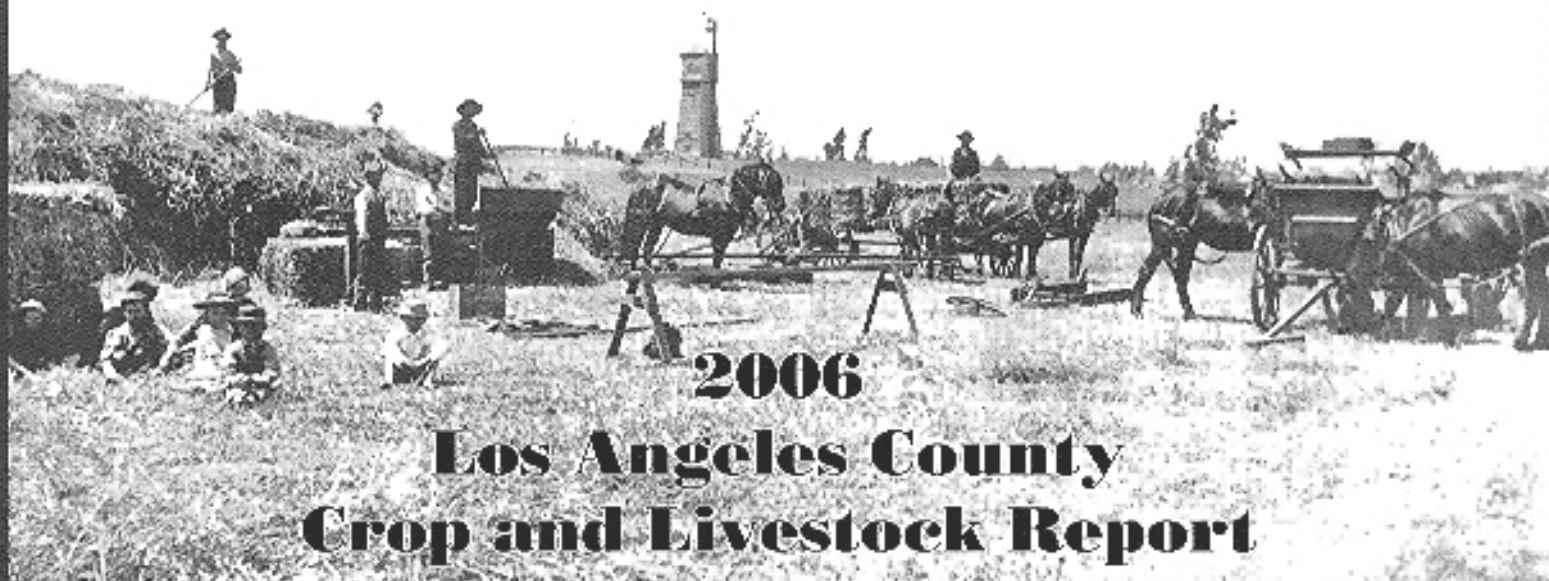


*Protecting California Agriculture*  
1881 - 2006

**125 Years**



**2006**

**Los Angeles County  
Crop and Livestock Report**

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Letter to the Secretary .....	1
Million Dollar Commodities.....	2
Sustainable Agriculture Reporting.....	3
Summary.....	4
Nursery Products .....	5
Cut Flowers and Decoratives .....	5
Fruit and Nut Crops .....	6
Vegetable Crops.....	7
Celebrating 125 Years of Agriculture.....	8
Field Crops.....	10
Dairy and Livestock.....	10
Apiary .....	11
Forest Products .....	11
Pest Detection Activities .....	12
Pest Eradication Activities .....	12
Biological Control Activities.....	12
Pest Exclusion Activities .....	13
Celebrating 125 Years of Agriculture (continued).....	16

"Aggie Centennial Brand" citrus label was designed in 1981 by artist Loren Clapp to commemorate 100 years of service by the department.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We sincerely thank Maynard Johnson with El Monte Printing, Inc. for the design layout of this year's crop report, which commemorates 125 years of departmental service to the growers, businesses, and residents of Los Angeles County. A special word of thanks to all who assisted in creating this edition of the crop report: Inspector Cynthia Werner and Public Information Officer Kenneth Pellman for their research on the history of the department; Inspectors Cynthia Werner, Christine Belden, and the Los Angeles County Farm Bureau for the crop photographs; Dr. Gevork Arakelian, Dr. Jerry Turney, and Jim Wiseman for the insect and plant photographs; Inspectors Eirnee Ada, Christine Belden, Liza Chang, Ibrahim Abdel-Fatah, Margot Lowe, Gary Mork, Adrian Zavaala, Deputy Agricultural Commissioner/Sealer Jim Wiseman, the Entomology Laboratory Staff, Dr. Gevork Arakelian and Sonya Carlos, and Plant Pathologist Dr. Jerry Turney who assisted in gathering and compiling the statistics; and Administrative Assistant Karen Wong, who generated the completed statistical report. Particular thanks to Richard G. Sokulsky, Deputy Agricultural Commissioner/Sealer, for supervising the completion of this year's report.



COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES



**Kurt E. Floren**

Agricultural Commissioner  
Director of Weights and Measures

*Department of  
Agricultural Commissioner/  
Weights and Measures*

<http://acwm.co.la.ca.us>

12300 Lower Azusa Road  
Arcadia, California 91006-5872

A.G. Kawamura, Secretary  
California Department of Food and Agriculture

and

The Honorable Board of Supervisors  
County of Los Angeles

Zev Yaroslavsky, Chairman - Third District

Gloria Molina - First District

Yvonne B. Burke - Second District

Don Knabe - Fourth District

Michael D. Antonovich - Fifth District

**2006 CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT**

The total gross value of agricultural crops and commodities produced in Los Angeles County during 2006 was **\$270,915,000**. This value reflects a slight decrease of 2.49% from last year's total of \$277,844,000.

Harvested acreage for vegetable crops dropped by 30% and overall yields were 36% lower than 2005 yields. Offsetting production losses in vegetable crops, field crops, dairy and livestock production were significant gains of 14.6% in fruit and nut crops and 6.4% in nursery production. These gains were driven by a combination of increases in value and yields and a growth in total harvested acreage.

