

Agricultural Crop Report



*Kings County
2006*

"The Story of Wine"

The earliest scientific evidence of grapes comes from 60 million year old fossil vines. The first written account of winemaking comes from a much more recent source, the Bible, which tells us that Noah planted a vineyard after exiting the Ark. An ancient Persian fable credits a lady of the court with the discovery of wine. A Princess who had lost favor with the King attempted to poison herself by eating some table grapes that had spoiled in a jar. She became intoxicated and giddy and fell asleep. When she awoke, she found the stresses that had made her life intolerable had dispersed. Returning to the source of her relief, her subsequent conduct changed so remarkably that she regained the King's favor. He shared his daughter's discovery with his court and the rest is history!

Scientists have detected wine in a jar from as far back as 5400 B.C., found at the site of Hajji Firuz Tepe in the northern Zagros Mountains of present-day Iran. But the earliest knowledge about wine cultivation comes from ancient Egypt, where the winemaking process was represented on tomb walls dating to 2600 B.C.

Wine came to Europe with the spread of the Greek civilization around 1600 BC. Homer's *Odyssey* and *Iliad* both contain excellent and detailed descriptions of wine. Wine was an important article of Greek commerce and Greek doctors, including Hippocrates, were among the first to prescribe it. The Greeks also learned to add herbs and spices to mask spoilage. Starting about 1000 BC, the Romans made major contributions in classifying grape varieties and colors, observing and charting ripening characteristics, identifying diseases and recognizing soil-type preferences. They became skilled at pruning and increasing yields through irrigation and fertilization techniques. The Romans also developed wooden cooperage, a great advance for wine storage which had previously been done in skins or jars. They may also have been the first to use glass bottles, as glassblowing became more common during this era.

In 1769, Franciscan missionary Father Junipero Serra planted the first California vineyard at Mission San Diego. Father Serra continued to establish eight more missions and vineyards until his death in 1784; and has since been called the "Father of California Wine". In 1833, a French winemaker, Jean-Louis Vignes brought the first European vines from his native Bordeaux to Los Angeles. Vignes planted these vines, built a winery and by the late 1800's Los Angeles was considered California's premiere appellation for grape growing and winemaking. In the 1850s and '60s, the colorful Agoston Harazsthy, a Hungarian soldier, merchant and promoter, made several trips to import cuttings from 165 of the greatest European vineyards to California. Some of his endeavors were funded through the State, while others were at his own expense. Overall, he introduced about 300 different grape varieties, although some were lost prior to testing, due to difficulties in preserving and handling.

In 2005, California's wine grape industry has had an economic impact of \$51.3 billion in the state and has generated approximately 207,750 jobs. Wine grapes are grown in 46 of California's 58 counties covering close to 500,000 acres and are ranked third in the State's top agricultural commodities. California is the fourth largest wine producer in the world after France, Italy and Spain.

In 1941, Kings County's first "Crop Report" shows that the total wine grape acreage was 9,245 acres. In 2006, our report shows 3,358 acres. Several factors have changed Kings County as a wine grape growing area. The agricultural market place and farming trends have contributed to the decrease in the number of wine grape acres. Increasing popularity of the central coast as a wine making region, and the trends in wine varieties that consumers enjoy may have led to this trend. Higher value crops such as nuts and tree fruit have also taken the place of wine grapes. However, the wine industry is ever changing, and as new varieties thrive in Kings County, this area will continue its tradition of wine grape growing.



Department of Agriculture / Measurement Standards

TIM NISWANDER

Agricultural Commissioner
Sealer of Weights and Measures

April 17, 2007

Secretary A. G. Kawamura
California Department of Food and Agriculture
And
The Honorable Board of Supervisors
County of Kings, California

It is my privilege to submit to you, the 2006 Annual Agricultural Crop Report for the County of Kings. This report contains statistical information on the acreage, yield, and gross values in accordance with Sections 2272 and 2279 of the California Food and Agricultural Code. The numbers in this report are only gross values and do not represent net income or loss to producers.

The gross value of all agricultural crops and products produced during 2006 in Kings County is \$1,289,186,000. This represents a decrease of \$118,033,000 (8.4%) from the 2005 value.

While the overall gross value decreased in 2006, three crop and product categories experienced increases. Fruit and Nut Crops increased \$6,982,000 (2.8%) as a result of acreage and price increases; Apiary Products increased by \$2,421,000 (80.9%) due to production and value; and Seed Crops increased by \$4,622,000 (55.4%) due to increased acreage.

The following categories contributed to the overall decrease: Livestock & Poultry which was down \$40,737,000 (-20.1%) as a result of fewer animals on-hand; Vegetable Crops declined by \$28,515,000 (-27.6%) mostly from less acreage; Livestock & Poultry Products decreased \$45,123,000 (-9.7%) reflecting the effects of a price received for the County's leading product, Milk; and Field Crops were down \$17,683,000 (-4.6%) due to less acreage.

My thanks and appreciation are extended to the many producers and organizations who contributed information for this report. This report is produced from the hard work of Joan Vernon, Ag & Standards Inspector III, Robbie Coelho, Ag & Standards Inspector I, Brandi Martin, Ag & Standards Inspector I, Janet Eckles, Agricultural and Standards Aide, Roberta Spomer, Agricultural and Standards Aide and Ruben Arroyo, Deputy Ag Commissioner/ Sealer.

