

Agricultural Overview

The sales value generated by California agriculture increased by 4.6 percent between the 2012 and 2013 crop years. The State's 77,900 farms and ranches received \$46.4 billion for their output, up from the \$44.3 billion received in 2012. California's increase in revenue was led by the dairy industry followed by the almond and grape industries, respectively.

Almond cash receipts improved for the fourth consecutive year as revenue increased to \$5.77 billion. Cash receipts increased 19.8 percent due to increased production as well as a rise in prices from \$2.58 per pound of almonds in 2012 to \$3.21 per pound in 2013. Grape production generated \$5.59 billion in cash receipts in 2013, up 8 percent from last year's record high. Production increased by 13 percent from 2012, but prices received by growers decreased from \$756 per ton of grapes in 2012 to \$719 per ton in 2013. Revenue generated from the cattle sector receded from last year's record high as cash receipts were \$3.05 billion for the year. Receipts decreased more than 4 percent from 2012 as production decreased 3 percent.

The dairy industry, California's leading commodity in cash receipts, generated \$7.62 billion for milk production in 2012, up 10 percent from 2012 but below the record year of 2011. Milk production decreased by more than 1 percent, but a rise in prices resulted in an overall increase in cash receipts for the crop year. Milk prices received by producers rose from \$16.52 per hundred pounds of milk sold in 2012 to \$18.48 in 2013. As the leading dairy producing state in the country, California produced nearly 21 percent of the nation's supply in 2013.

California remained the leading state in cash farm receipts in 2013 with combined commodities representing nearly 12 percent

of the U.S. total. California's leading crops remained fruits, nuts and vegetables. Over a third of the country's vegetables and two-thirds of the country's fruits and nuts were produced in California.

Top 5 Agricultural States in Cash Receipts, 2013

State	Rank	Total Value Billion Dollars
California	1	46.4
Iowa	2	31.2
Nebraska	3	23.6
Minnesota	4	22.3
Texas	5	21.6

Notable Increases in California Value of Production:

Pecans	52%
Cabbage, Fresh Market	51%
Peppers, Bell	45%
Broccoli	34%
Almonds	33%
Melons, Honeydew	30%
Celery	30%
Corn, Fresh Market Sweet	28%
Peppers, Chili	27%
Potatoes, Fall	26%

Notable Decreases in California Value of Production:

Oats	-46%
Cucumbers Fresh Market	-38%
Peppermint	-36%
Barley	-30%
Peaches, Freestone	-29%
Cottonseed	-23%
Plums	-22%
Dates	-19%
Wheat	-19%
Grapefruits	-18%

Farm Facts

In 2013, 77,900 farms operated in California, which is unchanged from 2012 and 3.7 percent of the national total. More than 26 percent of California farms generated commodity sales over \$100,000, greater than the national average of 19 percent. The amount of land devoted to farming and ranching in California decreased slightly to 25.5 million acres in 2013 from 25.6 million acres in 2012. The average farm size decreased from 329 acres to 327, which is below the national average of 435 acres.

Land Values/Cash Rents

The average value of California farm real estate increased slightly in 2013 to \$6,900 per acre. Irrigated cropland's value increased 2.6 percent to \$11,800 per acre and non-irrigated cropland increased slightly to \$3,400 per acre. The value of all cropland increased 4.9 percent to \$9,860. The value of pastureland decreased slightly from the 2012 level to \$2,650 per acre. The rental rate of irrigated cropland increased slightly to \$365 per acre, up from \$340 per acre in 2012. Non-irrigated rental rates decreased by 25 percent to \$30 per acre, down from \$40 per acre in 2012. Pastureland rental rates increased from 2012 rental rates, up to \$12 per acre in 2013 from \$11.50 in 2012.

Crop and Livestock Commodities in which California Leads the Nation ^{1/}

Almonds	Figs	Melons, Cantaloupe	Pluots
Apricots	Flowers, Bulbs	Melons, Honeydew	Pomegranates
Artichokes	Flowers, Cut	Milk	Raspberries
Asparagus	Flowers, Potted Plants	Nectarines	Rice, Sweet
Avocados	Garlic	Nursery, Bedding Plants	Safflower
Beans, Dry Lima	Grapes, Raisins	Nursery Crops	Seed, Alfalfa
Beans, F.M. Snap	Grapes, Table	Olives	Seed, Bermuda Grass
Bedding/Garden Plants	Grapes, Wine	Onions, Dry	Seed, Ladino Clover
Broccoli	Greens, Mustard	Onions, Green	Seed, Vegetable and Flower
Brussels Sprouts	Hay, Alfalfa	Parsley	Spinach
Cabbage, Chinese	Herbs	Peaches, Clingstone	Squash
Carrots	Jojoba	Peaches, Freestone	Strawberries
Cauliflower	Kale	Pears, Bartlett	Tomatoes, F.M.
Celery	Kiwifruit	Peppers, Chile	Tomatoes, Processing
Chicory	Kumquats	Peppers, Bell	Triticale
Corn, Sweet	Lemons	Persimmons	Vegetables, Greenhouse
Cotton, American Pima	Lettuce, Head	Pigeons and Squabs	Vegetables, Oriental
Daikon	Lettuce, Leaf	Pistachios	Walnuts
Dates	Lettuce, Romaine	Plums	Watercress
Eggplant	Limes	Plums, Dried	Wild Rice
Escarole/Endive	Mandarins & Mandarin Hybrids		