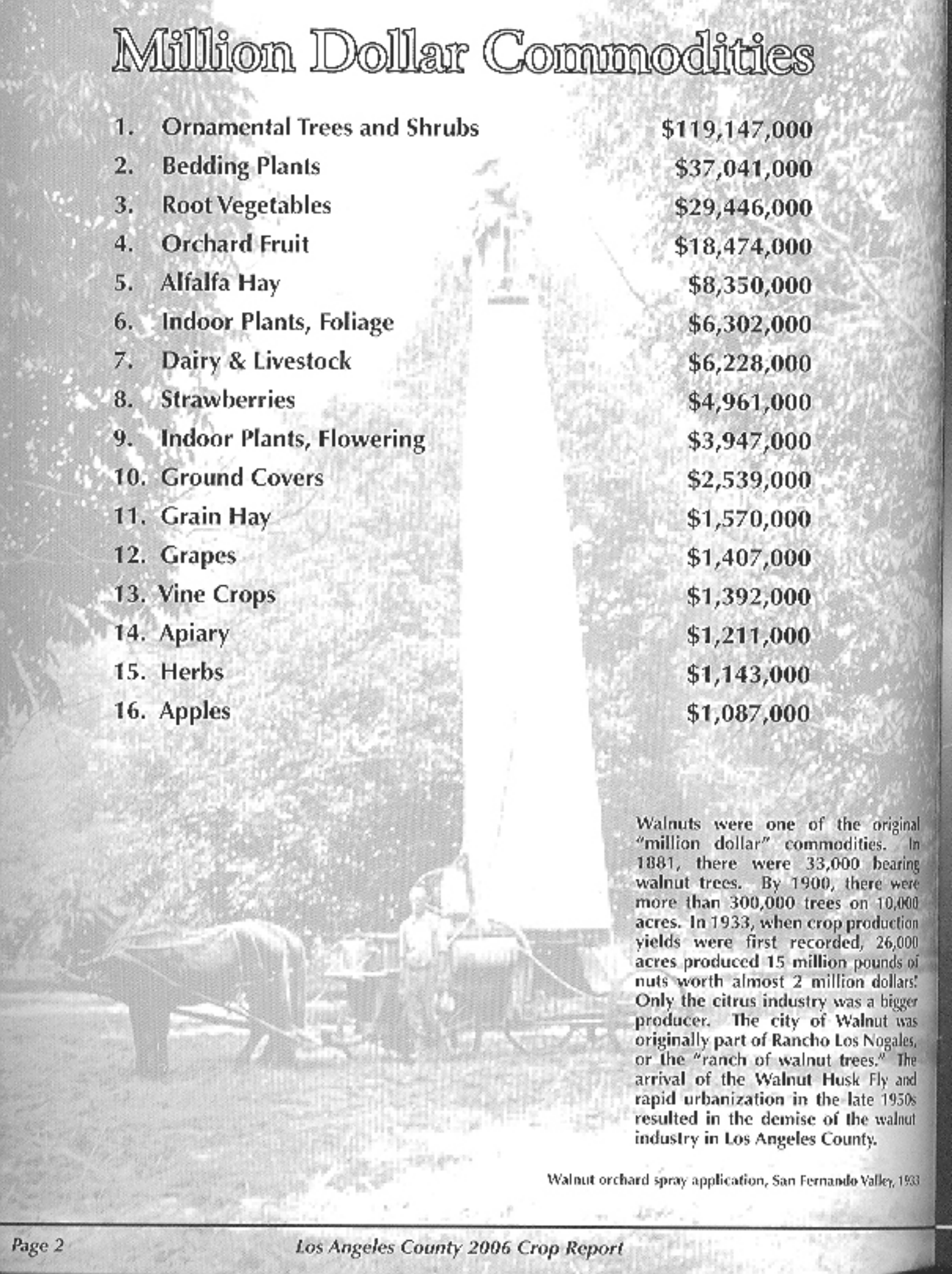
Nursery products remain the number one crop produced in Los Angeles County. The industry remains strong and resilient despite the closure of the largest commercial nursery in Los Angeles County, escalating operational costs, and shipping restrictions due to quarantines addressing Sudden Oak Death, Glassy-Winged Sharpshooter, and Red Imported Fire Ant.

I wish to express my sincere appreciation to each of the producers and individuals who provided information for this report. My thanks are extended to the skilled and dedicated staff of this department who continue to do an excellent job in serving and protecting the agricultural community and in compiling these important statistics.

Respectfully submitted,

Kurt E. Floren  
Agricultural Commissioner/  
Director of Weights and Measures

# Million Dollar Commodities



1. Ornamental Trees and Shrubs	\$119,147,000
2. Bedding Plants	\$37,041,000
3. Root Vegetables	\$29,446,000
4. Orchard Fruit	\$18,474,000
5. Alfalfa Hay	\$8,350,000
6. Indoor Plants, Foliage	\$6,302,000
7. Dairy & Livestock	\$6,228,000
8. Strawberries	\$4,961,000
9. Indoor Plants, Flowering	\$3,947,000
10. Ground Covers	\$2,539,000
11. Grain Hay	\$1,570,000
12. Grapes	\$1,407,000
13. Vine Crops	\$1,392,000
14. Apiary	\$1,211,000
15. Herbs	\$1,143,000
16. Apples	\$1,087,000

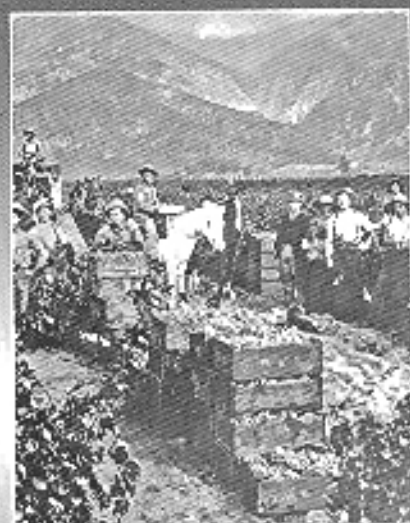
Walnuts were one of the original "million dollar" commodities. In 1881, there were 33,000 bearing walnut trees. By 1900, there were more than 300,000 trees on 10,000 acres. In 1933, when crop production yields were first recorded, 26,000 acres produced 15 million pounds of nuts worth almost 2 million dollars! Only the citrus industry was a bigger producer. The city of Walnut was originally part of Rancho Los Nogales, or the "ranch of walnut trees." The arrival of the Walnut Husk Fly and rapid urbanization in the late 1950s resulted in the demise of the walnut industry in Los Angeles County.

Walnut orchard spray application, San Fernando Valley, 1933

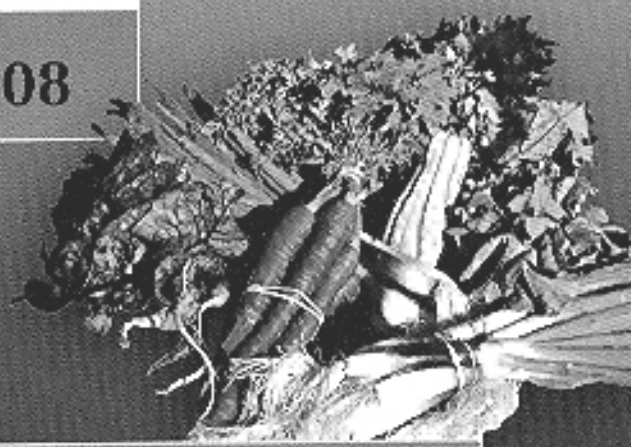
# Sustainable Agriculture Reporting

## ORGANIC FARMING STATISTICS

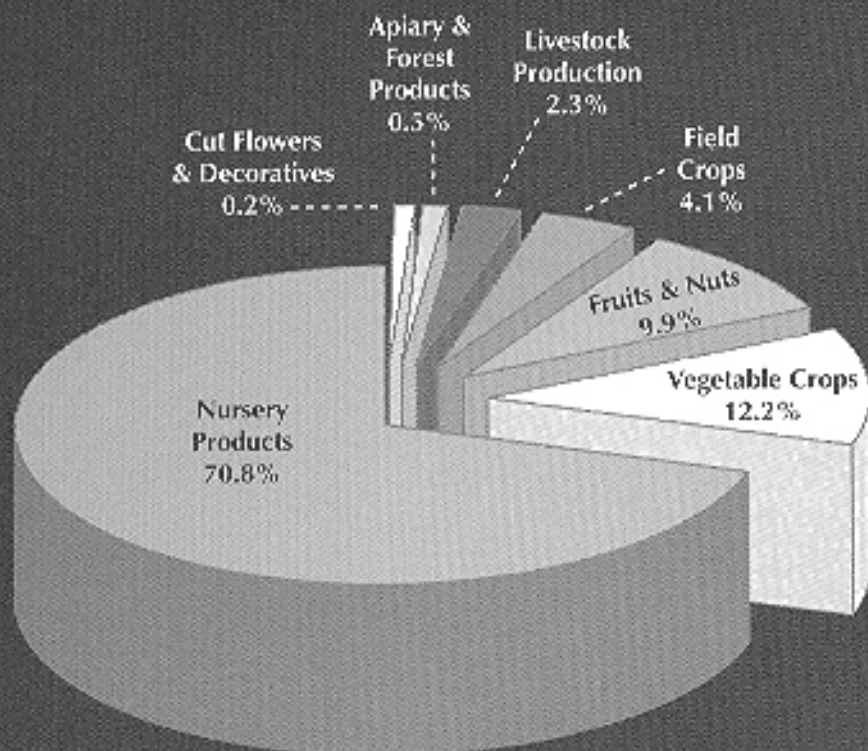
<u>CROPS</u>	<u>ESTIMATED ACRES</u>	
	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Apples	1	1
Apricots	8	6
Avocados	5	8
Cantaloupes	0	1
Cactus Pears	3	0
Cherimoyas	1	0
Cherries	1	1
Citrus	24	5
Grapes	27	27
Herbs (including sprouts)	3	23
Peaches	13	10
Pears	0	3
Persimmons	1	2
Pomegranates	1	2
Miscellaneous	1	0
Vegetables	22	19
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>108</b>