Respectfully yours,

Tim Niswander

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*County Administration
Ag Commissioner - Sealer Personnel*

Kings County Board of Supervisors

Joe A. Neves District I

Jon N. Rachford District II

Tony T. Oliveira District III

Tony Barba District IV

Alene L. Taylor District V

County Administrative Officer

Larry Spikes

Agricultural Commissioner/Sealer of Weights and Measures

Tim Niswander

Deputy Agricultural Commissioners/Sealers

Ruben J. Arroyo

Steve Schweizer

Les Wright

Agricultural and Standards Inspectors

Tom Chambers

Mario Gutierrez

Stevie McNeill

Robbie Coelho

Monty Hopper

Rafael Perla

Bill DeRaad

Daryl Jue

Alfredo Prieto

Ron Evans

Michael Leoni

Robert Torrez

Vince Evans

Brandi Martin

Joan Vernon

Agricultural Computer Systems Coordinator

Lynda Schrupf

Agricultural and Standards Aides

Janet Eckles

Roberta Spomer

Clerical

Diane O'Daniel

Lynda Gabbard

Linda Lavars

Amber Rambonga

Carey Smith

Field Crops

Crop	Year	Harvested	Production	Total	Unit	Value	Total
		Acreege	Per Acre			Per Unit	
Beans, Dry a/	2006	2,671	0.76	2,030	TON	\$598.00	\$1,214,000
	2005	2,267	1.58	3,582	TON	\$616.00	\$2,207,000
Corn Silage	2006	66,875	26.04	1,741,425	TON	\$24.00	\$41,794,000
	2005	65,502	25.30	1,657,201	TON	\$27.30	\$45,242,000
Cotton Acala-Lint b/	2006	48,935	2.84	138,975	495 lbs	\$341.00	\$47,390,000
	2005	107,229	2.64	283,085	495 lbs	\$367.00	\$103,892,000
Acala- Seed	2006			60,204	TON	\$189.00	\$11,379,000
	2005			122,553	TON	\$175.00	\$21,447,000
Cotton Upland Non-Approved-Lint	2006	18,799	2.66	50,005	495 lbs	\$341.00	\$17,052,000
	2005	16,730	2.72	45,506	495 lbs	\$361.00	\$16,428,000
Cotton Upland Non-Approved-Seed	2006			51,562	TON	\$189.00	\$9,745,000
	2005			46,904	TON	\$175.00	\$8,208,000
Cotton Pima- Lint	2006	95,880	2.25	215,730	495 lbs	\$519.00	\$111,964,000
	2005	92,250	1.46	134,685	495 lbs.	\$591.00	\$79,599,000
Pima- Seed	2006			93,258	TON	\$180.00	\$16,786,000
	2005			58,454	TON	\$140.00	\$8,184,000
Cotton Pima Non-Approved-Lint	2006	1,906	2.32	4,422	495 lbs.	\$519.00	\$2,295,000
	2005	7,645	2.01	15,366	495 lbs.	\$615.00	\$9,450,000
Cotton Pima Non-Approved-Seed	2006			4,556	TON	\$180.00	\$820,000
	2005			15,833	TON	\$140.00	\$2,217,000
Hay Alfalfa	2006	69,806	6.72	469,096	TON	\$128.00	\$60,044,000
	2005	54,887	7.20	395,186	TON	\$137.00	\$54,140,000
Hay, Oat b/	2006	2,378	4.05	9,631	TON	\$80.00	\$770,000
	2005	6,695	2.58	17,273	TON	\$88.40	\$1,527,000

Field Crops

Crop	Harvested		Production		Unit	Value	
	Year	Acreage	Per Acre	Total		Per Unit	Total
Pasture Irrigated	2006	11,000				\$135.00	\$1,485,000
	2005	11,000				\$135.00	\$1,485,000
Pasture Range	2006	189,237				\$10.00	\$1,892,000
	2005	189,237				\$10.00	\$1,892,000
Alfalfa Stubble	2006	34,902				\$20.00	\$698,000
	2005	35,420				\$20.00	\$708,000
Sorghum Silage	2006	3,901	14.20	55,394	TON	\$23.00	\$1,274,000
	2005	783	15.33	12,003	TON	\$21.10	\$253,000
Sugar Beets	2006	1,654	32.65	54,003	TON	\$36.00	\$1,944,000
	2005	1,538	30.92	47,555	TON	\$35.00	\$1,664,000
Wheat Grain	2006	56,527	2.00	113,054	TON	\$145.00	\$16,393,000
	2005	42,909	1.63	69,942	TON	\$128.00	\$8,953,000
Wheat Silage	2006	38,318	14.72	564,041	TON	\$23.00	\$12,973,000
	2005	40,675	13.92	566,196	TON	\$22.30	\$12,626,000
Others c/	2006	52,700					\$6,194,000
	2005	35,564					\$1,667,000
TOTAL	2006	695,489					\$364,106,000
	2005	710,331					\$381,789,000

a/ all Dry Beans.

b/ 495 lbs. = 1 bale

c/ Barley Grain, Barley Silage, Corn Grain, Forage, Safflower, Screenings, Sudan Hay, Sudan Silage, & Wheat Straw.

