



SUMMARY AND NOTES

The value of agricultural production in the year 2002 for San Bernardino totaled \$631,550,100, a decrease of nearly \$72 million from the previous year. Most of the decrease in value is attributable to the dairy industry due to the low value of milk this year. Milk prices in 2001 were very high and the prices in 2002 were the lowest since 1988. Estimated egg production increased as ranches reported increased layer population and production. Nursery crop production increased as additional acreage was developed and sales of ground cover, trees and shrubs were strong. Field crop value declined due to a significant reduction in alfalfa acreage in the desert and poor range condition due to a lack of rainfall. Rangeland continues to decrease as ranch owners sell to non-ranching buyers. Vegetable crop acreage increased significantly as additional land was planted and crop harvest cycles permitted additional crop acres to be harvested. Fruit production yields and harvested acreage were generally lower than last year resulting in a 13% decline in production value.

Acres reported reflect the areas harvested and a single acre of ground may be planted more than once in the case of some field crops and vegetables. Acreage at nurseries reflects the actual size of the operation.

Reported prices for commodities are F.O.B. from the shipping point or packing house or the equivalent price at the first delivery point. All data is for gross production, and prices are the average received. Commodities produced by fewer than three growers have been placed in the miscellaneous category for the commodity group unless permission has been given otherwise. Numbers have been rounded at the first level of compilation (District reports). Information contained in this report comes from a variety of sources including other governmental agencies, packing houses and growers. Without their cooperation, this report would not be possible.

Top Ten Products

2002 Rank	Product	Value	% of Total	2001 Rank
1	Milk	\$ 371,417,000	58.8%	1
2	Cattle & Calves (Meat)*	\$ 47,350,100	7.5%	2
3	Replacement Heifers*	\$ 45,231,000	7.2%	3
4	Eggs	\$ 33,277,800	5.3%	4
5	Trees/Shrubs**	\$ 22,041,500	3.5%	8
6	Oranges***	\$ 17,704,600	2.8%	5
7	Alfalfa, All	\$ 11,213,700	1.8%	6
8	Indoor Decoratives**	\$ 9,855,700	1.6%	7
9	Bok Choi****	\$ 7,561,800	1.2%	10
10	Chickens (Meat)	\$ 7,434,000	1.2%	9
Total Top Ten		\$ 573,087,200	90.7%	

* These two products were listed as Cattle & Calves prior to 2001 and have been separated because of the difference in the intended use of the product.

** These commodities were combined along with other commodities as Nursery Products prior to 2001 and were ranked fourth.

*** Oranges includes navel and valencia oranges.

**** Prior to 2001, Bok Choi was combined along with other commodities as Oriental vegetables which was ranked seventh.

Summary Comparison

Commodity Group	2001 Acreage	2001 \$ Value	2002 Acreage	2002 \$ Value
Field Crops	2,039,976	24,858,400	1,618,718	16,951,400
Vegetable Crops	4,453	23,020,500	5,497	22,439,100
Fruit & Nut Crops	7,723	36,295,600	7,580	31,639,600
Livestock & Poultry		584,673,600		518,082,100
Nursery Products	917	34,616,800	1,089	42,437,900
TOTAL	2,053,069	703,464,900	1,632,885	631,550,100

Definitions

cwt.: Hundredweight, 100 pounds.

Greenchop: Hay and other field crops harvested by cutting into small pieces and feed directly to animals.

Cropland forage: Fields where the crop stubble and residue is grazed on by animals, often sheep.

Silage: Greenchop placed into air-tight bags or enclosures and allowed to ferment, thus increasing the nutritional value.

Packed: Fruits and vegetables marketed as fresh and whole.

Processed: Fruit and vegetables either dried, juiced or otherwise changed from a fresh, whole item.

Market Milk; Milk sold for marketing as a fluid product generally for drinking.

Manufacturing Milk: Milk sold to make cheese, yogurt, powdered milk, etc.

Started Pullets: Young chickens produced to replace old egg-laying hens.

Spent Hens: Egg laying chickens who have reached the end of their productive careers.

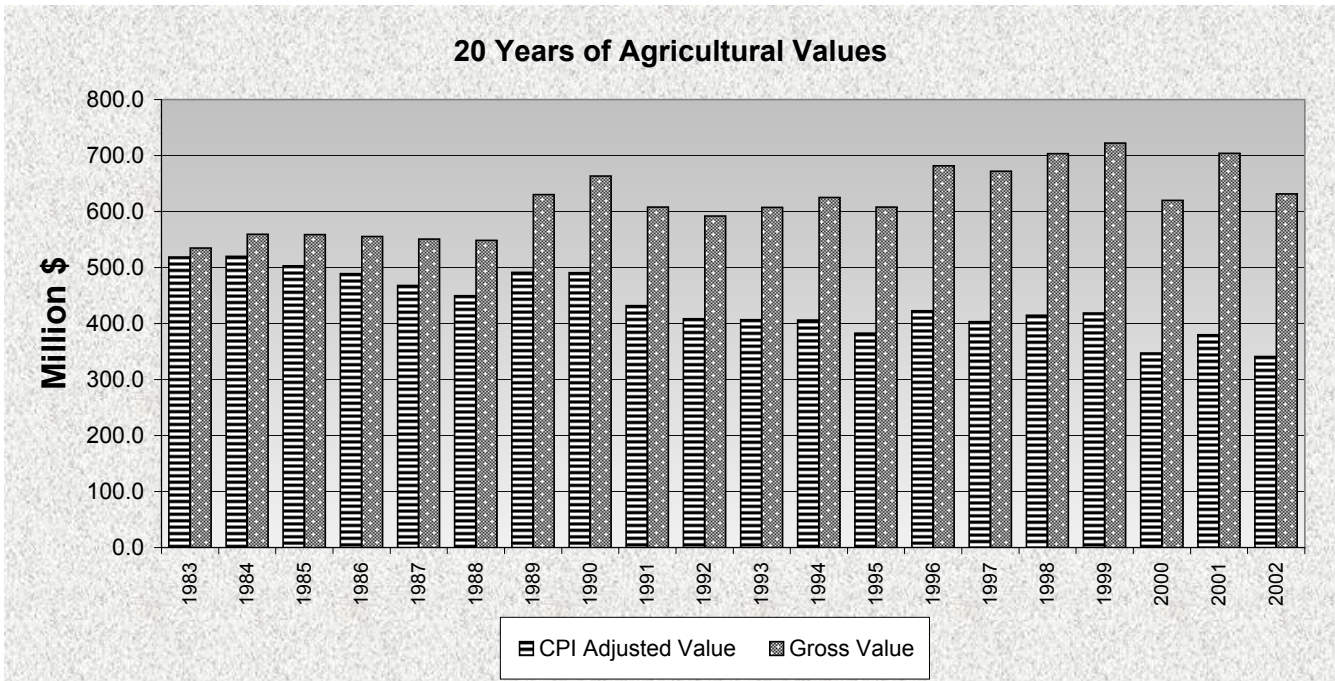
Calves: Young cows between 200 to 300 pounds, sold to ranchers to "feed" up to a size suitable for slaughter.