Grape Harvest, Pasadena, 1896  
courtesy of Pasadena Historical  
Museum



<u>YEAR</u>	<u>FARMS</u>	<u>ACRES</u>
2006	16	111
2005	15	108



## SUMMARY

Commodity	2005	2006
Nursery Products	\$180,325,000	\$191,879,000
Cut Flowers & Decoratives	\$820,000	\$581,000
Fruits and Nuts	\$23,274,000	\$26,674,000
Vegetable Crops	\$51,980,000	\$33,146,000
Field Crops	\$12,860,000	\$11,176,000
Livestock Production	\$7,319,000	\$6,228,000
Apiary	\$1,223,000	\$1,211,000
Forest Products	\$43,000	\$20,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$277,844,000</b>	<b>\$270,915,000</b>



Inspector L.E. Myers examining nursery stock at the Alameda Rail Yard, 1936

Item	Year	Green House Square Feet	Field Acres	Total Value
Ornamental Trees	2006	4,172,000	1,507	\$119,147,000 ▲
	2005	3,039,000	1,583	\$107,866,000
Bedding Plants	2006	1,617,000	152	\$37,041,000 ▲
	2005	1,862,000	140	\$30,631,000
Indoor Plants, Flowering	2006	552,000	2	\$3,947,000 ▼
	2005	719,000	6	\$5,283,000
Indoor Plants, Foliage	2006	435,000	57	\$6,302,000 ▲
	2005	470,000	6	\$4,331,000
Ground Covers	2006	289,000	42	\$2,539,000 ▼
	2005	980,000	34	\$6,731,000
Miscellaneous *	2006	279,000	1,736	\$22,903,000 ▼
	2005	151,000	1,401	\$25,483,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	2006	7,344,000	3,496	\$191,879,000 ▲
	2005	7,221,000	3,170	\$180,325,000

\* Includes perennials, vegetable plants, bonsai plants, orchids, sod, palm trees, and cacti.

## Nursery Products

## Cut Flowers & Decoratives

Item	Year	Green House Square Feet	Field Acres	Total Value
Miscellaneous *	2006	349,000	70	\$581,000 ▼
	2005	67,000	86	\$820,000

\* Includes lilacs, pompoms, freesias, fruit blossoms, mums, snapdragons, yarrow, delphiniums, Christmas trees, and other miscellaneous.

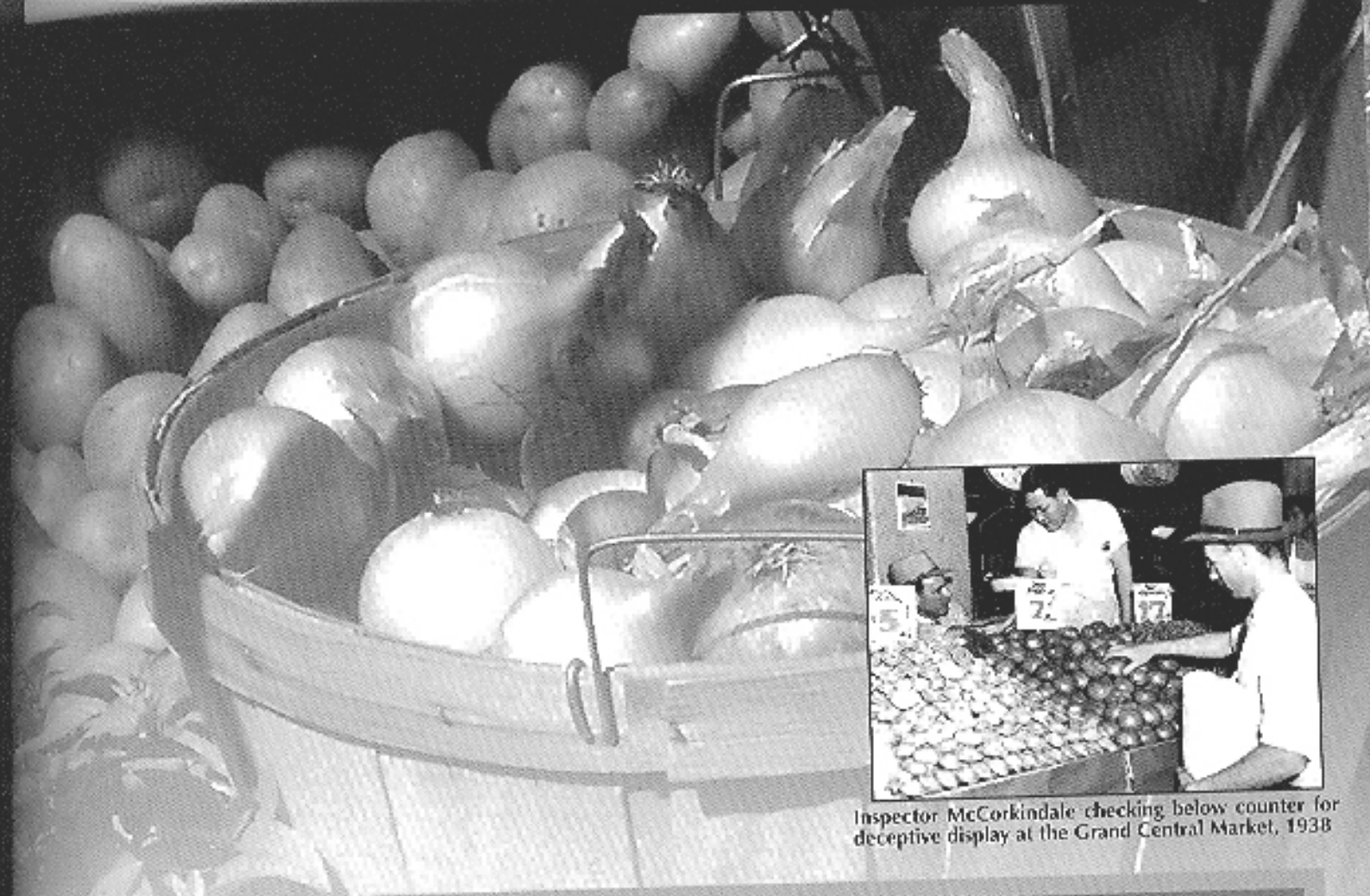
Item	Year	Acreage	Production Per Acre	Production Total	Unit	Value Per Unit	Total Value
Strawberries	2006	106	17.3	1,830	Ton	\$2,711	\$4,961,000 ▲
	2005	121	11.6	1,407		\$2,348	\$3,303,000
Avocados	2006	60	1.7	100	Ton	\$658	\$66,000 ▼
	2005	101	1.0	101		\$1,204	\$122,000
Cherries	2006	155	0.9	138	Ton	\$4,500	\$621,000 ▲
	2005	150	0.7	105		\$3,800	\$399,000
Apples	2006	145	5.0	725	Ton	\$1,500	\$1,087,000 ▲
	2005	150	5.3	795		\$1,200	\$954,000
Grapes	2006	341	3.4	1,149	Ton	\$1,224	\$1,407,000 ▲
	2005	325	3.6	1,186		\$811	\$962,000
Orchard Fruit	2006	1,088	Includes nectarines, peaches, pears, plums, oranges, tangerines, apricots, lemons, and grapefruits.				\$18,474,000 ▲
	2005	1,073					\$17,455,000
Miscellaneous	2006	28	Includes figs, pistachios, raspberries, other miscellaneous fruit and nut crops.				\$58,000 ▼
	2005	30					\$79,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	2006	1,923					\$26,674,000 ▲
	2005	1,950					\$23,274,000