“If people did not prefer reaping to sowing, there would not be a hungry person in the land”

Author Unknown

Fruit & Nut Crops

Crop	Harvested Production			Value		Total	
	Year	Acres	Per Acre	Total	Unit		Per Unit
Almonds	2006	10,270	0.98	10,065	TON	\$5,040.00	\$50,728,000
	2005	9,275	0.57	5,287	TON	\$5,400.00	\$28,550,000
Almond Hulls	2006			5,956	TON	\$100.00	\$596,000
	2005			5,379	TON	\$94.50	\$508,000
Apricots Fresh	2006	757	0.92	696	TON	\$1,410.00	\$981,000
	2005	752	4.27	3,211	TON	\$1,070.00	\$3,436,000
Firewood	2006			1,400	CORD	\$120.00	\$168,000
	2005			1,400	CORD	\$120.00	\$168,000
Grapes Raisin Varieties 2006							
Fresh, Table				0	TON	\$0.00	\$0
Dried				4,965	TON	\$900.00	\$4,469,000
Crushed				281	TON	\$150.00	\$42,000
Canned				432	TON	\$270.00	\$117,000
Total		2,119		5,678	TON		\$4,628,000
Grapes Raisin Varieties 2005							
Fresh, Table				0	TON	\$0.00	\$0
Dried				5,218	TON	\$1,150.00	\$6,001,000
Crushed				695	TON	\$103.00	\$71,600
Canned				548	TON	\$250.00	\$137,000
Total		2,097		6,461	TON		\$6,210,000
Grapes Table Varieties	2006	1,482	12.20	18,080	TON	\$1,150.00	\$20,792,000
	2005	803	9.50	7,629	TON	\$815.00	\$6,218,000

Fruit & Nut Crops

Crop	Year	Harvested Production		Total	Unit	Value	
		Acres	Per Acre			Per Unit	Total
Wine Varieties Total	2006	3,358	11.64	39,087	TON	\$260.00	\$10,163,000
	2005	3,314	13.81	45,766	TON	\$241.00	\$11,030,000
Grapes Total	2006	6,959					\$35,583,000
	2005	6,214					\$23,458,000
Nectarine	2006	2,583	7.48	19,321	TON	\$910.00	\$17,582,000
	2005	2,518	8.34	21,000	TON	\$944.00	\$19,824,000
Peaches Cling	2006	1,493	18.27	27,277	TON	\$270.00	\$7,365,000
	2005	1,600	15.44	24,704	TON	\$247.00	\$6,102,000
Peaches Freestone	2006	3,863	9.28	35,849	TON	\$900.00	\$32,264,000
	2005	4,014	7.49	30,065	TON	\$918.00	\$27,600,000
Peaches Freezer	2006	515	23.75	12,231	TON	\$240.00	\$2,935,000
	2005	536	18.86	10,109	TON	\$232.00	\$2,345,000
Peaches Total	2006	5,871					\$42,564,000
	2005	6,150					\$36,047,000
Pistachios	2006	10,013	0.99	9,913	TON	\$4,080.00	\$40,445,000
	2005	9,690	1.86	18,023	TON	\$4,680.00	\$84,348,000
Plums	2006	2,022	7.49	15,145	TON	\$920.00	\$13,933,000
	2005	1,918	5.79	11,105	TON	\$917.00	\$10,183,000
Walnuts	2006	8,741	1.93	16,870	TON	\$1,700.00	\$28,679,000
	2005	8,776	1.92	16,850	TON	\$1,600.00	\$26,960,000
Others a/	2006	6,222					\$21,088,000
	2005	3,908					\$11,883,000
TOTAL	2006	53,438					\$252,347,000
	2005	49,201					\$245,365,000

a/ Includes almond shells, apples, cherries, cherries brine, clemantines, kiwifruit, oranges, pecans, persimmons, pluots, pomegranates, quince, strawberries and tangerine.

Vegetable Crops

Crop	Year	Harvested Acreage	Production Per Acre	Total	Unit	Value Per Unit	Total
Garlic Processed	2006	1,323	8.74	11563	TON	127.00	\$ 1,469,000
	2005	3,418	8.45	28882	TON	135.00	\$ 3,899,000
Melons, All a/	2006	672	13.35	8971	TON	250.00	\$ 2,243,000
	2005	935	13.41	12538	TON	337.00	\$ 4,225,000
Tomatoes Processed	2006	21,064	29.47	620,756	TON	56.00	\$ 34,762,000
	2005	21,889	45.20	989,383	TON	50.00	\$ 49,469,000
Other b/	2006	6,616					\$ 36,391,000
	2005	5,352*					\$ 45,787,000
TOTAL	2006	29,675					\$ 74,865,000
	2005	31,594*					\$ 103,380,000

a/ Includes Cantaloupes and Specialty Melons

b/ Asparagus, Broccoli, Broccoli Organic, Carrots, Cauliflower, Fresh Tomatoes, Peppers, Onions Processed.