^{1/} California is the sole producer (99 percent or more) of the commodities in bold.

Top Commodities

California's top 20 crop and livestock commodities accounted for more than \$38.7 billion in value in 2013. Twelve commodities exceeded \$1 billion in value in 2013. The cash receipts of twelve of the top twenty commodities increased in value between 2012 and 2013. The growth in the cash receipts of almonds overshadowed that of grapes as almonds became the second leading revenue-generating commodity in California. Grower returns are subject to change and could result in an updated dollar amount in next year's report.

Top 20 Commodities for 2011-2013

Commodity	Value and Rank					
	2011		2012		2013	
	\$1,000					
Milk and Cream	7,680,751	1	6,899,743	1	7,617,641	1
Almonds (shelled)	4,007,860	2	4,816,860	3	5,768,100	2
Grapes	3,859,202	3	5,182,968	2	5,585,584	3
Cattle & Calves	2,630,025	4	3,188,125	4	3,048,390	4
Berries, All Strawberries	1,943,727	6	2,130,637	6	2,200,729	5
Walnuts	1,336,900	9	1,505,910	8	1,795,800	6
Lettuce, All	1,615,329	8	1,432,158	10	1,679,164	7
Hay, All	1,783,200	7	1,771,830	7	1,569,780	8
Tomatoes	1,146,224	10	1,169,666	11	1,222,470	9
Nursery	2,274,840	5	2,551,200	5	1,219,800	10
Flowers and Foliage	1,011,530	11	1,096,938	12	1,130,523	11
Pistachio	879,120	13	1,438,110	9	1,034,000	12
Broccoli	580,526	18	645,044	17	844,920	13
Rice	900,277	12	839,548	13	789,728	14
Oranges, All	656,338	16	764,783	14	742,076	15
Cotton Lint, All	823,915	14	665,691	16	623,242	16
Carrots, Fresh	641,250	17	512,849	18	555,000	17
Celery	368,822	21	344,024	24	437,406	18
Peppers	342,992	24	380,502	22	434,261	19
Eggs, Chicken	381,265	20	393,278	20	380,038	20
Other Poultry	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual farms.

Weather Highlights for 2013

The year began with freezing temperatures across Northern California and the Central Valley. A short lived high pressure ridge kept a cold air mass over California resulting in freezing temperatures into Southern California. Growth was slowed due to cool temperatures however, crop conditions continued to be rated mostly good to excellent. In mid-January a strong temperature inversion trapped cold air in the valleys, while higher elevations enjoyed sunny and warm conditions. Light precipitation fell across the state but the South received heavier precipitation as the low pressure, which had settled off the southern coast, drew up subtropical moisture, resulting in widespread moderate to heavy rains at times. February was characterized by increasing temperatures and some light moisture across the state. Cooler than average temperatures persisted and almost no precipitation fell throughout the month. A series of low pressure systems moved through the State from the Gulf of Alaska and swept southward down the Central Valley and into Southern California. The cold, unstable air mass generated some severe thunderstorms and even spawned several small tornadoes in the Central Valley. Rainfall amounts at the lower elevations were fairly limited, usually less than half an inch. The cold nature of the storms meant snow levels were unusually low, down to 2000 feet. Irrigation began in vegetable and fruit crops due to lack of significant rain.

As March began, two rather weak storm systems brushed extreme Northern California and brought some rain to the North Coast, and isolated light showers to the northern mountains, but generally, conditions across California remained dry. Very little precipitation reached Southern California. Towards the middle of the month, an upper-level low pressure system from the Gulf of Alaska spreading showers across the State. There was widespread shower activity across the northern half of the state, while Southern California remained mostly dry and mild. Some particularly heavy rains come to the extreme southwest portions of the State. This was the last widespread precipitation until the end of March and as the pressure system moved on, temperatures warmed. In Southern California record breaking high temperatures in the mid and upper 90s were reported. Towards the end of the month localized precipitation fell in the Central Valley, the North Coast and the Sierras.