## FRUIT & NUT CROPS



Lemon pickers pose in a San Dimas grove, c.1927-28, courtesy of San Dimas Historical Society





Inspector McCorkindale checking below counter for deceptive display at the Grand Central Market, 1938

Item	Year	Acreage	Production Per Acre	Production Total	Unit	Value Per Unit	Total Value
Root Vegetables	2006	5,629	Includes dry onions, carrots, potatoes, radishes, beets, turnips, and other root vegetables.				\$29,446,000 ▼
	2005	8,038					\$46,866,000
Herbs	2006	40	Includes cilantro, parsley, chives, mint, thyme, and other herb vegetables.				\$1,143,000 ▼
	2005	167					\$2,432,000
Table Greens	2006	19	Includes spinach, kale, oriental specialties, and lettuce.				\$221,000 ▼
	2005	50					\$398,000
Vine Crops	2006	103	Includes cucumbers, green beans, melons, pumpkins, squash, tomatoes, watermelons, and zucchini.				\$1,392,000 ▼
	2005	134					\$1,504,000
Miscellaneous	2006	168	Includes bell peppers, cacti, celery, chard, sweet corn, green onions, Mexican onions, and other miscellaneous.				\$944,000 ▲
	2005	384					\$780,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	2006	5,959					\$33,146,000 ▼
	2005	8,773					\$51,980,000

## VEGETABLE CROPS

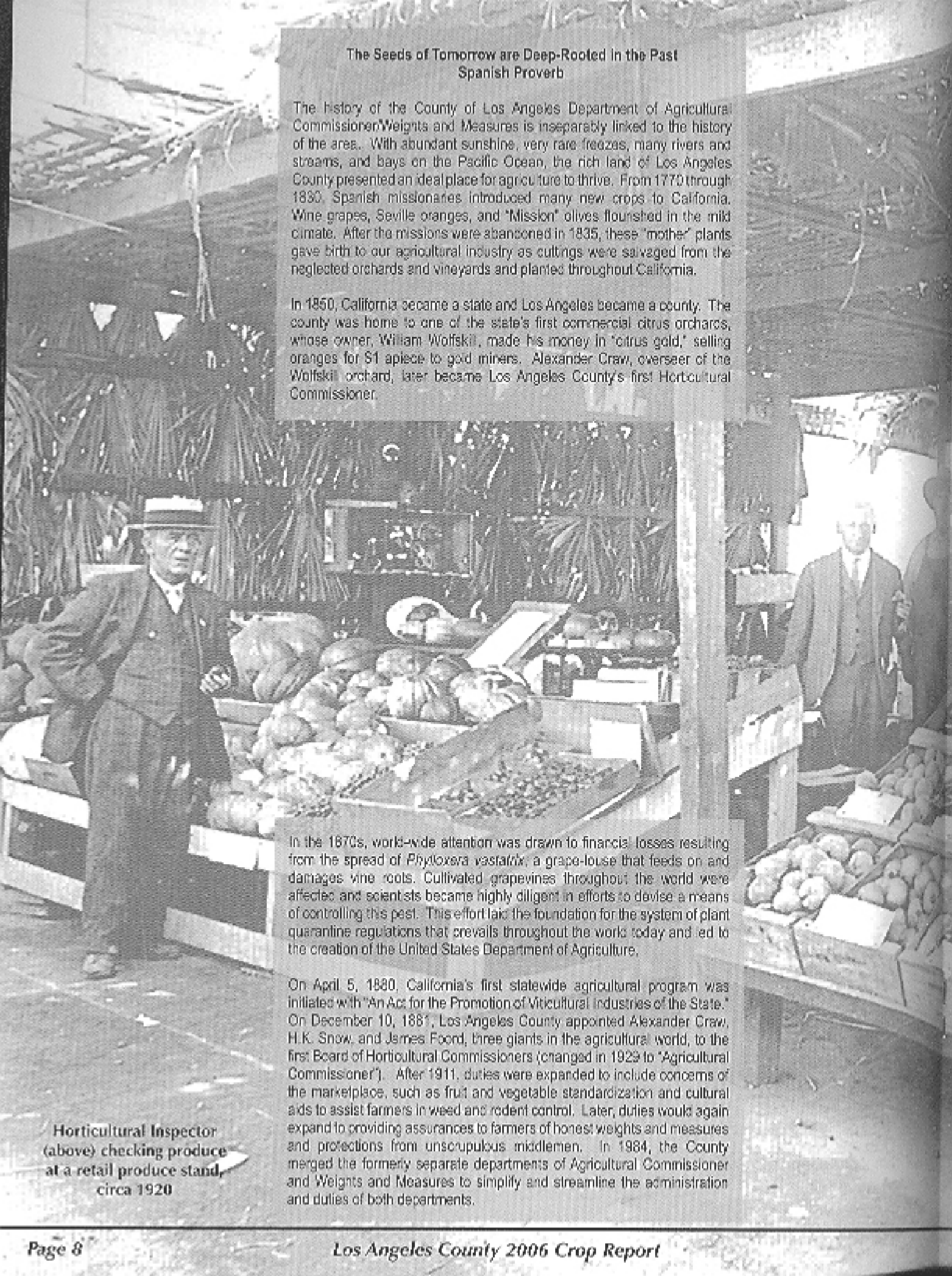
### The Seeds of Tomorrow are Deep-Rooted in the Past Spanish Proverb

The history of the County of Los Angeles Department of Agricultural Commissioner Weights and Measures is inseparably linked to the history of the area. With abundant sunshine, very rare freezes, many rivers and streams, and bays on the Pacific Ocean, the rich land of Los Angeles County presented an ideal place for agriculture to thrive. From 1770 through 1830, Spanish missionaries introduced many new crops to California. Wine grapes, Seville oranges, and "Mission" olives flourished in the mild climate. After the missions were abandoned in 1835, these "mother" plants gave birth to our agricultural industry as cuttings were salvaged from the neglected orchards and vineyards and planted throughout California.

In 1850, California became a state and Los Angeles became a county. The county was home to one of the state's first commercial citrus orchards, whose owner, William Wolfskil, made his money in "citrus gold," selling oranges for \$1 apiece to gold miners. Alexander Crow, overseer of the Wolfskil orchard, later became Los Angeles County's first Horticultural Commissioner.