Beef: Cattle raised for meat and by products. Most reported are young male calves.

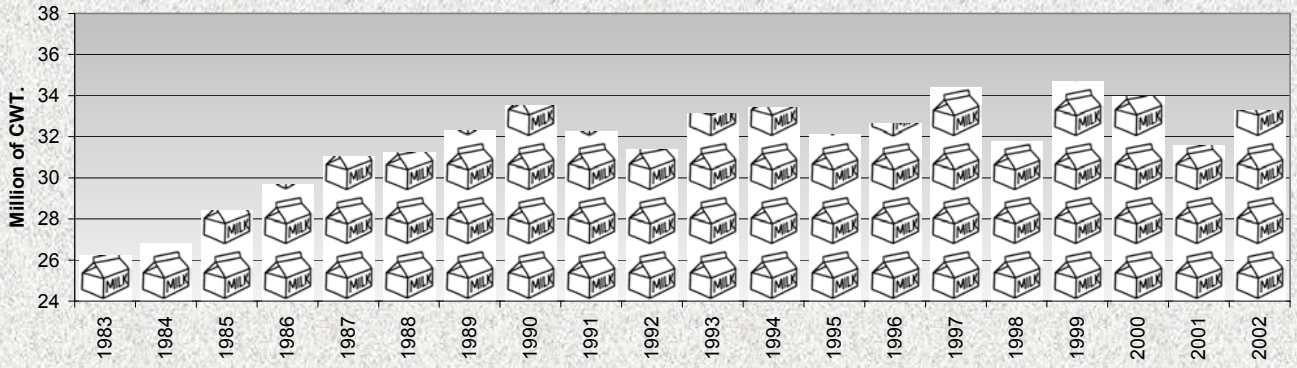
Replacement Heifers: Young female cows destined for milk production

Cull Cows: Milk cows who have reached the end of their productive careers and are sold for slaughter.

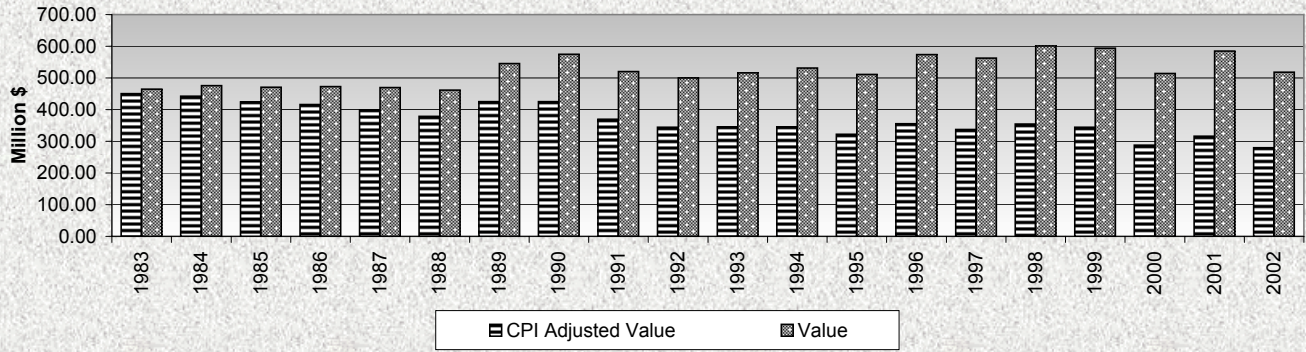
The Cover: The official insignia of the County of San Bernardino includes the scales of justice, the natural beauty of our mountains, emblems of industry and transportation, and symbols of agriculture including orchards and vineyards. It was designed by William Detrick, Planning Department, in 1948.