During the beginning of April, a low pressure system moved through Central California spreading light to moderate rain. A series of weak storms brought some active weather across Northern California with thunderstorms producing lightning, hail, and even a funnel cloud in Tehama County. Showers delayed planting progress; however, producers were pleased with the additional precipitation winter crops received. Strong winds resulted in some damage to orchards and vineyards. Dry north winds reduced rangeland soil moisture. Towards the end of the month, much of the State experienced temperatures several degrees above average with some locations running 10 to 15 degrees above normal temperatures. Many valley locations would check in temperatures above 90 degrees for the first time and southern desert locations topping 100 degrees.

Beginning in May, dry soils and fuels, combined with warm and occasionally windy conditions helped initiate and spread the Panther fire in Northern California and the Spring fire in Southern California. Rain amounts were generally light, but there were isolated areas that received rainfall for short periods. High and low pressure systems moved across the state throughout the month resulting in temperature variations but not very many extremes.

June began with an active and wet late spring pattern was present in Northern California through the first half of the week as low pressure systems generated rainfall for areas north of Modesto with cooling temperatures for areas farther south. Rainfall totals included over an inch and a half for far northern coastal areas and nearly an inch in the northern Sierra Nevada. Southern and Central California saw little to no rainfall. Triple digit heat was reported all across the Central Valley and the southern interior deserts were also quite hot through this period. The dry and warm conditions aided in the development of field crops and vegetables but resulted in deterioration of rangeland and pasture. Cotton and rice development was responding well to warmer weather. In mid-June, nearly eight thousand strikes were recorded in 48 hours and sparked over sixty fires stretching from the Sierra Nevada Mountains to the coastal range in Sonoma and Napa Counties.

July began with high temperatures across interior Northern California ranging from near 105 up to 110 degrees. Hot temperatures caused an increase in irrigation for all crops and many high temperature records were broken across the State. Monsoonal moisture became entrained in the circulation around the high pressure center and resulted in widely scattered thunderstorm activity in the mountains and deserts. The deterioration of range and non-irrigated pasture from fair to very poor conditions continued. Fire danger was high with red flag warnings in several locations due to the high temperatures, wind and low humidity. There was a growing concern over diminishing watering holes in the foothills of the Sierras.

There was a low pressure system off the Pacific Northwest coast keeping daytime high temperatures below normal for late July to early August in the Central Valley. Cotton progressed well due to high temperatures. Growers continued to irrigate fruit trees and vines to reduce heat stress. Mid-month a low pressure system moving northeastward through Oregon and a high pressure ridge centered over Arizona resulted in a slight warming trend for the interior portions of the state. This system triggered afternoon and evening thunderstorm activity over the deserts and mountains. Rain from thunderstorms brought flooding concerns for portions of Southern California throughout the end of the month.

High temperatures and light precipitation continued throughout September. Towards the end of the month, temperatures began to trend downward statewide and were followed by an early season moist low pressure system that developed off the North Coast. This low pressure system then moved across the northern and central areas of the State with some of the first significant rains of the season. Rainfall amounts totaled over two and a half inches across some areas of Shasta County and the northern Sierra Nevada. This system was cool enough to generate 2 to 5 inches of snowfall on

the higher peaks. Rain events resulted in some fields lodging and slowed harvest progress.

From mid-October a high pressure ridge caused moderate temperatures and minimal rainfall. Towards the end of the month a low pressure system that originated in the Gulf of Alaska, brought strong wind gusts throughout the State and wet snow to the Sierra Nevada. Beginning in November, A series of weak low pressure systems brushed Northern California and brought scattered light rain to the North Coast. Mid-month pressure systems brought light rain to Southern California and cooler temperatures to the entire State. The lingering low pressure kept some cloudiness across Southern California over the weekend while Northern and Central California had mostly sunny conditions. Towards the end of the month, a system spread rain across the State. Winds spread into Southern California and generated a Santa Ana wind episode in the Southland.

Mild weather persisted early December but this changed when two cold fronts from the north brought a cold air mass into the State. This system brought light showers and freezing temperatures to the State, mostly across the higher elevations. This brought widespread snow with significant accumulations down to the valley floor in Shasta County and snow down to 1,000 feet across the central and southern Sierra foothills. Freezing low temperatures persisted and dipped to the lower and mid 20 degrees across the Central Valley and into the Imperial Valley. Overnight low temperatures plummeted to below zero in the Northeastern Plateau. The State remained mostly dry and returning Santa Ana winds brought fire weather concerns to the Southland during the weekend. The latter part of the month experienced no significant precipitation, a very unusual situation. Daytime temperatures were generally above normal all across California during the closing weeks of 2013.