In the 1870s, world-wide attention was drawn to financial losses resulting from the spread of *Phytophthora vastatrix*, a grape-louse that feeds on and damages vine roots. Cultivated grapevines throughout the world were affected and scientists became highly diligent in efforts to devise a means of controlling this pest. This effort laid the foundation for the system of plant quarantine regulations that prevails throughout the world today and led to the creation of the United States Department of Agriculture.

On April 5, 1880, California's first statewide agricultural program was initiated with "An Act for the Promotion of Viticultural Industries of the State." On December 10, 1881, Los Angeles County appointed Alexander Crow, H.K. Snow, and James Ford, three giants in the agricultural world, to the first Board of Horticultural Commissioners (changed in 1929 to "Agricultural Commissioner"). After 1911, duties were expanded to include concerns of the marketplace, such as fruit and vegetable standardization and cultural aids to assist farmers in weed and rodent control. Later, duties would again expand to providing assurances to farmers of honest weights and measures and protections from unscrupulous middlemen. In 1984, the County merged the formerly separate departments of Agricultural Commissioner and Weights and Measures to simplify and streamline the administration and duties of both departments.



Horticultural Inspector  
(above) checking produce  
at a retail produce stand,  
circa 1920

## Los Angeles County Feeds the Nation 1909 - 1950

The earliest available crop production records for Los Angeles County date to 1875, reflecting a fruit crop value of \$525,000 with only 1,100 trees in production. By 1881, the year the Horticultural/Agricultural Commissioner system was implemented, statistics for 35 different crop and livestock products were reported. Wheat was our #1 commodity, with two million bushels harvested from 85,000 acres. Fruit crop value had doubled to \$950,000 with over 682,000 bearing trees and 11,000 acres of grapes!

The Los Angeles population increased from about 11,000 in 1880 to 60,000 in 1890. What is now Orange County was, until 1889, part of Los Angeles County. The orange industry remained substantial in Los Angeles and, in 1893, growers founded the Southern California Fruit Growers Exchange, whose trade name was Sunkist. Agriculture was becoming an increasingly significant part of the Los Angeles area economy. The Horticultural Commissioner began formally reporting crop statistics in 1900. In 1912, the Los Angeles County report showed 4,203,077 fruit-bearing trees, 4,846,400 units of nursery stock, and 5,815,000 in seed bed stock. The area's sometimes negligible rainfall and unreliable, wandering Los Angeles River were augmented in 1913 with the completion of the California aqueduct system.

By the 1920s, fruit cultivation, especially citrus, was the San Fernando Valley's biggest industry. Land prices for orange and lemon groves were as high as \$5,000 an acre -- as much as eight times more than the cost of other land -- and at least four packing houses produced annual shipments of nearly 500 rail cars of oranges and lemons. Olives flourished and the 2,000-acre Sylmar olive grove, then the world's largest, produced 50,000 gallons of olive oil and 200,000 gallons of ripe olives. Other crops grown in the county included alfalfa, apricots, asparagus, barley, hay, beans, beets, cabbage, citrus, corn, lettuce, melons, peaches, potatoes, pumpkins, squash, tomatoes, and walnuts.

The L.A. area had many excellent dairy farms, including the world's largest Guernsey herd, in the 1920s. The devastation of the Dustbowl and the Great Depression pushed more people westward to the Los Angeles area in the 1930s. Hoover Dam, completed in 1935, channeled water to Los Angeles from the Colorado River and provided electricity from hydroelectric power, aiding farming as well as development.

Los Angeles County was the nation's top farm county from 1909 to 1950. The post-World War II residential development boom brought dramatic changes, replacing acre after acre of groves with suburbs. In 1970, there were still 54,000 acres of citrus in L.A. County, but increasing urbanization and industrial and commercial development largely replaced agricultural land and L.A. residents were losing touch with farmers. Later, renewed interest in access to "raw" crops instead of highly processed food and artificial ingredients led to the rise of Certified Farmers' Markets. The County's first Certified Farmers' Market opened in Gardena and continues today as one of over 90 operating in the County, about 25% of all such markets in the state.



# Celebrating 125 Years of Agriculture

# FIELD CROPS

Item	Year	Acreage	Production Per Acre	Production Total	Unit	Value Per Unit	Total Value	
Alfalfa Hay	2006	5,455	8.5	46,355	Ton	\$180	\$8,350,000	▼
	2005	5,521	8.7	47,874		\$185	\$8,858,000	
Grain Hay	2006	3,500	3.2	11,200	Ton	\$140	\$1,570,000	▲
	2005	2,694	3.4	9,073		\$137	\$1,243,000	
Rangeland	2006	45,000					\$585,000	▼
	2005	200,000					\$2,400,000	
Miscellaneous	2006	1,680 *					** \$671,000	▲
	2005	1,381 *					** \$359,000	
<b>TOTAL</b>	2006	10,635 ***					\$11,176,000	▼
	2005	9,596 ***					\$12,860,000	

\* Acreage excludes stubble.

\*\* Value includes irrigated pasture, sudan hay, oat hay, and grazing privileges on stubble.

\*\*\* Excluding rangeland and stubble.

Most people are surprised to find out that agriculture is alive and well in southern California—and our agricultural colleges are living proof! California State Polytechnic University, Pomona (Cal Poly Pomona), continues to operate a 700-acre farm in the middle of the city; more than 60 of its graduates have come to work for the department over the years. Cal State University Long Beach has a renowned Entomology Department. Mt. San Antonio Community College provides an associate program in agriculture. Antelope Valley, the heart of Los Angeles agriculture, has an extensive high school agricultural program.

Item	Year	Total Value	
Includes dairy cattle, beef cattle, hogs, goats, chickens, milk, goat milk, eggs, etc.	2006	\$6,228,000	▼
	2005	\$7,319,000	

# DAIRY & LIVESTOCK



Cal Poly Pomona Piglet: A pig's ears are notched at birth for identification purposes, similar to branding cattle. Photo courtesy of Cal Poly Pomona.

Inspector A.D. Phelps inspects a beehive for Foulbrood disease, 1955



Item	Year	Production	Unit	Value Per Unit	Total Value
Honey	2006	849,823	Lb.	\$1.12	\$941,000 ▼
	2005	1,349,760		\$0.82	\$1,106,000
Beeswax	2006	16,271	Lb.	\$3.44	\$56,000 ▲
	2005	14,141		\$1.56	\$22,000
Miscellaneous	2006				\$214,000 ▲
	2005				\$95,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	2006				\$1,211,000 ▼
	2005				\$1,223,000

## APIARY



Item	Year	Total Value
Firewood *	2006	\$20,000 ▼
	2005	\$43,000

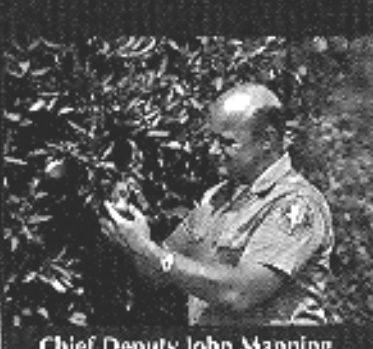
\* Figures obtained from USDA Forest Services, Angeles National Forest.