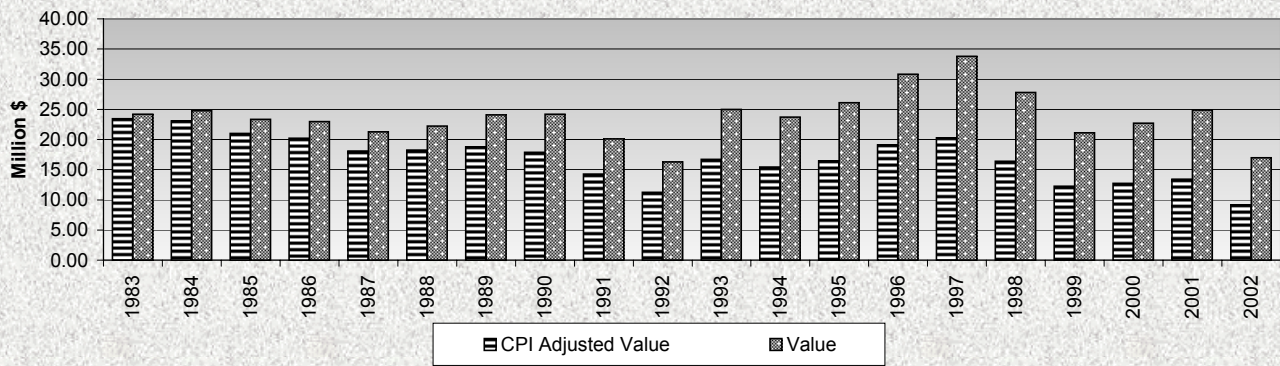
Annual Milk Production



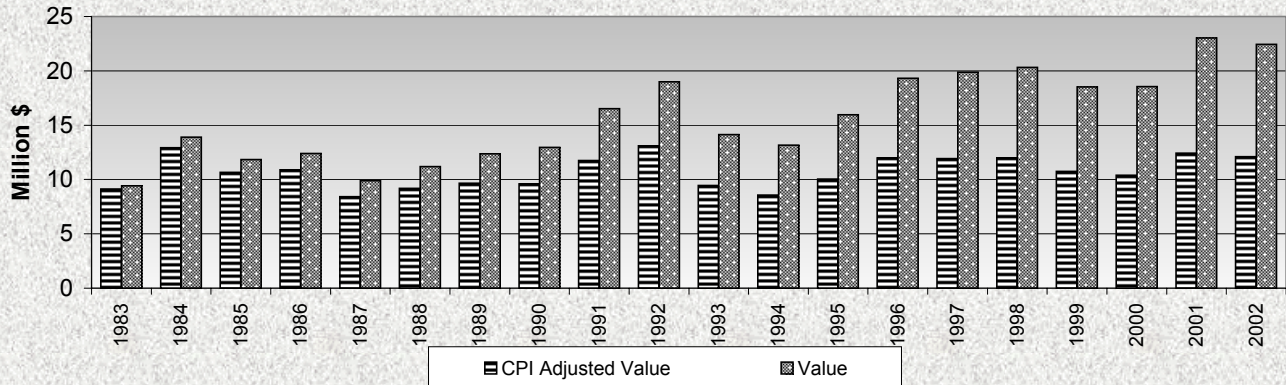
Livestock Production

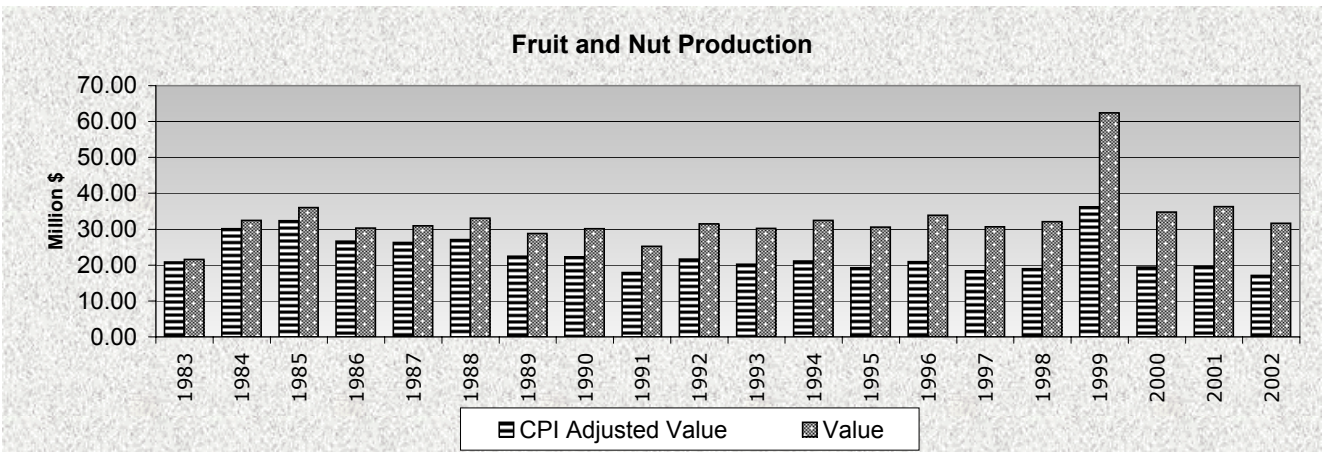
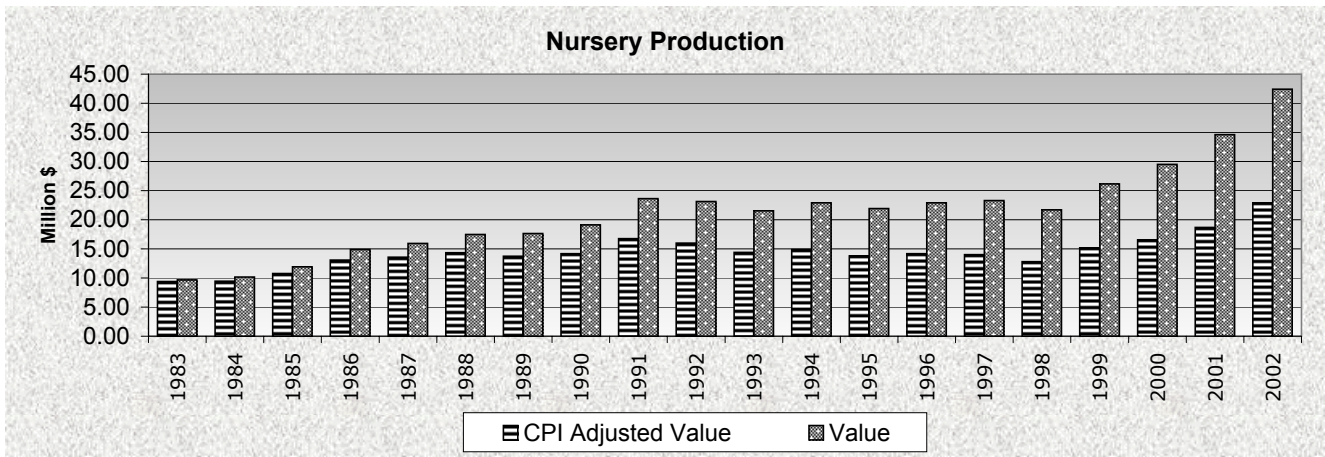


Field Crop Production



Vegetable Production





Consumer Price Index adjustment factors are obtained from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The year 1982 has been selected as the base year for all information in these charts. By adjusting the production value for inflation, a truer picture of the agricultural production impact on the economy of San Bernardino County can be seen. However, farm gate prices for agricultural commodities are historically less impacted by inflation than other commodities. Farm gate prices are more influenced by supply since demand is relatively constant, whereas other non-agricultural commodities have variable supply and demand conditions. In addition, with the exception of widespread weather effects, farm commodity supply typically exceeds demand creating downward pressure on farm gate prices.

The agricultural industry in San Bernardino County is dominated by the dairy industry and the related industries of calf production and forage crops. Combined, the direct monetary contribution of the dairy industry in the County is over \$480 million dollars or 76% of the total agricultural production in the County.

Despite this domination, the agricultural diversity of the County continues with significant fruit orchards in the east San Bernardino Valley area and a growth in nursery and vegetable production. These higher valued commodities are expected to replace field crop acreage as the influence of the dairies diminishes due to urban development.

San Bernardino County Agricultural Facts

San Bernardino County produces more milk than 35 States.

San Bernardino County has some of the oldest vineyards in California.

Every resident of the County could eat 1.5 eggs/day from local egg ranches and there would still be eggs left over.

County dairies produce 1.1 million gallons of milk each day.

San Bernardino County reports more varieties of vegetables produced than any other county.