Seasonal Rainfall with Comparisons to Normal, 2011-2013 ^{1/}

Stations	2011-2012		2012-2013		Normal Rainfall Inches
	Precipitation	Percent of Normal	Precipitation	Percent of Normal	
	Inches		Inches		
North Coast					
Eureka WFO	39.73	104	28.21	74	38.1
Ukiah	24.7	63	28.29	73	38.9
Santa Rosa AG	22.28	72	22	71	31.01
Napa AP	---	---	19.99	76	26.46
Central Coast					
San Francisco A	13.49	67	12.86	64	20.11
San Jose AP	7.12	47	9.15	61	15.08
Salinas AP	10.36	80	8.97	69	12.91
Monterey AP	11.41	56	11.33	56	20.35
King City Ag	6.25	51	4.58	37	12.3
Paso Robles AP	8.43	64	4.67	36	13.08
Sacramento Valley					
Redding	23.62	70	28.23	84	33.52
Red Bluff	20.6	86	18.65	77	24.07
Willows 6W	19.93	105	19.75	104	19.03
Oroville	18.84	66	18.22	63	28.75
Marysville	15.46	70	19.61	88	22.07
Sacramento AP	12.22	68	14.52	81	17.93
San Joaquin Valley					
Stockton	8.13	59	9.97	72	13.84
Modesto AP	8.75	67	9.05	70	13.12
Merced Macready	7.48	60	7.77	62	12.5
Madera AP	7.76	65	7.99	70	11.94
Fresno AP	8.15	73	5.66	50	11.23
Lemoore NAS	4.53	57	3.61	46	7.89
Visalia AP	7.31	66	4.39	40	11.03
Bakersfield	4.98	76	3.15	49	6.49
Cascade Sierra					
Alturas AP	7.35	61	8.32	69	12.13
Mount Shasta AP	29.54	75	26.12	68	39.16
Blue Canyon	46.9	71	49.08	74	66.36
Yosemite Valley	24.13	64	16.47	44	37.73
South Coast					
Santa Maria AP	9.57	68	6.21	44	14.01
Santa Barbara A	10.18	60	9.37	58	16.93
Oxnard NWS	9.73	62	5.51	35	15.62
Riverside AP	5.23	51	4.43	43	10.22
Los Angeles AP	7.52	57	6.23	47	13.15
San Diego AP	8.03	75	6.51	60	10.77
Southeast Interior					
Bishop AP	3.07	61	1.34	27	5.02
Daggett AP	1.21	29	1.58	38	4.17
Lancaster ATC	3.46	47	1.26	17	7.4
Thermal	1.38	39	2.59	73	3.53
Blythe AP	2.98	74	4.39	109	4.02
Imperial CA	0.81	27	2.07	70	2.96

^{1/} Rainfall year is July 1 - June 30.

Source: Agricultural Weather Information Service, Inc.

Cash Income by Commodity Groups, 2011-2013

Source of Income	2011	2012	2013	Source of Income	2011	2012	2013
	<i>\$1,000</i>				<i>\$1,000</i>		
FIELD CROPS				VEGETABLE CROPS			
Corn for Grain	169,029	188,308	156,277	TOTAL	7,258,144	7,063,816	7,758,445
Cotton Lint	992,261	864,019	850,252	% of Gross Cash Income	16.8	15.4	16.2
Oil Crops	36,489	41,212	44,157				
Rice	900,277	844,682	789,728				
Wheat	312,117	296,255	271,853	LIVESTOCK, POULTRY AND PRODUCTS			
Other Field Crops	1,373,391	1,297,088	1,226,881	Cattle and Calves	2,630,025	3,188,125	3,048,390
TOTAL	3,783,564	3,531,564	3,339,148	Hogs	39,196	39,001	40,361
% of Gross Cash Income	8.7	7.7	7.0	Milk and Cream	7,680,751	6,899,743	7,617,641
				Poultry and Eggs	1,413,500	1,474,002	1,633,959
FRUIT AND NUT CROPS				Other Livestock/Poultry	431,525	496,538	437,267
TOTAL	15,230,586	18,958,387	20,041,070	TOTAL	12,194,997	12,097,409	12,777,618
% of Gross Cash Income	35.2	41.2	41.9	% of Gross Cash Income	28.2	26.3	26.7
ALL OTHER CROPS				TOTAL CASH INCOME FROM MARKETINGS			
TOTAL	2,609,182	2,676,244	2,439,671	TOTAL	41,076,473	44,327,420	46,355,952
% of Gross Cash Income	6.0	5.8	5.1				
				FARM RELATED INCOME ^{1/}			
				TOTAL	2,212,806	1,633,878	1,425,160
				% of Gross Cash Income	5.1	3.6	3.0
				GROSS CASH INCOME FROM FARMING			
				TOTAL	43,289,279	45,961,298	47,781,112

1/ Includes value of home consumption, value of inventory adjustments, machine hire and custom work, forest products sold, rental value of farm dwelling, government payments, and other miscellaneous farm income.