* Revised

Seed Crops

Crop	Year	Harvested Acreage	Total
Others a/	2006	21,907	\$12,962,000
	2005	9,164	\$8,340,000
TOTAL	2006	21,907	\$12,962,000
	2005	9,164	\$8,340,000

a/ Alfalfa Certified, Asparagus, Cotton Certified, Endive, Leaf Lettuce, Head Lettuce, Onion, & Wheat Non-Certified.

Inventories of Livestock & Poultry

Item	January 1, 2006 Number of Head	January 1, 2005 Number of Head
Cattle and Calves		
All	280,000	285,000
Dairy Cows 2 Years and Over	166,000	156,000
Cattle and Calves on Feed	6,000	8,000
Other	142,000	147,000
Sheep and Lambs		
Sheep and Lambs	10,003	10,196
Goats	5,967	5,750
Hogs and Pigs	1,357	1,845
Turkeys	586,582	515,487
Duck	n/a	1,700

Livestock & Poultry

Item	Year	Number Of Head	Total Liveweight	Unit	Value Per Unit	Total
Cattle and Calves*	2006	212,505	1,593,830	Cwt.	\$89.49	\$142,632,000
	2005	207,056	1,552,961	Cwt.	\$114.81	\$178,295,000
Sheep and Lambs	2006	10,003	11,160	Cwt.	\$101.68	\$1,138,000
	2005	10,196	11,994	Cwt.	\$110.42	\$1,324,000
Turkeys	2006	1,893,510	45,519,980	lb.	\$0.38	\$17,389,000
	2005	2,570,806	62,889,373	lb.	\$0.35	\$21,752,000
Others b/	2006					\$338,000
	2005					\$863,000
TOTAL	2006					\$161,497,000
	2005					\$202,234,000

*Includes Breeding Stock Value in Total.

a/ Includes chickens, goats, hogs and pigs.

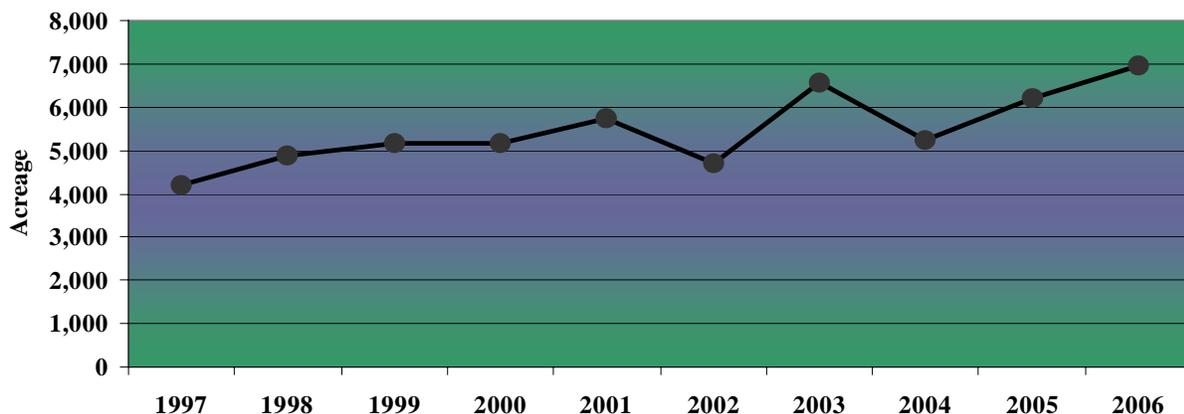
Livestock & Poultry Products

Item	Year	Production	Unit	Value Per Unit	Total
Eggs- Chicken Market	2006	2,664,225	Doz.	\$0.88	\$2,345,000
	2005	2,454,264	Doz.	\$0.88	\$2,160,000
Manure	2006	1,217,804	Ton	\$4.75	\$5,785,000
	2005	982,757*	Ton	\$5.10	\$5,012,000*
Milk Market	2006	35,507,859	Cwt.	\$11.38	\$404,790,000
	2005	32,250,532	Cwt.	\$13.80	\$445,057,000
Milk Mfg.	2006	305,973	Cwt.	\$11.39	\$3,488,000
	2005	684,354	Cwt.	\$14.80	\$10,128,000
Milk- Goats	2006	45,162	Cwt.	\$33.90	\$1,531,000
	2005	21,128	Cwt.	\$33.70	\$712,000
Milk Total	2006	35,858,994	Cwt.		\$409,809,000
	2005	32,956,014	Cwt.		\$455,897,000
Wool a/	2006	87,626	lb.	\$0.63	\$55,000
	2005	69,027	lb.	\$0.70	\$48,300
TOTAL	2006				\$417,994,000
	2005				\$463,117,000*

a/ price does not include incentive.

* Revised

10 Year Grape Acreage



Apiary Products

Item	Year	Total Production	Unit	Value Per Unit	Total
Honey	2006	908,503	lb.	\$0.83	\$754,000
	2005	502,690	lb.	\$0.71	\$357,000
Beeswax	2006	14,797	lb.	\$1.95	\$29,000
	2005	36,830	lb.	\$1.12	\$41,200
Seed Alfalfa	2006	16,743	Colonies	\$38.00	\$636,000
	2005	17,952	Colonies	\$35.30	\$634,000
Tree Fruit a/	2006	28,736	Colonies	\$137.00	\$3,937,000
	2005	26,353	Colonies	\$73.40	\$1,934,000
Melons	2006	1,008	Colonies	\$55.00	\$55,000
	2005	935	Colonies	\$26.50	\$24,800
Vegetable Seed	2006	155	Colonies	\$26.00	\$4,000
	2005	58	Colonies	\$45.00	\$2,610
TOTAL	2006				\$5,415,000
	2005				\$2,994,000

a/ almonds, apricot, cherries, and plums.

