Total	· crrc
	2020	\$10,508,000	A 70/
Livestock & Livestock Products	2019	\$10,366,000	1 %
Field Coope	2020	\$6,162,000	▼ 18%
Field Crops	2019	\$7,385,000	▼10 %
\\	2020	\$3,908,000	V 1.50/
Nursery Products	2019	\$4,584,000	▼15%
Fruit and Nut Crops	2020	\$382,000	▲ 2%
Troil and 1401 Crops	2019	\$373,000	A Z/0
Apiary Products	2020	\$183,000	1 %
Apidity Froducts	2019	\$181,000	1/0
Vagatable Crops	2020	\$21,000	▲ 31%
Vegetable Crops	2019	\$16,000	A 3170
Tatal Walas	2020	\$21,164,000	▼ 00/
Total Value	2019	\$22,905,000	▼ 8%

INYO COUNTY AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION BY CATEGORY



2020 Mono County Crop and Livestock Statistics Mono County General Information County Seat: Bridgeport Average Climate 14,202 (2010 census) County Population: High Low Land Area: 3,044 sq. miles 8° 81° Bridgeport: Population Density: 4.67 persons per sq. mile 22° Hammil Valley: **Highest Elevation:** 14,252 ft. (White Mountain) Land Ownership Unincorporated Areas Benton June Lake Federal: 84.7% Bridgeport Lee Vining City of Los Angeles: 3.2% **Chalfant Valley** Topaz State of California: 3.6%

Mammoth Lakes

Incorporated Cities

Coleville <u>Ham</u>mil Valley Tom's Place

Walker



	Year	Unit	Production	Value per Unit	Total	CALIFO
	2020		8,840	\$1,182	\$10,447,000	A 20/
Cattle & Calves	2019	Head	8,630	\$1,181	\$10,191,000	A 3%
Sheep & Lambs*	2020		15,630	\$189	\$2,954,000	A 7 0/
	2019	Head	16,110	\$171	\$2,755,000	▲ 7%
\\/\	2020		61,090	\$2.41	\$147,000	▼28%
Wool	2019	Lbs	74,500	\$2.74	\$204,000	
11. II	2020				\$2,066,000	V (0/
Miscellaneous**	2019				\$2,198,000	▼ 6%
cludes feeder lamb gain. Includes beef stocker gain, goats, hogs, and poultry.			2020	\$15,614,000	A 00/	
		Total Value	2019	\$15,348,000	A 2%	

Field Crops

				Value per		
	Year	Unit	Production	Unit	Total	
A £ £ .	2020	Ton	59,500	\$204	\$12,134,000	A 10/
Alfalfa Hay	2019	ion	59,300	\$204	\$12,089,000	1 %
Pasture, Irrigated	2020	A	20,500	\$74	\$1,517,000	= 0%
	2019	Acre	20,500	\$75	\$1,538,000	- 0%
Daveture Developed	2020		1,078,000	\$1.43	\$1,542,000	= 0%
Pasture, Rangeland	2019	Acre	1,078,000	\$1.43	\$1,542,000	
******	2020	A	1,868	-	\$1,062,000	▼ 43%
Miscellaneous*	2019	Acre	1,746	-	\$1,870,000	₹43%
ncludes garlic, grain hay, suda	icludes garlic, grain hay, sudangrass, and other hay		Takul Walaa	2020	\$16,255,000	T 50/
			Total Value	2019	\$17,039,000	▼ 5%

Forest Products

	Year	Total	
The land of the state of the st	2020	\$82,900	▲ 13%
Timber and Firewood	2019	\$73,300	A 13%
Total Value	2020	\$82,900	A 1 2 0/
Total Value	2019	\$73,300	▲13%

Fruit & Nut Crops

	Value per					
	Year	Unit	Production	Unit	Total	
**	2020	A	17	-	\$44,200	▼24%
Miscellaneous*	2019	Acres	17	-	\$44 , 200 \$58,100	
des grapes (wine), pome fruit, and stone fruit.		T . 13/ 1	2020	\$44,200	W 2 40/	
			Total Value	2019	\$58,100	V 24%