FIELD CROPS

	Year	Acres Harvested	Per Acre	Total Yield	Unit	\$ Per Unit	Total \$ Value	
Greenchop	Total	2002	3,848	121,911	Ton		3,334,000	
		2001	3,343	107,050	Ton		2,184,500	
	Alfalfa	2002	1,190	36	42,850	Ton	39	1,672,800
		2001	1,315	27	35,400	Ton	30	1,076,400
	Barley	2002	395	15	5,925	Ton	23	136,300
		2001	285	15	4,275	Ton	20	85,500
	Oats	2002	430	15	6,450	Ton	23	148,400
		2001	140	15	2,100	Ton	23	48,300
	Sudan	2002	1,630	39	63,680	Ton	21	1,306,900
		2001	1,603	41	65,275	Ton	15	974,300
Mixed Grain	2002	203	15	3,006	Ton	23	69,600	
	2001			See Miscellaneous				
Hay	Total	2002	12,180	84,322	Ton		11,037,300	
		2001	17,532	141,757	Ton		19,403,600	
	Alfalfa	2002	8,987	8	72,640	Ton	131	9,540,900
		2001	14,625	9	133,737	Ton	137	18,287,000
	Sudan	2002	189	2	440	Ton	45	19,900
		2001	119	3	300	Ton	46	13,800
Misc. Mixed Hay	2002	3,004	4	11,242	Ton	131	1,476,500	
	2001	2,788	3	7,720	Ton	143	1,102,800	
Pasture	2002	8,300			Acre	122	1,012,600	
	2001	7,275			Acre	120	876,600	
Range	2002	1,590,860			Acre	0.14	226,000	
	2001	1,998,935			Acre	0.16	324,300	
Cropland Forage	2002	2,020			Acre	10	20,000	
	2001	8,500			Acre	9	80,000	
Silage	Total	2002	1,510	29,693	Ton		1,321,500	
		2001	1,853	38,624	Ton		1,266,900	
	Corn	2002	415	26	10,583	Ton	50	529,200
		2001	746	31	23,126	Ton	33	763,200
	Sorghum	2002	455	21	9,510	Ton	50	475,500
		2001			See Miscellaneous			
Wheat	2002	640	15	9,600	Ton	33	316,800	
	2001	1,107	14	15,498	Ton	33	503,700	
Miscellaneous	2002			None Reported				
	2001	2,538					722,500	
Total	2002	1,618,718					\$16,951,400	
	2001	2,039,976					\$24,858,400	

Miscellaneous 2002: None reported

Miscellaneous 2001: Cotton lint, mixed grain greenchop, oat hay and silage sudan.

Field Crop Comments: Hay, silage and greenchop prices were remarkably similar between varieties within the categories as dairymen made less distinction between feeds. Alfalfa acreage declined especially in the south desert region as water cost increased and availability decreased. The drought conditions, which led to a disaster proclamation in the southwest states, decreased the quality of rangeland forage and many ranchers were forced to provide supplemental feed. Some rangeland was taken out of grazing as ranchers moved away from the area. Very little cropland was foraged by sheep since it was not worthwhile to move the sheep into the areas unless rangeland forage was also available.



FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

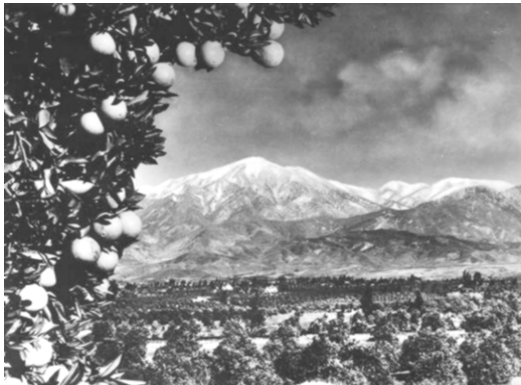
	Year	Harvested Acreage	Per Acre	Total Yield	Unit	\$ Per Unit	Total \$ Value	
Apples	Total	2002	320	5.1	1,628	Ton	1,373.89	2,236,700
		2001	332	5.3	1,744	Ton	1,531.71	2,671,300
	Packed	2002			908	Ton	1,855.95	1,685,200
		2001			1,088	Ton	1,963.24	2,136,000
	Processed	2002			720	Ton	765.97	551,500
		2001			656	Ton	816.01	535,300
Avocados	2002	223	4.4	990	Ton	2,687.88	2,661,000	
	2001	222	4.1	904	Ton	2,459.29	2,223,200	
Grapes	Total	2002	953	5.1	4,822	Ton	452.26	2,181,000
		2001	884	7.2	6,323	Ton	233.91	1,479,071
	Zinfandel	2002	125	2.9	368	Ton	808.02	297,600
		2001	41	4.1	166	Ton	1,037.13	172,371
	Red Wine	2002	60	4.1	245	Ton	491.32	120,600
		2001	80	3.0	242	Ton	200.00	48,400
	White Wine	2002	20	1.3	26	Ton	424.79	10,900
		2001	26	2.8	72	Ton	163.89	11,800
	Table	2002	263	5.0	1,322	Ton	884.11	1,168,800
		2001	152	5.1	775	Ton	854.19	662,000
By-products	2002	485	5.9	2,861	Ton	203.81	583,100	
	2001	585	8.7	5,068	Ton	115.33	584,500	
Grapefruit	Total	2002	583	10.0	5,830	Ton	250.00	1,457,500
		2001	665	10.5	6,988	Ton	256.00	1,788,900
	Packed	2002			2,915	Ton	440.00	1,282,600
		2001			3,494	Ton	446.99	1,561,800
	Processed	2002			2,915	Ton	60.00	174,900
		2001			3,494	Ton	65.00	227,100
Lemons	Total	2002	290	3.0	873	Ton	820.33	715,900
		2001	315	4.8	1,498	Ton	828.55	1,241,000
	Packed	2002			873	Ton	820.33	715,900
		2001			1,283	Ton	954.01	1,223,800
	Processed	2002			None Reported			
	2001			215	Ton	80.00	17,200	



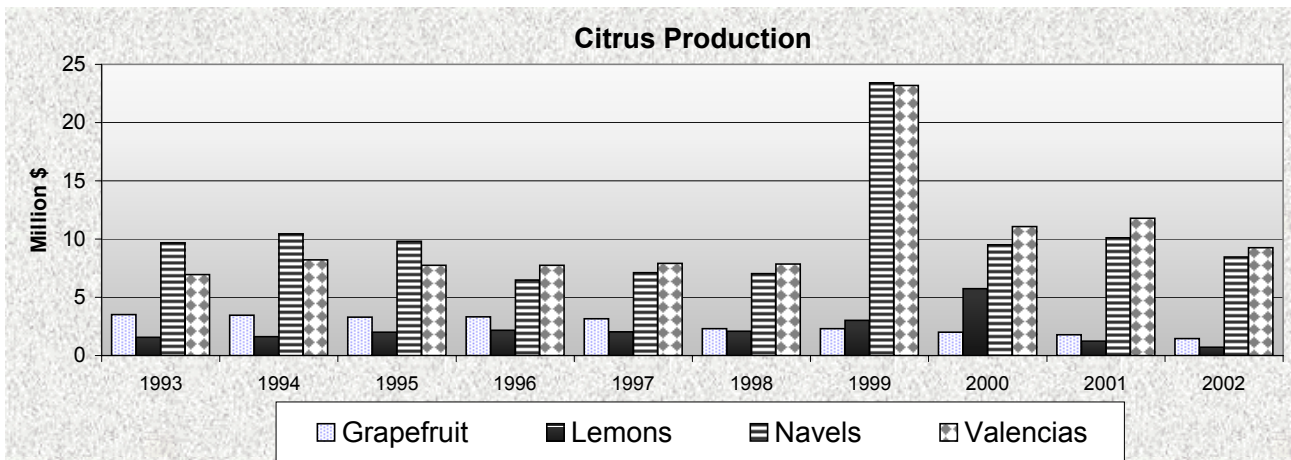
FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