Source: USDA's Economic Research Service

Farm Income Indicators, 2009-2013 ^{1/}

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Item	\$1,000				
Value of Crop Production	26,739,708	26,448,181	28,932,325	32,230,551	33,500,179
Food grains	1,181,445	1,121,774	1,212,394	1,140,937	1,061,581
Feed crops	865,084	952,771	1,542,420	1,485,397	1,383,157
Cotton	344,487	660,019	992,261	864,019	850,252
Oil crops	58,337	29,943	36,489	41,212	44,157
Fruits and tree nuts	12,117,444	14,076,460	15,230,586	18,958,387	20,041,070
Vegetables	7,672,688	7,220,397	7,258,144	7,063,816	7,758,445
All other crops	4,485,424	2,406,476	2,609,182	2,676,244	2,439,671
Home consumption	22,671	17,519	8,892	6,062	9,167
Value of inventory adjustment ^{2/}	-7,872	-37,178	41,957	-5,522	-87,321
Value of Livestock Production	7,778,849	9,752,647	12,211,602	12,260,819	12,668,603
Meat animals	1,740,913	2,050,584	2,669,221	3,227,126	3,088,751
Dairy products	4,537,171	5,928,150	7,680,751	6,899,743	7,617,641
Poultry and eggs	1,278,517	1,398,499	1,413,500	1,474,002	1,633,959
Miscellaneous livestock	306,086	416,667	431,525	496,538	437,267
Home consumption	16,892	10,896	15,707	8,163	17,736
Value of inventory adjustment ^{2/}	-100,730	-52,149	898	155,247	-126,751
Revenues from Services and Forestry	2,960,341	3,112,371	3,450,794	2,349,378	2,665,615
Machine hire and custom work	794,927	854,792	739,871	383,434	381,227
Forest products sold	13,089	22,637	22,527	27,613	19,700
Other farm income	667,543	703,486	1,097,856	731,620	921,810
Gross imputed rental value of farm dwellings	1,484,782	1,531,456	1,590,540	1,206,711	1,342,878
VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL SECTOR PRODUCTION	37,478,898	39,313,199	44,594,720	46,840,748	48,834,397
less: Purchased Inputs	18,873,863	19,839,615	21,288,917	22,833,175	24,883,631
Farm Origin	5,656,974	6,369,033	7,295,744	7,725,619	8,521,261
Feed purchased	4,000,000	4,429,999	5,070,000	5,490,000	6,170,000
Livestock and poultry purchased	676,974	959,033	1,155,744	895,619	891,261
Seed purchased	980,000	980,001	1,070,000	1,340,000	1,460,000
Manufactured Inputs	4,172,717	4,353,312	4,729,791	5,269,285	5,790,578
Fertilizers and lime	1,240,000	1,349,999	1,620,000	1,610,000	1,840,000
Pesticides	1,280,000	1,209,999	1,290,001	1,450,000	1,600,000
Petroleum fuel and oils	904,082	1,045,587	1,149,431	1,363,899	1,300,145
Electricity	748,635	747,727	670,359	845,386	1,050,433
Other Purchased Inputs	9,044,172	9,117,270	9,263,382	9,838,272	10,571,791
Repair and maintenance of capital items	1,025,957	1,189,781	1,069,599	1,139,846	1,188,606
Machine hire and custom work	638,038	806,744	689,579	967,413	1,084,889
Marketing, storage, and transportation expenses	2,167,907	2,430,216	2,304,598	2,256,232	2,317,145
Contract labor	1,733,493	1,946,431	2,324,438	2,431,450	2,206,591
Miscellaneous expenses	3,478,777	2,744,098	2,875,168	3,043,330	3,774,561
plus: Net Government Transactions	-368,486	-653,695	-873,528	-773,962	-859,064
+ Direct Government payments	568,080	363,601	259,063	287,532	248,711
- Motor vehicle registration and licensing fees	66,567	87,294	62,592	61,494	67,774
- Property taxes	869,999	930,002	1,069,999	1,000,000	1,040,000
Gross Value Added	18,236,550	18,819,889	22,432,276	23,233,610	23,091,703
less: Capital Consumption	1,564,347	1,594,442	1,664,429	1,503,779	1,613,811
Net Value Added	16,672,203	17,225,447	20,767,847	21,729,831	21,477,892
less: Payments to Stakeholders	8,209,860	8,317,258	7,440,912	8,556,040	9,365,018
Employee compensation (total hired labor)	6,251,686	6,175,041	5,244,200	5,848,550	6,643,409
Net rent received by non-operator landlords	438,882	423,286	541,597	1,113,322	1,096,153
Real estate and non-real estate interest	1,519,292	1,718,931	1,655,115	1,594,168	1,625,456
NET FARM INCOME	8,462,343	8,908,189	13,326,935	13,173,791	12,112,873