Agricultural Quick Facts

Kings County is ranked 9th among California counties in agricultural production in. (2005)

Kings County is ranked 1st among California counties in the production of Cotton Seed. (2005)

Kings County is ranked 4th among California counties in the production of all field and seed products in 2005.

Kings County produces 8.5% of all Milk and Cream in the State. (2005)

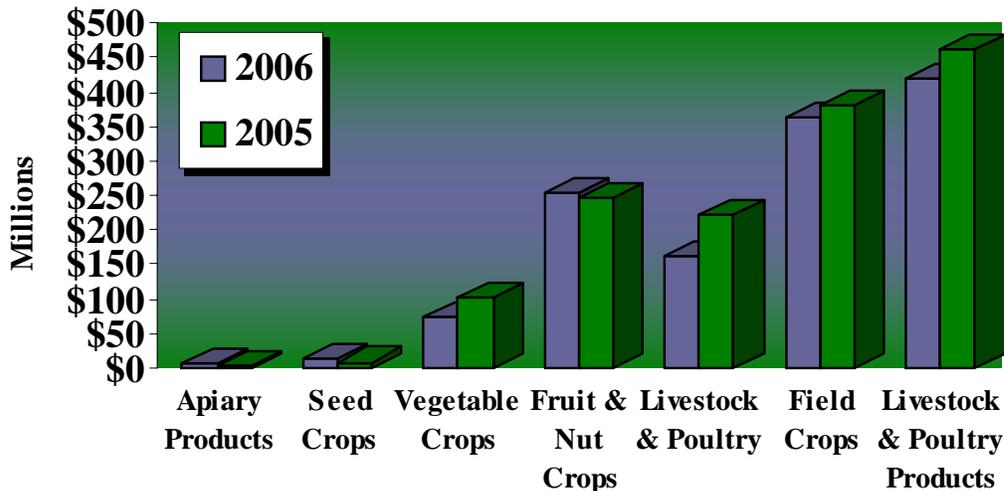
The most prolific milk producing cow the world has ever known, No. 289, lived in this county for 19 years and gave 54,070 gallons of milk - enough to fill more than eight 60-foot tanker trucks.

5 Year Comparison Of Acreage & Crop Values

	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Apiary Products	\$5,415,000	\$2,994,000	\$2,518,000	\$3,026,000	\$2,531,000
Field Crops	\$364,106,000	\$381,789,000	\$379,551,000	\$313,559,000	\$326,741,000
Acreage	695,489	710,331	699,129	722,423	687,894
Fruit and Nut Crop	\$252,347,000	\$245,365,000	\$172,792,000	\$152,269,000	\$145,624,000
Acreage	53,438	49,201	48,575	*44,094	42,970
Livestock and Poultry	\$161,497,000	\$202,234,000	\$173,532,000	\$163,217,000	\$104,201,000
Livestock and Poultry Products	\$417,994,000	*\$463,117,000	\$459,386,000	\$331,393,000	\$309,252,000
Seed Crops	\$12,962,000	\$8,340,000	\$7,112,000	\$2,581,000	\$5,617,000
Acreage	21,907	9,164	6,694	5,213	6,572
Vegetable Crops	\$74,865,000	\$103,380,000	\$97,199,000	\$170,921,000	\$129,841,000
Acreage	29,675	31,597	32,224	31,187	*24,296
TOTAL	\$1,289,186,000	*\$1,407,219,000	\$1,292,090,000	\$1,136,966,000	\$ 714,555,000