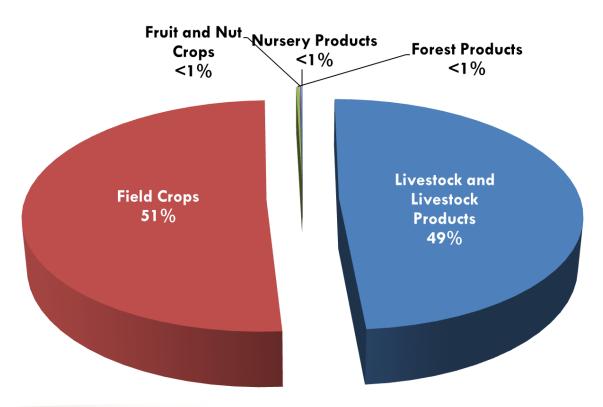
Nursery Products

			Value per			
	Year	Unit	Production	Unit	Total	
\\ C. *	2020		1	-	\$20,000	= 0%
Nursery Stock*	2019	Acre	1	_	\$20,000	
* Includes various ornamental pla	cludes various ornamental plants		T . 13/ 1	2020	\$20,000	– 00/
			Total Value	2019	\$20,000	= 0%

Mono County Totals

	Year	Total	LIFOR	
	2020	\$15,614,000	A 00/	
Livestock & Livestock Products	2019	\$15,348,000	▲ 2%	
	2020	\$16,255,000	▼ 5%	
Field Crops	2019	\$17,039,000		
Forest Products	2020	\$82,900	▲ 13%	
Totest Troducts	2019	\$73,300	A 13%	
Fruit & Nut Crops	2020	\$44,200	▼ 24%	
Truit & Nut Crops	2019	\$58,100		
	2020	\$20,000	- 00/	
Nursery Products	2019	\$20,000	= 0%	
	2020	\$32,016,000	— 06.1	
Total Value	2019	\$32,538,000	▼ 2%	

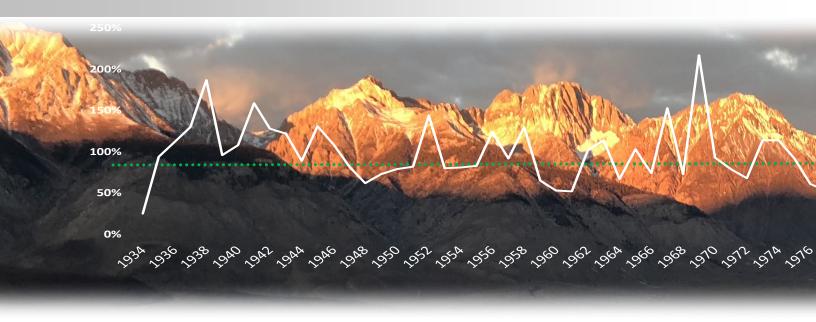
MONO COUNTY AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION BY CATEGORY



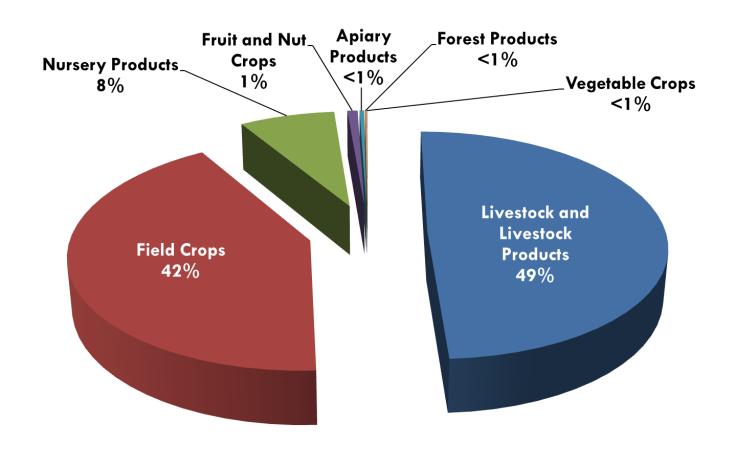
Five Year Comparison

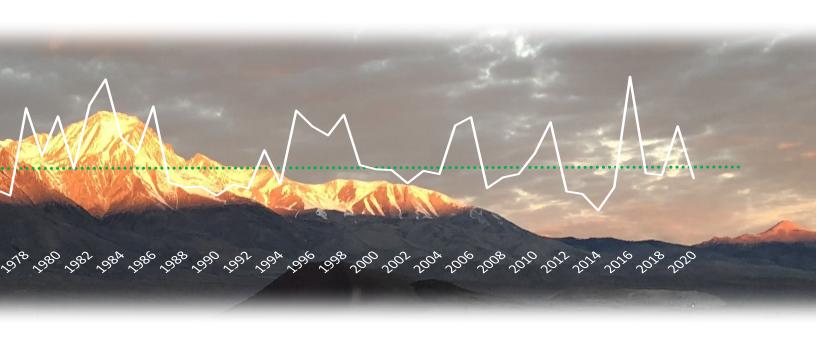
	2016		2017 2018		2019	2020
Inyo County Totals	\$16,3	368,000	\$18,958,000	\$21,499,000	\$22,905,000	
Mono County Totals	\$27,7	787,000	\$31,269,000	\$32,347,000	\$32,538,000	
Combined Totals	\$44, 1	55,000	\$50,227,000	\$53,846,000	\$55,443,000	\$53,180,000
\$60,000,000						
\$50,000,000						
\$40,000,000		_				
\$30,000,000	_	-	_	_		■ Inyo ■ Mono
\$20,000,000		_	_	_	_	■ Combined
\$10,000,000						
\$-	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	