^{1/} Value of agricultural sector production is the gross value of commodities and services produced within a year. Net value-added is the sector's contribution to the National economy and is the sum of the income from production earned by all factors-of-production, regardless of ownership. Net farm income is the farm operators' share of income from the sector's production activities. The concept presented is consistent with that employed by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

^{2/} A positive value of inventory change represents current-year production not sold by December 31. A negative value is an offset to production from prior years included in current-year sales.

Commodity Rank, Acreage, Production, and Value, 2013

Commodity	U.S. Rank ^{1/}	CA Share of U.S. Prod. ^{1/}	Area Harvested	Short Tons (2,000 Lbs.)	Total Value ^{2/}	California Rank ^{3/} 2012	California Rank ^{3/} 2013	Harvest Season
	Number	Percent	1,000 Acres	1,000 Tons	\$1,000	Number		
VEGETABLE AND MELON CROPS								
TOTAL VALUE								
Artichokes 4/	1	99	7	47.2	57,645	50	50	Continuous
Asparagus	1	48	11.5	18.4	55,936	53	51	Jan. 1-Nov. 30
Beans, Fresh Market Snap	3	12	5.7	28.5	36,822	58	59	June 1-Dec. 31
Broccoli	1	96	121	1002.8	844,920	17	13	Continuous
Cabbage, Fresh Market	1	26	14	283.5	123,039	43	41	Continuous
Carrots, Fresh	1	81	62.5	937.5	555,000	18	17	Continuous
Cauliflower	1	88	31	279	238,356	32	28	Jan. 20-Dec. 15
Celery	1	94	27	848.4	437,406	22	18	Continuous
Corn, Fresh Market Sweet	1	20	36	306	157,284	42	24	May 1-Dec. 1
Cucumbers, Fresh Market	7	6	2.5	25	12,950	61	65	Apr. 1-Nov. 30
Garlic 4/	1	98	23	189.8	228,864	29	29	Apr. 1-Sept. 15
Lettuce, Head	1	71	82	1,435.00	714,630	---	---	Jan. 1-Nov. 30
Lettuce, Leaf	1	86	45.5	523.2	373,601	---	---	Continuous
Lettuce, Romaine	1	77	71	1,029.50	590,933	---	---	Continuous
Lettuce, All	---	---	198.5	2,987.70	1,679,164	11	7	---
Melons, Cantaloupe	1	70	42.5	637.7	204,000	33	31	June 1-Dec. 15
Melons, Honeydew	1	76	10.5	136.5	55,146	54	52	June 1-Dec. 15
Melons, Watermelon	3	15	10	290	75,400	46	45	June 1-Oct. 25
Mushroom, Agaricus	2	14	0.6	60.7	206,708	30	30	Continuous
Onions, All	1	26	43.9	912.1	164,586	35	34	May 1-Oct. 31
Peppers, Bell	1	52	20.9	402.6	332,010	---	---	Apr. 1-Oct. 31
Peppers, Chile	1	63	6.9	132	102,251	---	---	May 1-Nov. 30
Peppers, All			27.8	534.6	434,261	21	19	---
Pumpkins	2	17	5.9	97.3	30,400	62	61	Sept. 1-Oct. 31
Spinach, Fresh Market	1	61	20.8	156	129,792	37	39	Continuous
Squash	1	20	6.8	61.2	43,341	59	54	June 1-Aug. 31
Tomatoes, Fresh	2	34	28	420	304,080	---	---	May 15-Jan. 31
Tomatoes, Processing	1	96	260	12100	918,390	---	---	June 20-Nov. 10
Tomatoes, All			288	12520	1,222,470	10	9	---
Other Vegetable & Melons					N/A	---	---	---

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Commodity Rank, Acreage, Production, and Value, 2013