## FOREST PRODUCTS

## Pest Detection Activities

PEST	NUMBER OF TRAPS	SPECIMENS TRAPPED
Mexican Fruit Fly	4,975	7
Mediterranean Fruit Fly	5,010	0
Melon Fly	4,990	2
Oriental Fruit Fly	4,990	18
Guava Fruit Fly (traps shared with Oriental Fruit Fly)		1
Peach Fruit Fly (traps shared with Oriental Fruit Fly)		1
Gypsy Moth	3,700	4
Asian Gypsy Moth (traps shared with Gypsy Moth)		1
Japanese Beetle	3,080	13
Khapra Beetle	297	0
European Pine Shoot Moth	13	0
European Corn Borer	12	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27,067</b>	<b>47</b>

1929 CDFA Medfly Flyer



Chief Deputy John Manning inspecting citrus

Inspector L. E. Myers checking a Mexican Fruit Fly Trap, 1938



Archival Insect traps

## Pest Eradication Activities

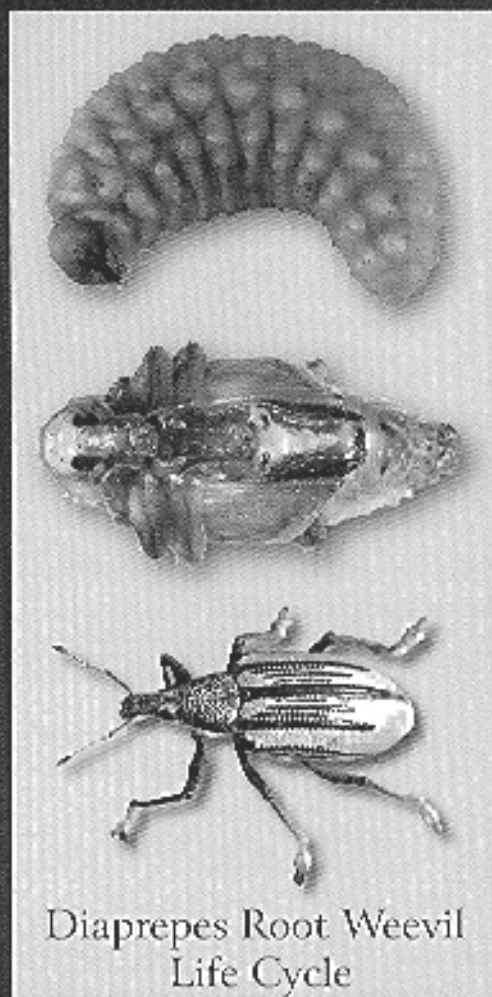
PEST	METHOD	SCOPE of PROGRAM
Mexican Fruit Fly	Ground bait and sterile Mexican Fruit Fly release	2 treatment areas
Oriental Fruit Fly	Male annihilation	3 treatment areas
Mediterranean Fruit Fly	Continued preventative program: sterile Medfly release countywide	Approximately 14.4 billion steriles released
Red Imported Fire Ant	Bait treatments Post treatment monitoring	279 properties 67 properties

## Biological Control Activities

PEST	AGENT / MECHANISM	SCOPE of PROGRAM
Mediterranean Fruit Fly	Sterile Release	14,352,759,000 sterile flies released

# Pest Exclusion Activities

PEST EXCLUSION VIOLATION	# of VIOLATIONS ISSUED
Infested/Presumed Infested	328
Markings	16
Burrowing and Reniform Nematodes	6
Caribbean Fruit Fly	4
Cedar Apple Rust	2
Cherry Fruit Fly	1
Citrus Canker	1
Citrus Pests	8
Colorado Potato Beetle	3
Failure to Hold	3
Federal (Hawaiian) Quarantine	3
Imported Fire Ant	2
Japanese Beetle	2
Mishandling	1
Plum Curculio and Blueberry Maggot	5
Sweet Potato Weevil	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>386</b>



PEST INTERCEPTED Common Name ( <i>Genus species</i> )	MATERIAL	SOURCE*	# of INTERCEPTIONS
<b>Entomology Laboratory</b>			
Albopicta scale ( <i>Acutaspis albopicta</i> )	Cut Foliage	Quar	1
Ant ( <i>Ochetellus glaber</i> )	Cut Foliage/Papaya	Quar	2
Bamboo armored scale ( <i>Poliaspoides formosanus</i> )	Bamboo	Pub	1
Bark beetle ( <i>Xylosandrus sp.</i> )	Cut Foliage	Quar	1
Big headed ant ( <i>Pheidole megacephala</i> )	Cut Foliage	Quar	9
Boxwood scale ( <i>Pinnaspis buxi</i> )	Cut Foliage	Quar	9
Brown marmorated stink bug ( <i>Halyomorpha halys</i> )	Ornamental Plants	Pub	6
California red scale ( <i>Aonidiella auranti</i> )	Cycad	Nurs	1
Chinese rose beetle ( <i>Adoretus sinicus</i> )	Cut Foliage	Quar	3
Citrus leafminer ( <i>Phyllocnistis citrella</i> )	Citrus	Nurs/Pub	6
Coconut mealybug ( <i>Nipaecoccus sp.</i> )	Palm	Nurs	6
Coconut scale ( <i>Aspidiotus destructor</i> )	Cut Foliage	Quar	16
Cricket ( <i>Trigonidium sp.</i> )	Betel Leaf	Quar	1
Cricket ( <i>Trigonidomorpha sjostedti</i> )	Dracaena	Quar	4
Croton mussel scale ( <i>Lepidosaphes tokionis</i> )	Cut Foliage	Quar	2
Cutworm ( <i>Agrotis sp.</i> )	Sweet Basil	Quar	1


# Pest Exclusion Activities

PEST INTERCEPTED Common Name (Genus species)	MATERIAL	SOURCE*	# of INTERCEPTIONS
<b>Entomology Laboratory</b>			
Cycad aulacaspis scale ( <i>Aulacaspis yasumatsui</i> )	Cycad	Quar	13
Fig wax scale ( <i>Ceroplastes rusci</i> )	Palm	Quar	5
Giant African snail ( <i>Archamia fulica</i> )	Taro leaves	Quar	2
Glassy-winged sharpshooter ( <i>Homalodisca coagulata</i> )-adults	Nursery plants	Nurs	406
Glassy-winged sharpshooter ( <i>Homalodisca coagulata</i> )-eggs	Nursery plants	Nurs	339
Green garden looper ( <i>Chrysodeixis eriosoma</i> )	Cut foliage	Quar	8
Green scale ( <i>Coccus viridis</i> )	Panda leaves	Quar	2
Green shield scale ( <i>Pulvinaria psidii</i> )	Nursery plants	Nurs	9
Hopper ( <i>Protalebrella brasiliensis</i> )	Cut Foliage	Quar	5
Katydid ( <i>Conocephalus saltator</i> )	Cut foliage	Quar	3
Katydid ( <i>Euconocephalus sp.</i> )	Basil	Quar	1
Katydid ( <i>Phaneroptera furcifera</i> )	Cut Foliage	Quar	5
Leaf-footed bug ( <i>Physomerus grossipes</i> )	Betel Leaf	Quar	1
Leafhopper ( <i>Agallia sp.</i> )	Cut Foliage	Quar	31
Leafhopper ( <i>Gyponana germari</i> )	Cut Foliage	Quar	14
Leafhopper ( <i>Oncometopia sp.</i> )	Dracaena	Quar	2
Lesser snow scale ( <i>Pinnaspis strachani</i> )	Cut foliage	Quar	7
Limacodid moth ( <i>Darna pallivitta</i> )	Palm	Quar	2
Little fire ant ( <i>Wasmannia auropunctata</i> )	Cut foliage	Quar	1
Longan scale ( <i>Thysanoflorinia nepheli</i> )	Longan	Nurs	1
Longhorned beetle ( <i>Curtomerus flavus</i> )	Cut foliage	Quar	2
Longhorned beetle ( <i>Sybra alternans</i> )	Cut foliage	Quar	2
Long-legged ant ( <i>Anoplolepis gracilipes</i> )	Cut foliage	Quar	2
Lygaeid bug ( <i>Nysius sp.</i> )	Cut foliage	Quar	58
Lygaeid bug ( <i>Remaudiereana nigriceps</i> )	Cut foliage	Quar	1
Magnolia white scale ( <i>Pseudaulacaspis cockerelli</i> )	Cut foliage	Quar/Nurs	41
Mealybug ( <i>Dysmicoccus sp.</i> )	Cut foliage	Quar	3
Myoporum thrips ( <i>Klambothrips myopori</i> )	Myoporum	Nurs/Pub	4
Noctuid moth ( <i>Heliothis sp.</i> )	Basil	Quar	1
Pacific beetle cockroach ( <i>Diploptera punctata</i> )	Cut foliage	Quar	6
Pickleworm ( <i>Diaphania nitidalis</i> )	Cucumber	Quar	34
Planthopper ( <i>Kalitaxila granulata</i> )	Cut foliage	Quar	23
Planthopper ( <i>Melormenis antillarum</i> )	Basil	Quar	1
Purple scale ( <i>Lepidosaphes beckii</i> )	Citrus	Quar	1
Pyriform scale ( <i>Protopulvinaria pyriformis</i> )	Nursery plants	Nurs	11
Red imported fire ant ( <i>Solenopsis wagneri</i> )	Magnolia	Quar	1