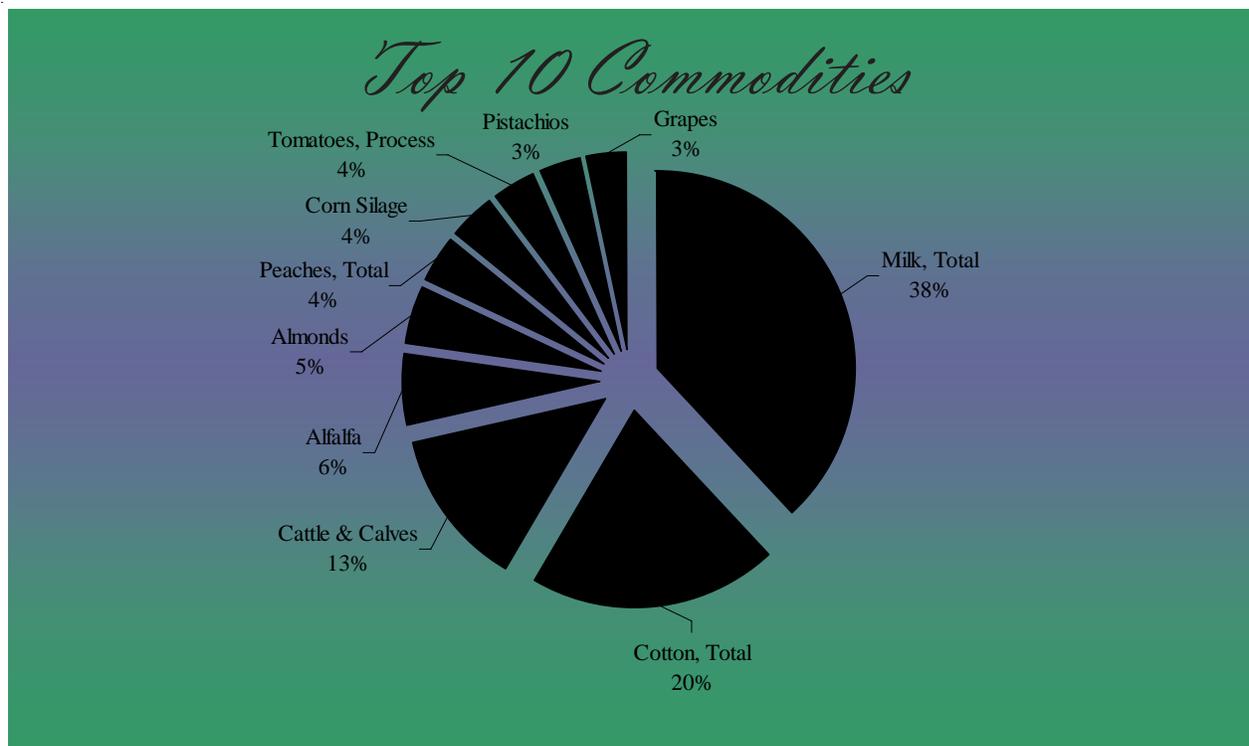
* Revised

2006 and 2005 Production Value Comparisons



Kings County's 10 Leading Commodities

Crop	2006 Rank	Dollar Value	2005 Rank	2004 Rank
Milk, Total	1	\$409,809,000	1	1
Cotton, Total	2	\$217,431,000	2	2
Cattle and Calves	3	\$142,632,000	3	3
Alfalfa	4	\$60,044,000	5	4
Almonds, Total	5	\$51,324,000	9	9
Peaches, Total	6	\$42,564,000	8	8
Corn Silage	7	\$41,794,000	7	6
Pistachios	8	\$40,445,000	4	7
Grapes, Total	9	\$35,583,000	11	11
Tomatoes, Processed	10	\$34,762,000	6	5
Total		\$1,076,388,000		



“Most Americans are two to four generations removed from the farm. The general public has very little idea of what agriculture is about. Food is cheap and plentiful. Everyone takes it for granted.” Shawn S. Stevenson (local citrus grower)

Kings County Sustainable Agricultural Report

County Biological Control

Pest	Agent/Mechanism	Scope of Program
Puncture Vine <u>Tribulus terrestris</u>	Stem Mining Weevil <u>Microlarinus lypriformi</u>	Generally Distributed
	Seed Head Weevil <u>Microlarinus lareynil</u>	Generally Distributed
Yellow Starthistle <u>Centaurea solstitialis</u>	Seed Head Weevil <u>Bangasternus orientalis</u>	2 Sites
	Gall Fly <u>Urophora sirunaseva</u>	1 Sites
	Hairy Weevil <u>Eustenopus villosus</u>	3 Sites
Ash Whitefly <u>Siphoninus phillyreae</u>	Parasitic Wasp <u>Encarsia parenorea</u>	Generally Distributed
Red Gum Lerp Psyllid <u>Glycaspis brimblecombei</u>	Parasitic Wasp <u>Psyllaepagus bliteus</u>	1 Site
Silverleaf Whitefly <u>Bemisia argentifolii</u>	Parasitic Wasp <u>Eretmocerus sp.(M95104)</u>	6 Sites
	<u>Eretmocerus sp.(M95012)</u>	6 Sites
	<u>Eretmocerus mundus</u>	6 Sites

County Pest Exclusion

Pest	Agent/Mechanism	Scope of Program
European Corn Borer <u>Ostrinia nubilalis</u>	Railroad Corn Shipments	80 Inspections
Gypsy Moth <u>Lymantria dispar</u>	Household Goods Shipments	555 Inspections
Various Pests	Truck Shipments	50,699 Inspections
Crops	Activity	Scope of Program
Export Commodities	Origin Certification	1,178 issued
Export Seed	Field Inspections	150 sites / 6,205 acres

Kings County Sustainable Agricultural Report

County Pest Eradication

Pest	Agent/Mechanism	Scope of Program
Pink Bollworm <u>Pectinophora gossypiella</u>	Mechanical/Host Free Period	171,200 Acres
Alligatorweed <u>Alternanthera philoxeroides</u>	Visual Inspection Mechanical/Chemical	6 Sites Treated