	Year	Harvested Acreage	Per Acre	Total Yield	Unit	\$ Per Unit	Total \$ Value
Oranges-Navel,	Total 2002	2,490	8.1	20,047	Ton	421.91	8,458,000
	2001	2,487	8.8	21,842	Ton	462.53	10,102,500
	Packed 2002			13,683	Ton	600.00	8,209,800
	2001			14,231	Ton	687.00	9,776,700
	Processed 2002			6,364	Ton	39.00	248,200
	2001			7,611	Ton	42.81	325,800
Oranges-Valencia,	Total 2002	2,220	10.4	23,117	Ton	399.99	9,246,600
	2001	2,245	12.4	27,921	Ton	421.92	11,780,300
	Packed 2002			11,567	Ton	674.57	7,802,800
	2001			15,300	Ton	661.92	10,127,400
	Processed 2002			11,550	Ton	125.00	1,443,800
	2001			12,621	Ton	130.96	1,652,900
Other Citrus	2002	5	6.8	34	Ton	1,411.76	48,000
	2001	50	1.8	92	Ton	1,172.68	107,300
Pistachios	2002	240	0.2	54	Ton	4,824.07	260,500
	2001	205	0.1	30	Ton	3,150.00	94,500
Strawberries	2002	184	23.8	4,384	Ton	929.70	4,075,600
	2001	267	26.8	7,153	Ton	677.03	4,842,800
Miscellaneous	2002	72					298,800
	2001	51					130,600
TOTAL	2002	7,580					\$31,639,600
	2001	7,723					\$36,461,471

Miscellaneous 2001 & 2002 Apricots (2002), Cherries (2002), Raspberries, Jujubes, Freestone Peaches, Mulberries (2002) Persimmons, Pears, Walnuts and Bangkok Guavas



Fruit and Nut Comments: Yield and value of wine grapes is obtained through the Crush Report; harvested grape acreage is reported by growers. Table grapes and grape by-products are also reported by growers. Prices for lemons, grapefruit and oranges were slightly lower on average than in 2001 and some acreage was essentially abandoned or removed. No minneolas and tangerines were reported harvested in the desert area leading to a decline in the Other Citrus category. Pistachio growers reported yield and prices higher than the previous year but still well-below the statewide average for yield.





Livestock and Poultry

		Year	Production	Unit	\$ Per Unit	Total \$ Value
Milk	Total	2002	33,272,248	cwt.	11.16	371,417,000
		2001	31,570,013	cwt.	14.07	444,084,000
	Market	2002	33,190,839	cwt.	11.16	370,567,000
		2001	31,461,070	cwt.	14.07	442,647,000
	Manufacturing	2002	81,409	cwt.	10.44	850,000
		2001	108,943	cwt.	13.19	1,437,000
Eggs, Chicken	2002	86,435,900	dozen	0.38	33,277,800	
	2001	60,822,700	dozen	0.43	26,153,700	
Honey	2002	101,000	lb.	0.82	83,000	
	2001	1,756,700	lb.	0.65	1,137,900	
Beeswax	2002	1,660	lb.	0.48	800	
	2001	25,000	lb.	1.05	26,300	
Pollination Service	2002	19,000	Colonies	45.00	855,000	
	2001	26,230	Colonies	44.71	1,172,800	

Livestock

		Year	# of Animals	Liveweight	Unit	\$ Per Unit	Total \$ Value
Cattle & Calves, Total	Total	2002	176,140	861,318	cwt.		92,581,100
		2001	178,910	871,000	cwt.		94,052,300
	Beef*	2002	63,770	166,918	cwt.	118.39	19,761,100
		2001	64,730	165,400	cwt.	135.28	22,375,900
	Cull Cows*	2002	49,600	694,400	cwt.	39.73	27,589,000
		2001	50,400	705,600	cwt.	39.10	27,589,000
Replacement Heifers	2002	62,770				45,231,000	
	2001	63,780				44,087,400	
Hogs & Pigs	2002	8,450	14,530	cwt.	33.37	484,900	
	2001	8,500	14,330	cwt.	34.54	494,900	
Chickens	Total	2002	4,587,700				12,537,000
		2001	5,565,000				12,795,900
	Fryers/Roasters	2002	2,625,000	15,877,500	lb.	0.47	7,434,000
		2001	2,900,000	17,093,000	lb.	0.39	6,666,400
	Started Pullets	2002	1,962,700		ea.	2.60	5,103,000
		2001	2,665,000	-	ea.	2.30	6,129,500 R
Miscellaneous Livestock	2002					6,845,500	
	2001					10,270,300	
Total Livestock and Livestock Products	2002					\$518,082,100	
	2001					\$590,188,100	

* Beef and Cull Cows are combined as Cattle and Calves (Meat) in the top ten commodity listing.

Miscellaneous Livestock 2002: Spent Hens, Ducks, Ostriches, and Fish.

Miscellaneous Livestock 2001: Spent Hens, Ducks, Ostriches, Fish, and Water Buffalo milk.



LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY INVENTORIES

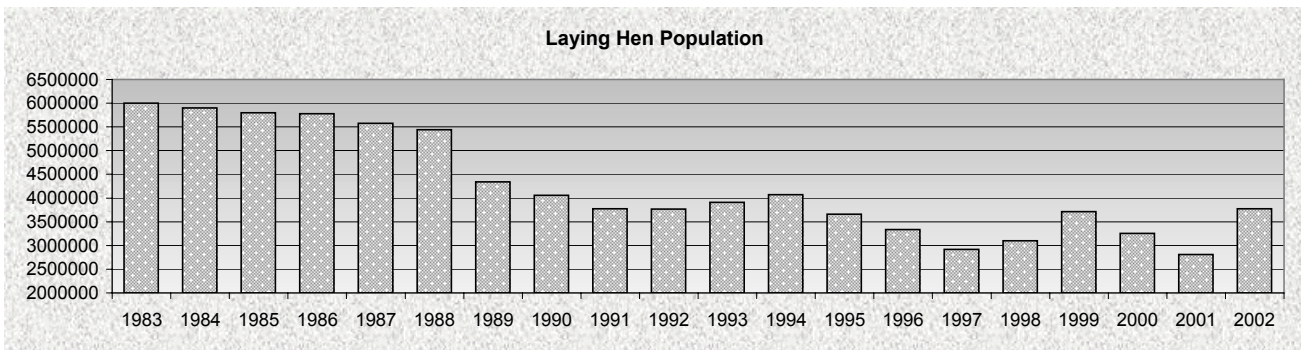
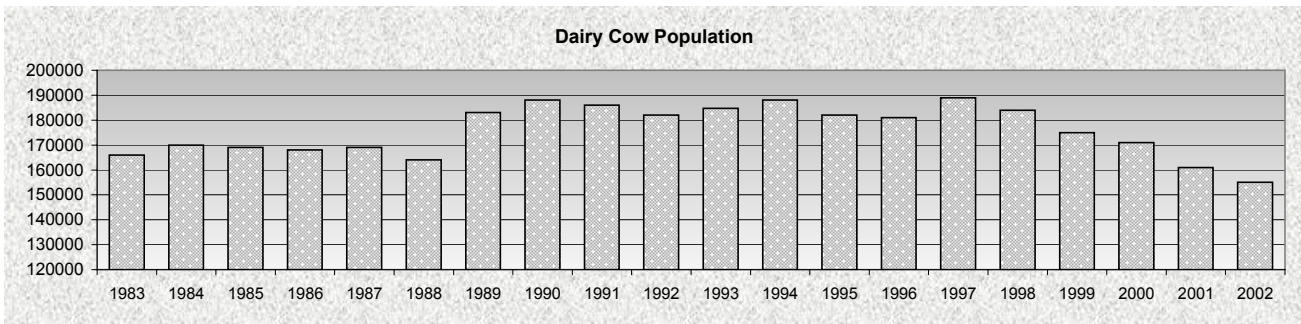
	January 1, 2002		January 1, 2003	
CATTLE & CALVES, ALL	222,000		219,267	
BEEF	3,500		1,500	
MILK COWS*	161,000		155,000	
CALVES	57,500		62,767	
	184	Estimated Dairies	180	
HOGS & PIGS	8,000		8,000	
POULTRY, ALL	4,529,500	41 Ranches	5,432,600	38 Ranches
CHICKEN, LAYERS**	2,807,200		3,771,750	
PULLETS**	920,000		969,500	
CHICKEN, MEAT**	390,000		391,750	
DUCKS**	412,000		299,300	
OSTRICHES	300		300	

Inventories are rough estimates derived from reported production and government permits.

* Data from Animal Health Bureau, Dept. Food and Agriculture. Dairies are counted based on physical addresses, not by owner.

** Data from County Vector Control permits (2001) and ranch survey (2002).

Livestock and Poultry Comments: Milk prices, set by the California Department of Food and Agriculture, fell to their lowest level since 1988. Milk production, partially due to mild weather, increased 5% overall and partially offset the lower prices received. Egg production increased from additional layers determined by a survey of ranch owners and a higher per bird laying rate. The number of poultry ranches decreased as three ranches reported closing during the year. The value of started pullets was increased based on information from the University of California. Production of honey and wax was down considerably as few apiculturalists reported production information. In Cattle and Calves, all steers, calves and cull cows are counted. The vast majority of these animals come from dairy herd maintenance breeding programs. Since only female calves are used by the dairies, half of all the calves born are sent to beef production. Approximately 1/3 of the total dairy herd is culled each year, with the culled animals going for meat production.





VEGETABLE CROPS

	Year	Acres Harvested	Per Acre	Total Yield	Unit	\$ Per Unit	Total \$ Value
Beans, Green	2002	236.3	8.2	1,943	Ton	820.07	1,593,400
	2001	48.7	7.6	369	Ton	1068.89	394,900
Beets	2002	5	5.0	25	Ton	800.00	20,000
	2001	8	4.0	32	Ton	518.75	16,600
Cabbage	2002	14	8.0	112	Ton	240.18	26,900
	2001	8.2	8.0	66	Ton	239.33	15,700
Cantaloupe	2002	28.9	6.5	188	Ton	985.11	185,200
	2001	27.1	13.1	355	Ton	727.12	258,200
Corn,Sweet	2002	118	5.0	590	Ton	355.08	209,500
	2001	88	5.0	440	Ton	253.64	111,600 R
Cucumbers	2002	21.2	5.1	107	Ton	301.17	32,300
	2001	67.3	7.1	477	Ton	636.60	303,500
Herbs	Total 2002	95.3		169	Ton		941,400
	2001	141.2		272	Ton		847,100
Chives	2002	22.7	0.4	10	Ton	11,000.00	110,000
	2001	24.9	0.4	10	Ton	13,000.00	130,000
Dill	2002	10	5.0	50	Ton	7,000.00	350,000
	2001	10.1	5.0	50	Ton	6,000.00	300,000
Mint	2002	15.1	0.4	6	Ton	7,652.73	47,600
	2001	18.6	0.4	7	Ton	7,030.30	52,200
Miscellaneous Herbs*	2002	47.5	2.2	102	Ton	4,241.30	433,800
	2001	87.6	2.3	205	Ton	1,779.57	364,900
*2001 & 2002 Anise, Arugula, Basil, Black Radish, Cilantro, Italian Parsley (2001), Oregano, Rosemary, Sage (2002), Thyme and Tarragon							
Onions, Dry	2002	18.1	14.1	255	Ton	261.07	66,600
	2001	8.3	1.5	13	Ton	1,556.42	20,000
Oriental Vegetables	2002	4,601		28,703	Ton		10,433,100
	2001	3,728		22,223	Ton		12,204,200
Bok Choi	2002	3,358	6.7	22,403	Ton	337.54	7,561,800
	2001	2,226	6.2	13,867	Ton	418.35	5,801,200
Daikon	2002	299	12.5	3,742	Ton	262.80	983,400
	2001	406.5	13.3	5,419	Ton	244.12	1,322,900
Napa	2002	120.5	3.5	422	Ton	400.00	168,800
	2001	113.5	3.5	398	Ton	310.69	123,500
Nira	2002	35	1.5	53	Ton	1,499.05	78,700
	2001	39.5	1.2	47	Ton	1,397.23	65,600
Ken Yip	2002	5	2.0	10	Ton	1,260.00	12,600
	2001	6	2.0	12	Ton	2,250.00	27,000
Suk Gat	2002	3.5	3.0	11	Ton	1,200.00	12,600
	2001	12.3	3.0	37	Ton	1,200.00	44,100