# Pest Exclusion Activities

PEST INTERCEPTED Common Name (Genus species)	MATERIAL	SOURCE*	# of INTERCEPTIONS
<b>Entomology Laboratory</b>			
Red wax scale ( <i>Ceroplastes rubens</i> )	Cut foliage	Quar	1
Rice beetle ( <i>Dyscinetus morator</i> )	Aquatic plants	Quar	1
Rufous scale ( <i>Selenaspidus articulatus</i> )	Cut foliage	Quar	2
Slant-faced grasshopper ( <i>Atractomorpha sinensis</i> )	Basil	Quar	9
Slender soft scale ( <i>Coccus acotissimus</i> )	Cut foliage	Quar	1
Slug ( <i>Meghimatium striatum</i> )	Dracaena	Quar	5
Slug ( <i>Veronicella</i> sp.)	Cut foliage	Quar	15
Snail ( <i>Bradybaena similaris</i> )	Cut foliage	Quar	10
Snail ( <i>Zachrysis provisoria</i> )	Palm	Quar	2
Soil mealybug ( <i>Geococcus coffeae</i> )	Palm	Nurs	1
Soil mealybug ( <i>Rhizoecus hawaiiensis</i> )	Palm	Quar	1
Soil mealybug ( <i>Rhizoecus hibisci</i> )	Palm	Quar/Nurs	6
Spiraling whitefly ( <i>Aleurodicus dispersus</i> )	Cut foliage	Quar	92
Stellate scale ( <i>Vinsonia stellifera</i> )	Cut foliage	Quar	2
Sweet potato weevil ( <i>Cylas formicarius</i> )	Sweet potato	Quar	1
Taro planthopper ( <i>Tarophagus colocasiae</i> )	Cut foliage	Quar	1
Tropical fire ant ( <i>Solenopsis geminata</i> )	Basil	Quar	5
Weevil ( <i>Pholidophorus advena</i> )	Papaya	Quar	1
Weevil ( <i>Orchidophilus</i> sp.)	Cut foliage	Quar	2
West Indian flatid ( <i>Melormenis antillarum</i> )	Cut foliage	Quar	1
West Indian powderpost termite ( <i>Cryptotermes brevis</i> )	Paper rolls	Quar	1
Whitefly ( <i>Aleurotrachelus</i> sp.)	Cut foliage	Quar	2
Whitefooted ant ( <i>Technomyrmex albigipes</i> )	Cut foliage	Quar	25
White peach scale ( <i>Pseudaulacaspis pentagona</i> )	Papaya	Quar	1

<b>Plant Pathology Laboratory</b>				
Azalea leaf spot ( <i>Phytophthora foliorum</i> )		Azalea	Nurs	2
Hairy crabweed ( <i>Fatoua villosa</i> )		Shefflera	Quar	1
Soda apple ( <i>Solanum viarum</i> )		Vacant lot	Pub	1
Sudden oak death ( <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> )		Camellia/Laurus	Nurs	2
Yellow nutsedge ( <i>Cyperus esculentus</i> )		Nursery plants	Nurs	1

**TOTAL**

**1,312**

\*SOURCE: Nurs: Nursery    Pub: Public    Quar: Quarantine

## What's Bugging Agriculture?

As agriculture is a significant segment of California's economy, invasive pests pose a potentially devastating risk. Our mild climate, numerous fruit fly hosts, large and diverse human population, and the fact that the region is a center of commerce and transportation mean that we must be constantly diligent in preventing non-native pests from becoming established. These factors led to the establishment of Los Angeles County's comprehensive pest detection program in 1948. Since then, more exotic fruit pests have been found here than in any other county in the United States.

Perhaps the most well-known pest to residents of Los Angeles County is the Mediterranean Fruit Fly. In 1975, the first Medfly infestation in California was found in Los Angeles County. In response to that infestation, sterile flies were used for the first time as an eradication method. During the 1980s, Medfly infestations were found across the state. Eradication efforts included both aerial application of Malathion bait and the release of sterile Medflies. Since 1990, a continuous release of sterile Medflies has reduced the number of infestations by approximately 97%.

Other exotic flies including Mexican, Oriental, Melon, Peach, and Guava have been detected in Los Angeles County over the years. The key to success in eradication efforts is the early detection of any infestation and a resulting prompt response to combat the pests before they can become firmly established and widespread throughout the region.

The Argentine Ant eradication program in 1923 failed to keep the pest from establishing itself in California. Today, the Red Imported Fire Ant is threatening to establish itself in the Southern California area. Agencies and the public must work together if this pest is to be eradicated and not follow the history of the Argentine Ant.

As they always have, pests and diseases continue to pose risks to local agriculture, decorative landscaping, and native plant species. Glassy-winged sharpshooter, a vector of Pierce's Disease, threatens the grape and wine industry; nursery inspection is vital to prevent movement of this pest to Northern California. Thorough inspection of nursery stock is equally critical to preventing the spread of Sudden Oak Death, which has created much financial loss to the nursery industry. Diaprepes Root Weevil currently infests two L.A. County neighborhoods.

"Don't Bug Me" is a recurrent message, encouraging residents and travelers to be aware and knowledgeable of risky pests and to avoid transporting them into our environment. Our department has created a series of trading cards highlighting some of these exotic pests and invasive species to aid in educating the public.

## DON'T BUG ME

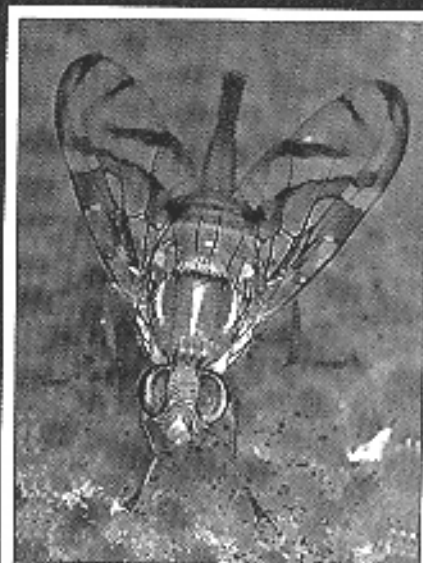


**Don't bring  
uninspected fruit  
into California...please.**

## Where has All the Agriculture Gone?

Today, over 10 million people call Los Angeles County home, residing in 58 cities and approximately 140 unincorporated areas. When one now considers the area, it is hard to believe that the San Fernando Valley was once known for egg production, that South Pasadena had an ostrich farm and that places like Norwalk were once known for their dairy production. Indeed, until 1966, the official name of Cerritos was Dairy Valley. Most of the local dairy industry relocated in the 1970s to San Bernardino County where the cycle of suburban sprawl replacing agricultural land is repeating. Our citrus industry moved to the Central Valley along the foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

While not as prevalent as in years past, agriculture remains a significant part of the county's economy. As this report details, crops continue to be raised here and the nursery stock industry is thriving. Utility rights-of-way that do not accommodate permanent dwellings are often greened with crops and nurseries, yet even these are being lost to growers due to storage and sprawl!