County Pest Detection

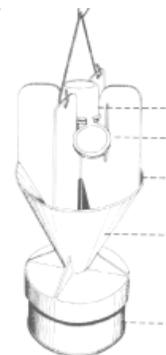
Pest	Number of Traps	Type of Traps
Mediterranean Fruit Fly	263	Jackson Traps
Mexican Fruit Fly	101	McPhail Traps
All Pupose Fruit Fly	116	Champ Traps
Oriental Fruit Fly	80	Jackson Traps
Melon Fly	80	Jackson Traps
Gypsy Moth	80	Delta Traps
Japanese Beetle	80	Japanese Beetle Traps
European Corn Borer	14	Pherocon 1 c Traps
European Pine Shoot Moth	6	Pherocon II Traps
Khapra Beetle	229	Trogo Traps
Apple Maggot	4	Adult Monitoring Traps
Total Traps	1,053	



Jackson Trap



McPhail Trap



Japanese Beetle Trap

Commodities Exported From Kings County

**Alfalfa Seed
Almonds
Apples
Asparagus Seed
Blueberries
Calcium Salts
Cherries
Cotton Lint**

**Cotton Seed
Garlic
Garlic Seed
Kiwifruit
Lettuce
Nectarines
Onions
Onion Seed**

**Peaches
Pistachios
Plums
Pomegranates
Tomatoes
Tomato Powder
Watermelon**

Export Trade Partners of Kings County in 2006

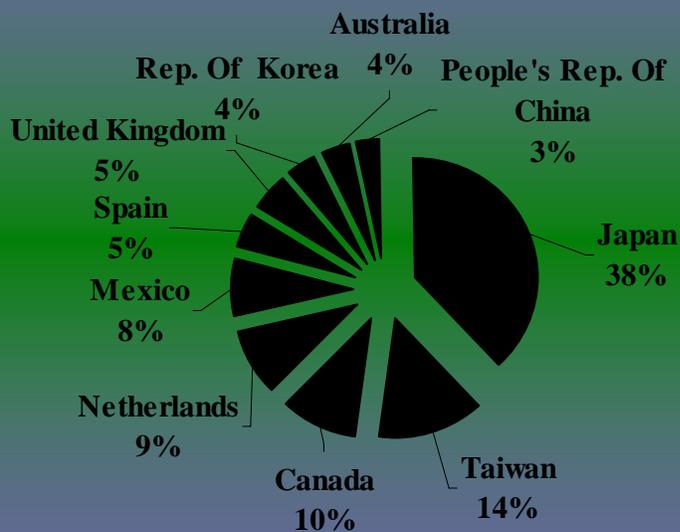
**Argentina
Australia
Belgium
Canada
Chile
China
Colombia
Costa Rica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
England
Fiji**

**France
Germany
Greece
Guatamala
Honduras
Hong Kong
Italy
Japan
Korea
Luxembourg
Mexico
Morocco
Netherlands
New Zealand**

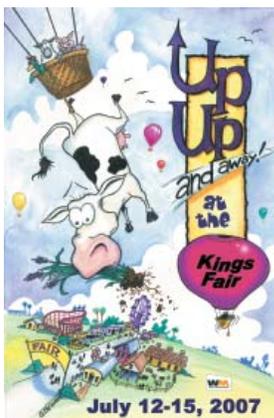
**Panama
Peoples's Rep. of China
Peru
Philippines
Portugal
Rep. of Korea
Saipan
Spain
Taiwan
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom
Venezuela
Vietnam**

**To Learn More About Kings County Exports, Visit Our Web Site
@ <http://www.countyofkings.com>**

Top Ten Export Countries 2006



“Up Up and Away!”
at the
Kings Fair



801 S. 10th Ave. Hanford, CA 93230
Phone (559) 584-3318

Certified Farmer's Market

Hanford Certified Farmer's Market
116 W. Seventh Street
Hanford, CA 93230
Thursdays 5:30 P.M. to 8:30 P.M.
May thru October - Irwin Street

Almonds	Grapefruit	Peppers
Apples	Grapes	Persimmons
Apricots	Herbs	Pistachios
Aprium	Honey	Plums
Artichokes	Iris	Pluots
Asian Pears	Kiwifruit	Pomegranates
Asparagus	Lemons	Pommelos
Basil	Limes	Quince
Bell Peppers	Mandarin	Radishes
Blackberries	Mistletoe	Rasberries
Blueberries	Mixed Melons	Satsumas
Camellias	Mushrooms	Squash
Cantaloupes	Nectarines	Strawberries
Cherries	Olives	Sweet Corn
Chestnuts	Oranges	Tangerines
Corn	Oregano	Tayberrie
Cucumbers	Limes	Tomatoes
Eggplant	Peaches	Tsatzumas
Figs	Peanuts	Walnuts
Fresh cut Flowers	Pears	Watermelon
Garlic	Pecans	

“Millions have lived without love, none has lived without water” Turkish businessman 1988

Land Use

Surrounding Counties	2005 Rank	2005 Gross Value*	Total County Area Acres	Top Commodity	2005 Value	Acres or No. of Head
Fresno	1	\$4,640,166,000	3,840,000	Grapes	\$554,551,000	202,240
Tulare	2	\$4,360,854,000	3,112,320	Milk	\$1,476,011,000	597,000
Kern	3	\$3,546,925,000	5,166,720	Almonds	\$594,378,000	114,600
Monterey	4	\$3,273,000,000	2,127,359	Lettuce	\$912,621,000	216,171
Kings	9	\$1,407,091,000	890,545	Milk	\$455,897,000	285,000

* Gross Value Does not include timber.