Commodity	U.S. Rank	CA Share of	Area Harvested	Short Tons	Total Value ^{2/}	California	California	Harvest Season
	^{1/}	U.S. Prod. ^{1/}		(2,000 Lbs.)		Rank ^{3/}	Rank ^{3/}	
	Number	Percent	1,000 Acres	1,000 Tons	\$1,000	Number		
FRUIT AND NUT CROPS TOTAL VALUE								
Almond (shelled) ^{5/}	1	99	840	1,005.00	5,768,100	3	2	Aug. 1-Oct. 31
Apples	5	3	15.2	135	62,828	49	48	July 15-Oct. 30
Apricots	1	89	9.5	54.4	37,901	60	58	May 1-July 15
Avocados ^{5/}	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	21	N/A	Continuous
Berries, Blueberries	5	10	4.8	25.7	127,520	40	40	---
Berries, Raspberries	1	74	5.6	47	239,020	27	27	June 1-Oct. 31
Berries, FM Strawberries	1	86	41.5	1,119.90	2,024,779			---
Berries, Proc Strawberries	1	94		258.7	175,950			---
Berries, All Strawberries	1	87	41.5	1,378.60	2,200,729	6	5	Feb. 20-Nov. 15
Cherries, Sweet	2	25	33	82	265,966	26	24	May 20-June 25
Dates ^{5/}	1	66	6.1	24	38,400	56	57	Oct. 1-Dec. 15
*Figs ^{5/}	1	96	7.3	28.9	15,522	N/A	64	June 10-Sept. 15
Grapefruit, All	3	14	9.9	160	39,360	51	56	Nov. 1-Oct. 31
Grapes, Raisin Type			200	2,246.00	848,220			May 15-Nov. 15
Grapes, Table type			95	1,226	1,540,879			May 25-Dec. 15
Grapes, Wine Type			525	4,245.00	3,196,485			Aug. 5-Dec. 15
Grapes, All	1	89	820	7,717.00	5,585,584	2	3	---
*Kiwifruit ^{6/}	1	98	3.7	30.1	32,595	N/A	60	Oct. 1-May 31
Lemons	1	82	45	840	374,869	19	21	Aug. 1-July 31
Nectarines ^{6/}	1	93	18	150	117,000	39	42	June 10-Sept. 5
Olives ^{6/}	1	97	40	166	136,231	41	37	Sept. 25-Mar. 15
Oranges, Navel & Misc			136	1,760.00	584,705			Nov. 1-June 15
Oranges, Valencia			39	500	157,371			Mar. 15 - Dec. 20
Oranges, All	2	29	175	2,260.00	742,076	14	15	---
Peaches, Clingstone	1	100	22	368	133,865			July 15-Sept. 15
Peaches, Freestone	1	52	24	280	144,418			May 10-Sept. 15
Peaches, All	1	72	46	648	278,283	25	22	---
Pears, All	2	25	11.6	220	87,709	44	43	Aug. 5-Oct. 5
Pecans	8	2	13.7	25	10,300	67	66	Sept. 1-Nov. 30
Pistachios ^{6/}	1	98	203	235	1,034,000	10	12	Sept. 15-Dec. 10
Plums ^{6/}	1	97	20	105	68,475	45	47	May 25-Aug. 20
Plums, Dried ^{6/}	1	99	50	85	144,500	34	36	Aug. 15-Oct. 10
Tangerines, Mandarins, Tangelos & Tangors ^{9/}	1	79	38	520	D	N/A	N/A	Nov. 1-May 15
*Walnuts ^{6/}	1	99	280	492	1,795,800	8	6	Sept. 5-Nov. 10
Other Fruits and Nuts					N/A	---	---	---

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Commodity Rank, Acreage, Production, and Value, 2013

Commodity	U.S. Rank ^{1/}	CA Share of U.S. Prod. ^{1/}	Area Harvested 1,000 Acres	Short Tons (2,000 Lbs.)	Total Value ^{2/} \$1,000	California Rank ^{3/} 2012	California Rank ^{3/} 2013	Harvest Season
	Number	Percent		1,000 Tons		Number		
FIELD AND SEED CROPS TOTAL VALUE								
Barley	13	1	40	72	17,550	63	63	May 15-Oct. 1
Beans, Dry	7	5	49.5	57.5	61,410	48	49	Aug. 20-Nov. 15
Cotton Lint, All	3	7	278	226.3	623,242	16	16	Oct. 1-Jan. 1
Cottonseed	3	8		355	135,044	36	38	---
Grain, Corn	29		180	982.8	194,805	28	32	Sept. 1-Dec. 1
Peppermint	6	3	1.8	76.5	4,238	68	68	---
Hay, Alfalfa and Other	3	6	1,440.00	7,956.00	1,569,780	7	8	Mar. 1-Nov. 5
Oats	13	2	20	25.6	5,440	66	67	June 15-Oct. 1
Potatoes (Excl. Sweet)	10	3	34.8	744.5	249,229	31	25	Continuous
Potatoes, Sweet	2	28	19	342	168,948	38	33	July 15-Nov. 15
Rice	2	25	561	2,378.70	789,728	13	14	Sept. 1-Nov. 30
Sugar Beets	7	3	24.3	1,079.00	71,538	47	46	Apr. 1-Dec. 10
Wheat, All	21	2	407	1,017.00	269,820	23	23	May 20-Sept. 1
Oil Crops ^{7/}			105.1	85.50	45,716	55	53	---
Other Seed Crops					N/A	---	---	---
Other Field Crops					N/A	---	---	---
NURSERY, GREENHOUSE AND FLORICULTURE CROPS TOTAL VALUE								
Nursery Products					1,219,800	5	10	Continuous
Flowers and Foliage ^{8/}					1,130,523	12	11	Continuous
Christmas Trees					N/A	---	---	Nov. 1-Dec. 24