**2 Mexican Fruit Fly**

**To request a complete set of  
trading cards, please call Cindy  
Werner at 626-459-8866**

Weather cycles have continued much as in the preceding 125 years with their usual fluctuations. During the 2004-2005 storm season, the county received record rainfall, amounting to 35 inches in downtown L.A. and up to 60 inches in the mountains, while the following year was quite dry. Freezes will occasionally occur, dry years will happen, and water availability will remain an issue, but abundant sunshine will always continue. The Department of Agricultural Commissioner/Weights and Measures will also continue to help the agricultural industry to remain strong and flourish in Los Angeles County.



## L.A. AGRICULTURE ON FILM

A decade of filming has produced a three part series entitled

# "IN THE FOOTPRINT OF THE CITY"

Twenty years ago the Los Angeles Basin owned the proud reputation of being the most prolific agricultural area within California and the nation. The region's mild climate, a guaranteed water supply, and proximity to major shipping routes gave local growers an unrivaled advantage in production and distribution. However, the successful elements that created this agricultural empire also contributed to its demise, as people, migrating from all over the world, were lured to the mild, festive climate of Southern California." Dan P. Tripoli, Producer

Part I: HIDDEN HISTORY: covers more than 100 years of history illustrating the rise and demise of our nation's once prolific agricultural area: the L.A. Basin.  
 Part II: THE URBAN PLOWSHARES: working within the urban fabric are hundreds of farms and nurseries trying to survive an encroaching environment.  
 Part III: THE SEEDS OF URBAN CHANGE: addresses establishing regional food sources within the 'footprint of the city.'

Between 1995 and 2005, the director interviewed local growers and Los Angeles County Agricultural Commissioner, E. Leon Spaugh. It is obvious that thousands of acres of farmland have been lost over the last century. The film has captured some of the current farmland loss in just the last decade as growing grounds are replaced with car dealerships, golf courses, casinos, and storage facilities. This documentary has captured, on film, what has been lost forever, but should not be forgotten.

FOR MORE INFORMATION OR TO ORDER THE DVDS, visit [www.metrofarming.com](http://www.metrofarming.com) or [www.nationalfilmnetwork.com](http://www.nationalfilmnetwork.com)

## STATISTICS AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

[In 1881.]	[MADE IN 1881.]
Land, inclosed, acres . . . 92,000	Wine, gallons . . . . . 3,100,000
Land, cultv'd, acres . . . 212,000	Brandy, gallons . . . . . 145,000
Wheat, acres . . . . . 85,000	Beer, barrels . . . . . 7,000
Wheat, bushels . . . . . 1,700,000	<i>Fruit trees and vines growing.</i>
Barley, acres . . . . . 36,150	[In 1882.]
Oats, acres . . . . . 525	Walnut Trees, bearing . . . 33,000
Oats . . . . . (cut for hay)	Lemon Trees, bearing . . . 48,350
Rye, acres . . . . . 500	Orange Trees, bearing . . . 450,525
Rye, bushels . . . . . 12,500	Olive Trees, bearing . . . 3,155
Corn, acres . . . . . 25,340	Apple Trees, bearing . . . 64,380
Corn, bushels . . . . . 1,267,500	Pear Trees, bearing . . . 23,640
Buckwheat, acres . . . . . 100	Fig Trees, bearing . . . . . 10,225
Buckwheat, bushels . . . . 1,500	Plum Trees, bearing . . . . 8,335
Peas, acres . . . . . 140	Peach Trees, bearing . . . 38,175
Peas, bushels . . . . . 5,000	Quince Trees, bearing . . . 3,100
Peanuts, acres . . . . . 80	Grapevines, acres . . . . . 11,440
Peanuts, lbs. . . . . 80,000	Value fruit crop '81, \$950,000
Beans, acres . . . . . 1,100	WOOLEN MILLS—1.
Beans, bushels . . . . . 33,000	Pounds wool used . . . 110,000
Castor Beans, acres . . . . . 900	Tons of coal mined . . . . . 5,800
Castor Beans, lbs. . . . . 1,200,000	<i>Improvements.</i>
Potatoes, acres . . . . . 3,500	GRIST MILLS—
Potatoes, tons . . . . . 7,000	Steam power . . . . . 6
Sweet Potatoes, acres . . . . 310	Run of stone . . . . . 16
Sweet Potatoes, tons . . . . . 1,360	Water power . . . . . 4
Onions, acres . . . . . 275	Run of stone . . . . . 6
Onions, bushels . . . . . 55,000	SAW MILLS—Steam power . . 4
Hay, acres . . . . . 12,555	Lumber sawed '81, ft 120,000
Hay, tons . . . . . 28,250	QUARTZ MILLS—1.
Hops, acres . . . . . 75	DITCHES—Mining: 1.
Hops, lbs. . . . . 120,000	Miles in length . . . . . 15
Tobacco, acres . . . . . 25	Average amount water
Tobacco, lbs. . . . . 25,000	used daily, inches . . . 200
Sugar Beets, acres . . . . . 950	Irrigating:
Sugar Beets, tons . . . . . 19,000	Miles in length . . . . . 415
Butter, lbs. . . . . 220,000	Acres irrigated . . . . . 62,340
Cheese, lbs. . . . . 855,450	Artesian wells . . . . . 1,000
Wool, lbs. . . . . 3,550,675	
Honey, lbs. . . . . 275,000	

Statistics have been an integral part of all historical documentation. Crop statistics for the United States have been recorded since the 1700s. During the 1800s, the California State Board of Equalization published crop statistics for each county. The 1881 report lists acreage, trees, and production totals for Los Angeles County. The archive photos on the cover illustrate some of the major crops that were grown during that era.

(Top left photo) Teague Citrus Nursery, 1912. Located in the San Dimas Wash, the nursery grew citrus trees that were shipped to growers all over the state. Charles Collins Teague was a pioneer in the citrus and walnut industries of California. *Photograph courtesy of the San Dimas Historical Society*

(Top right photo) Wheat threshing machines, San Fernando Valley, 1890. Dry land farming of wheat was the main crop of Los Angeles County during the 1800s until a prolonged drought devastated the wheat industry. *Photograph courtesy of Security Pacific Historical Photo Collection / Los Angeles Public Library*

(Middle photo) Pasadena Grape Harvest, 1890. Grapes were primarily grown for the wine industry during the 1800s. Vineyards sprang up along the foothills of the mountains from Pasadena all the way to Rancho Cucamonga. *Photograph courtesy of Pasadena Historical Museum*

(Bottom photo) Baling Hay, Los Angeles, 1895. Families gathered for the harvest at the Mark C. Jones tract, at what is now Alvarado and Pico. *Photograph courtesy of Security Pacific Historical Photo Collection / Los Angeles Public Library*

US Crop Information available at [www.nass.usda.gov](http://www.nass.usda.gov)  
CA Crop information available at [www.cdfa.ca.gov](http://www.cdfa.ca.gov)



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