Eastern Sierra Runoff Chart



Combined Agricultural Production by Category





Commodities Grown by Certified Producers

Basil, chives, cilantro, dill, parsley, rosemary, sage, savory, tarragon, thyme, lemon balm, lavender, oregano, mint, eggplant, tomato, cucumber, goji berries, peppers, green onions, pumpkins, okra, onions, beets, fennel, garlic, carrots, lettuce, kale, chard, grapes, apples, dates, peaches, pears, apricots, cherries, plums, pomegranates, figs, watermelons, cantaloupes, honeydew, raspberries, blackberries, elderberries, currants, peas, sweet peas, various bean varieties, zucchini, cut flowers, and eggs.

Sustainable Agriculture and Outreach

Invasive Plant Targets							
<u>Pest</u>	Agent/Mechanism	Number of Sites	<u>Acres</u>				
Puncturevine	Biological Control	14 sites	~				
Dalmatian Toadflax	Mechanical	4 sites	250				
Yellow Starthistle	Mechanical/Herbicide	4 sites	19				
Russian Knapweed	Herbicide	10 sites	5,209				
Canada Thistle	Herbicide	26 sites	5,265				
Spotted Knapweed	Herbicide	10 sites	221				
Halogeton	Mechanical	19 sites	6,918				
Scotch Thistle	Herbicide	10 sites	2,141				
Camelthorn	Herbicide	1 site	11				
Saltcedar	Herbicide	2 sites	85				
Perennial Pepperweed	Herbicide	140	55,061				

Outreach Program

During 2020, the Inyo/Mono Counties' Agriculture Department conducted:

- 1 Virtual continuing education event covering lnyo and Mono Counties with over 90 professional card holders and private applicators attending, to meet California state continuing education requirements;
- Various outreach activities with stakeholders such as the public, other agencies, and industry.

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 and 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. 1,250 devices were inspected. 10 consumer complaints were received and investigated by the Inyo/Mono Counties' Weights and Measures Department throughout the year resulting in 3 notices of violation. 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 regulate all commercial advertisements of such products including price signs and labeling. While conducting these inspections, staff will also check for credit card skimming devices.

Package Inspections

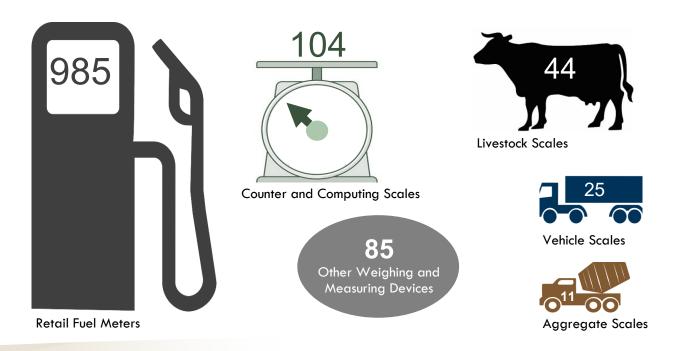
We inspect pre-packaged commodities in retail and wholesale facilities to determine proper weights, count or volume. We also verify proper sales equipment involving scanners, performing test purchases to insure accurate charges.

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 lnyo 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.



Mosquito Abatement



What is the mosquito abatement program?

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

Monitoring

The Owens Valley Mosquito Abatement Program (OVMAP) and Mammoth Lakes Mosquito Abatement District (MLMAD) conduct surveillance to determine mosquito populations using several methods. Mosquito traps are deployed in several locations throughout the Owens Valley and in the Town of Mammoth Lakes, 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.

Larviciding - 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 larviciding does not control mosquito populations adequately, OVMAP and MLMAD conduct 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/MLMAD 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 140 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 provided 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 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 marketplace (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. 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 farmer's 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.