1/ Based on quantity produced for crops and on quantity marketed for livestock and poultry products.

2/ Based on value of quantity harvested for crops, value of quantity marketed for livestock, and value of quantity produced for poultry products.

3/ Based on total value.

4/ Based on values published in the county agricultural commissioners' annual crop reports. 2012 crop year data used when 2013 not available.

5/ There were no estimates for avocado production in 2013

6/ Share of U.S. production based on 2007 Census of Agriculture

7/ Includes sunflower and safflower.

8/ Includes cut flowers, potted plants, foliage plants, bedding plants, and indoor decoratives.

D - Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.

*Calculated using 2013 production multiplied by 2012 price.

Commodity Rank and Value 2013

Commodity	U.S. Rank ^{1/}	CA Share of U.S. Prod.	Marketings	Cash Receipts ^{2/}	California Rank	
	Number	Percent	1,000 Pounds	\$1,000	2012	2013
					Number	
LIVESTOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, AND APIARY TOTAL VALUE						
Aquaculture ^{3/}				83,583	52	44
Cattle and Calves	7	5	2,039,468	3,048,390	4	4
Farm Chickens ^{4/}				37	65	70
Hogs and Pigs	29		56,420	40,361	57	55
Honey	5	7	10,890	22,869	64	62
Milk and Cream	1	21	41,256,000	7,617,641	1	1
Sheep and Lambs (included in Other)						
Turkeys	8	5	365,300	242,925	24	26
Wool and Mohair			2,620	3,890	69	69
Other Livestock & Poultry ^{4/}				N/A	---	---
			<u>Number of Eggs</u>			
Eggs, Chicken	5	5	5,050,000	380,038	20	20

1/ Based on quantity produced for crops and on quantity marketed for livestock and poultry products.

2/ Based on value of quantity harvested for crops, value of quantity marketing for livestock, and value of quantity produced for poultry products.

3/ Based on 2013 U.S. Census of Aquaculture

4/ No value for 2013 Chickens, All due to USDA ERS confidentiality procedures

Number of Farms and Land in Farms; by Economic Sales Class, California, 2004-2013

Year	\$100,000+					Total	Average Size of Farms
	\$1,000- \$9,999	\$10,000- \$99,999	\$100,000- \$249,999	\$250,000- \$499,999	\$500,000+		
Number of Farms			<i>Number</i>				
2004	32,300	24,900	7,300	4,200	8,300	19,800	77,000
2005	31,500	25,000	7,200	4,300	8,500	20,000	76,500
2006	30,200	25,700	7,500	4,200	8,400	20,100	76,000
2007	35,300	26,300	6,700	4,000	8,700	19,400	81,000
2008	35,500	26,600	6,500	4,000	8,900	19,400	81,500
2009	35,600	26,800	6,400	4,000	8,700	19,100	81,500
2010	35,500	26,700	6,500	3,900	8,900	19,300	81,500
2011	35,600	26,300	6,600	3,900	9,100	19,600	81,500
2012	30,800	26,100	7,200	4,200	9,600	21,000	77,900
2013	30,400	26,900	6,800	4,100	9,700	20,600	77,900
Land in Farms			<i>1,000 Acres</i>				<i>Acres</i>
2004	2,100	6,100	4,100	3,100	11,300	18,500	26,700
2005	1,800	5,800	3,900	3,300	11,600	18,800	26,400
2006	1,700	5,600	3,900	3,400	11,700	19,000	26,300
2007	1,800	5,000	3,760	2,900	12,000	18,600	25,400
2008	1,800	5,000	3,600	2,900	12,100	18,600	25,400
2009	1,800	4,900	3,700	2,900	12,100	18,700	25,400
2010	1,800	4,900	3,700	2,800	12,200	18,800	25,400
2011	1,800	4,700	3,700	2,800	12,400	18,900	25,400
2012	1,720	4,560	3,460	2,460	13,400	19,320	25,600
2013	1,500	4,400	3,700	2,300	13,600	19,600	25,500