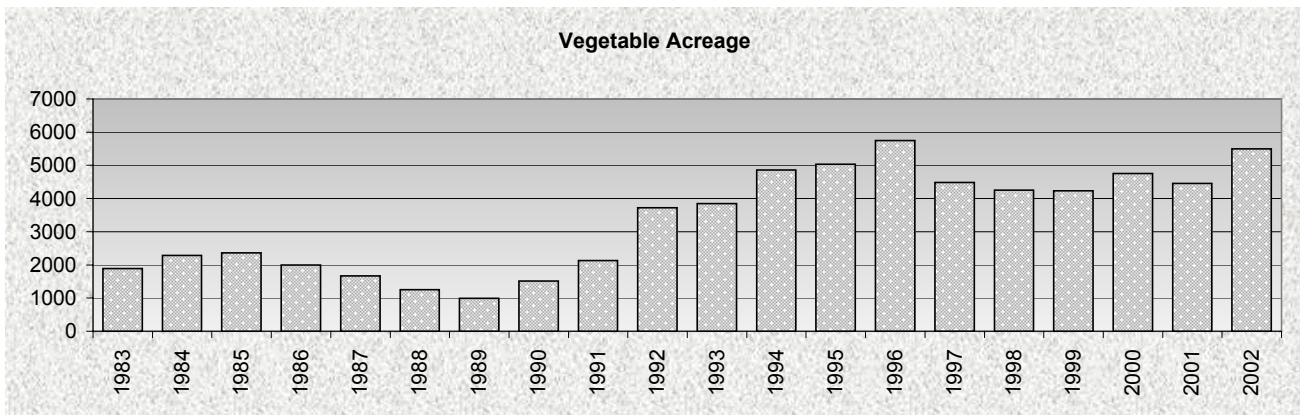
VEGETABLE CROPS

	Year	Acres Harvested	Per Acre	Total Yield	Unit	\$ Per Unit	Total \$ Value
Korean Onions	2002	2.5	2.0	5	Ton	13,000.00	65,000
	2001	12	2.0	24	Ton	1,200.00	28,800
Korean Melons	2002	14.7	2.0	30	Ton	1,000.00	30,000
	2001	48.5	2.0	97	Ton	1,000.00	97,000
Miscellaneous Oriental Vegetables**	2002	762.3	2.7	2,028	Ton	749.57	1,520,200
	2001	863.6	2.7	2,322	Ton	2,021.23	4,694,100
**2001 & 2002 Aok; Bitter Melon; Gai Lohn; Kabacho; Korean Leeks (2002); Korean Squash; Korean Peppers; Minari; Red Mustard; Snowpeas; Tongha; Vietnamese Celery and Mint; and Yermo.							
Peppers, Chili	2002	4.4	3.0	13	Ton	1,044.78	14,000
	2001	0.5	1.0	1	Ton	3,000.00	1,500
Squash	2002	66.4	9.2	614	Ton	444.61	272,900
	2001	54.8	6.5	359	Ton	423.41	151,900
Tomatillos	2002	100.3	1.0	101	Ton	1,400.00	141,400
	2001	95.3	0.8	81	Ton	1,363.98	109,800
Tomatoes	2002	11.5	11.1	128	Ton	585.94	75,000
	2001	6.7	1.7	12	Ton	1,173.91	13,500
Turnips	2002	2.9	2.1	6	Ton	666.67	4,000
	2001	6.2	1.8	11	Ton	780.70	8,900
Watermelon	2002	6.6	1.7	12	Ton	313.04	3,600
	2001	41.4	9.9	410	Ton	114.29	46,800
Miscellaneous Vegetables***	2002	168.1					8,419,800
	2001	123.7					8,516,300
Total	2002	5,497					\$22,439,100
	2001	4,453					\$23,020,500

*****Miscellaneous Vegetables** Artichokes; Beans, Black-eye and Fava ; Broccoli; Cactus; Carrots; Cauliflower; Chard; Collards; **2002:** Eggplant; Garlic; Green Onions; Kohlrabi; Leeks; Lettuce; Okra; Melons, Honeydew ; Mushrooms; Mustard Greens; Peppers, Bell; Potatoes; Pumpkins; Radishes; Shallots; Spinach; Sprouts; Sweet Potatoes.

*****Miscellaneous Vegetables** Beans, Black-eye and Fava ; Broccoli; Cactus; Carrots; Cauliflower; Chard; Collards; Eggplant; **2001:** Escarole; Garlic; Green Onions; Leeks; Lettuce; Okra; Melons, Honeydew and Citron; Mushrooms; Peppers, Bell; Potatoes; Pumpkins; Radishes; Salad Mix; Shallots; Sprouts.

Vegetable Crop Comments: Oriental vegetables continued to dominate vegetable fields in the Chino and Redlands areas and new growers are starting up in the south desert district. Bok choy dominates the plantings, however, there is a considerable diversity of crops grown by each grower. The overall value of oriental vegetables decreased due to generally lower prices although some growers benefited from reduced plantings of specific varieties and as a result, received greatly increased prices for their crop. Green beans saw a big increase in acreage as a few growers switched over to make this their major planting.



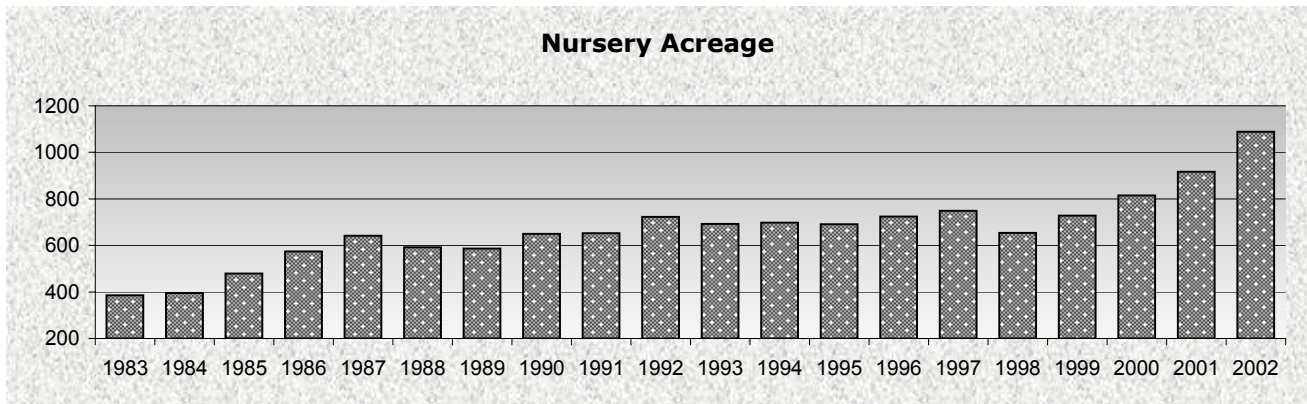


NURSERY PRODUCTS

	Year	Greenhouse Sq.Ft.	Field Acres	Quantity Sold	Unit	Total \$ Value
Bedding Plants	2002	153,400	5	293,300	Flats	2,006,000
	2001	222,400	4.5	257,526	Flats	2,410,000
Christmas Trees	2002		141	12,800	Trees	498,000
	2001		174	17,500	Trees	761,000
Ground Cover	2002		76.5	966,100	Flats	5,956,500
	2001		56.5	572,500	Flats	3,435,000
Indoor Decoratives Including Orchids	2002	649,644		1,886,150	Plants	9,855,700
	2001	642,524		2,292,665	Plants	14,687,000
Trees & Shrubs Including roses	2002	12,000	570	2,885,850	Plants	22,041,500
	2001	12,000	450	1,645,629	Plants	11,064,100
Turf	2002		262	179	Acres	1,984,300
	2001		202	202	Acres	1,904,500
Cut Flowers/Decoratives	2002		10.5			22,300
	2001		5			17,000
Miscellaneous	2002		4.8			73,600
	2001		5.8			338,200
Total	2002	815,044	1069.8			\$42,437,900
	2001	876,924	897.3			\$34,616,800

Miscellaneous 2001 & **2002**: Fruit Trees, Bonsai (2001), Cactus & Succulents, Herbs, Water Lilies, timber (2001) and Aquatic Plants.

Nursery Comments: Nursery acreage increased in nearly all areas of the County with emphasis on turf and ground covers. Bedding plant demand was high but low prices kept growers away from developing additional acreage. Sales were slow for much of the year in many categories. Miscellaneous nursery crop value decreased because no bonsai production and little timber information was reported.





SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

The moldboard plow and its successors was essential in opening up new areas for agriculture and increased production of crops in northern Europe when it was introduced. Early moldboard plows were heavy and cumbersome and needed a team of four to eight oxen. When coupled with an effective yoke for horse, a farmer could till heavy soils at a faster pace than when using oxen pulling the single straight plow. The moldboard plow has the advantage of turning the soil and incorporating crop debris, thus enriching the soil with organic matter.

Sustainable agriculture is a concept whereby artificial, non-renewable inputs are minimized and an emphasis is made for "whole-system" management. Synthetic fertilizers, pesticides and fuel are some of these types of inputs. The Department performs several programs which contribute to the growers ability to reduce these inputs. The general public also benefits from these programs which protect our environment from the introduction of foreign insects, plant diseases and weeds. Enforcement of plant quarantines, certification of pest status for plant shipments, pest detection surveys and eradication of noxious weeds are the primary program activities performed. The department also has released various biological control agents for weeds and insect pests in an effort to reduce the impact of foreign pests which have managed to get established in the County despite our efforts to exclude them.

Organic farming is the most readily recognized sustainable agriculture feature to the general public. In San Bernardino County, there are only five certified organic farms totaling 94 acres. However, many other growers utilize biological controls and other integrated pest management techniques which are sustainable agriculture practices.

In 2002, the Department inspected over 26,000 plant shipments. Few foreign pests were found in the shipments, a clear indication of the deterrent value of an intensive inspection program. Pests found include palm whitefly, spiraling whitefly, a foreign cockroach, red imported fire ant, a scarab beetle and magnolia white scale. Airplane inspections detected Japanese beetles numerous times. Department personnel inspected and certified over 2,900 shipments of plant products to foreign countries. Certified shipments are free of pests of concern to the receiving country.

Insect detection traps are placed throughout San Bernardino County south of the San Bernardino and San Gabriel mountain ranges. Climatic conditions in the desert portions of the County are considered to be too inhospitable for the types of pests these traps detect. Over 134,000 trap inspections were made during 2002 resulting in the detection of Oriental Fruit Flies, Gypsy Moths and Japanese Beetles multiple times, a Mexican Fruit Fly and a Mediterranean Fruit Fly.

The Department continued its program to eradicate specific noxious weeds. Yellow starthistle, white horsenettle, harmel, halogeton, knapweed and artichoke thistle are the primary focus of our weed eradication program. Because some of these weeds are relatively common in other parts of the State, constant reintroduction is an on-going problem. Despite this, these weeds have not managed to become established beyond limited areas where control measures continue to reduce their presence.

Parasitic wasps for the control of the Red Gum Lerp Psyllid have become established on a limited basis at the release sites. These wasps were first released in October, 2001 near Chino, and additional releases were made in 2002 in Fontana, Highland, Redlands and Rancho Cucamonga. Previous biological control releases to control Ash whitefly, puncture vine, and the Western Grapeleaf Skeletonizer have reduced the impact of these pests to manageable levels.

The Department's program to detect and eradicate the Red Imported Fire Ant continues to make progress in controlling this pest. This ant infests all of Orange County and parts of Los Angeles and Riverside Counties, causing considerable risk of introduction into San Bernardino County. Limited infestations have been detected and treated in Bloomington, Fontana, Ontario and San Bernardino. This ant was detected multiple times at locations known to be infested.

	FRUIT & NUTS		VEGETABLES		FIELD, NURSERY & MISCELLANEOUS		LIVESTOCK & POULTRY	TOTAL VALUE		
	ACRES	VALUE	ACRES	VALUE	ACRES	VALUE	VALUE	ACRES	VALUE	% OF TOTAL
CENTRAL	89	\$ 420,200	1,487	\$ 2,117,400	202	\$ 13,210,600	\$ 16,509,200	1,778	\$ 32,257,400	5.1%
EAST END	5,681	\$ 23,855,500	30	\$ 128,500	19,110	\$ 3,532,400	\$ 12,803,000	24,821	\$ 40,319,400	6.4%
NORTH DESERT	1,295	\$ 2,512,300	104	\$ 151,400	1,188,516	\$ 11,680,200	\$ 25,459,400	1,189,915	\$ 39,803,300	6.3%
SOUTH DESERT	118	\$ 439,500	65	\$ 354,700	396,461	\$ 5,283,700	\$ 20,681,800	396,645	\$ 26,759,700	4.2%
WEST END NORTH	253	\$ 2,056,300	6	\$ 23,500	36	\$ 2,505,400	\$ 264,700	295	\$ 4,849,900	0.8%
WEST END SOUTH	144	\$ 2,355,800	3,806	\$ 19,663,600	15,461	\$ 23,177,000	\$ 442,364,000	19,411	\$ 487,560,400	77.2%
TOTAL	7,580	\$ 31,639,600	5,497	\$ 22,439,100	1,619,787	\$ 59,389,300	\$ 518,082,100	1,632,865	\$ 631,550,100	100.0%

Central = The area east of Interstate 15 to Highway 30, south of the San Bernardino Mountains.

East End = The area east of Highway 30 and south of the San Bernardino Mountains.

North Desert = The area north of Victorville, and includes the area east along Interstate 40 and National Trails Highway.

South Desert = The communities of Adelanto, Apple Valley, Victorville, Hesperia, Lucerne Valley, Yucca Valley, 29 Palms and the surrounding areas.

West End North = The area north of Mission Boulevard and west of Interstate 15.

West End South = The area south of Mission Boulevard near the cities of Chino and Ontario.

The East End area has a higher agricultural production value than 15 of California's 58 counties.

The West End South area has a higher agricultural production value than 41 of California's counties.

Agriculture is a dynamic and important industry in San Bernardino County.

San Bernardino County: A good place for agriculture, business and people.