Kings County Land Use Summary

Land Use Category	2002		2004		Acre Change
	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent	
Prime Farmland	140,875	16	140,582	16	-293
Farmland of Statewide Importance	431,336	48	429,768	48	-1,568
Unique Farmland	28,314	3	28,524	3	210
Farmland of Local Importance	7,556	1	8,283	1	717
Grazing Land	236,582	27	233,493	26	-3,089
Urban and Built-Up Land	29,796	3	30,768	3	972
Other Land	16,247	2	19,298	2	3,051
Water Area	66	0	66	0	0
Total Acres	890,782		890,782		

From the California Department of Conservation

Wine Tasting

WINE TASTING TIPS

Wine tasting is not the same as drinking it. To experience the true flavor of a wine requires that you pay attention to your senses of sight, smell, touch, as well as taste.

Sight: Look at the wine — in daylight if possible. The best way is to tilt the wine in the glass and look at it against a white background. What do you see? Is the wine clear or cloudy? The color will vary according to what wine it is. Red wines vary greatly in color — a Merlot, for example will usually be an intense ruby red while a Cabernet Sauvignon will be a darker, deeper red. As a red wine ages, you will see hints of reddish-brown around the edges. White wines become more golden as they age.

Smell: Through our sense of smell, wine reveals its pleasures to us. To determine the aroma, swirl the wine vigorously in the glass. As the wine coats the sides of the glass, it releases its bouquet. The aromas can be quite different depending on how far into the glass your nose goes. At the top of the glass, they are more floral and fruity; deeper in the glass, they are richer. Try to detect the full range of scents from berry to floral to spicy to woody ... and so on. Consider intensity and appeal.

Touch: This does not mean you dip your finger into your wine glass! When tasting wines, the touch is the feel of the wine on your tongue. Is it soft or brisk? Does it have a refreshing zing around the edges of your tongue? Or is it flat and flabby? Tannins (used in red wines to keep them from spoiling) will feel sort of prickly on your tongue. Younger red wines are usually more tannic. The ideal touch is a mellow softness — a velvety feeling in your mouth.

Taste: This is the final step and should be taken only after you've used your other senses. When tasting a wine, take a small amount in your mouth, swirl it around lightly so all your tastebuds are exposed, then keep it there for a brief period. Does the wine taste the same as its aroma? Is it sweet, acidic, crisp? Is it light or full-bodied? At this point you can either spit it out (especially if you are tasting several wines) or simply drink it, but be sure to experience the aftertaste (the finish). What is the memory of the wine on your palate?

Courtesy of atime4wine.com

Wine Pairings

1. Select light-bodied wines to pair with lighter food, and fuller-bodied wines to go with heartier, more flavorful dishes. Using salmon as an example the Pinot Noir works beautifully with the fish because you are matching light to light. Otherwise a full-bodied, heavier wine will overpower a light, delicate dish, and similarly, a lighter style wine will not even register on your personal flavor meter if you sip it with a hearty roast. You may as well drink water.

2. Consider how the food is prepared. Is it grilled, roasted, or fried, for instance, and what type of sauce or spice is used? For example, chicken with a lemon butter sauce will call for a different more delicate wine to play off the sauce than chicken cacciatore with all of the tomato and Italian spices, or a grilled chicken breast.

3. For every food action, there is a wine reaction. When you drink wine by itself it tastes one way, but when you take a bite of food, the wine tastes different. This is because wine is like a spice. Elements in the wine interact with the food to provide a different taste sensation like these basic reactions:

Sweet Foods like Italian tomato sauce, Japanese teriyaki, and honey-mustard glazes make your wine seem drier than it really is so try an off-dry (slightly sweet) wine to balance the flavor (Chenin Blanc, White Zinfandel, Riesling).

High Acid Foods like salads with balsamic vinaigrette dressing, soy sauce, or fish served with a squeeze of lemon go well with wines higher in acid (Sauvignon Blanc, Pinot Grigio, Pinot Noir). White Zinfandel, although not as high in acid, can provide a nice contrast to high acid foods.

Bitter and Astringent Foods like a mixed green salad of bitter greens, Greek kalamata olives and charbroiled meats accentuate a wine's bitterness so complement it with a full-flavored forward fruity wine (Chardonnay, Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot). Big tannic red wines (like many red Zinfandels, and Shiraz or Syrah wines) will go best with your classic grilled steak or lamb chops, as the fat in the meat will tone down the tannin (bitterness) in the wine.

Courtesy of wineanswers.com

Thank You



Special thanks to the California Association of Winegrape Growers for their photographs, information and cooperation.

Kings County General Information

County Seat	Hanford
County Population (2006)	147,729
Population per Square Mile	106.20
Total Assessed Value (2006)	\$6,947,077,558
Land Area (Square Miles)	1,391
Total Acres	890,545
Total Harvested Crop Acreage (2006)	800,509
Foreign Ownership (2006)	4,009 (acres)
Total Farmland	749,100
Public Ownership of Land (Acres - 2006)	
Federal	27,313.76
State	4,015.99
County	1,421.61
Local Agencies	3,587.01

Agricultural production ranked 9th among California counties and 18th among U.S. counties (based on 2005 total value).

Railroads - Burlington Northern & Santa Fe and Union Pacific & San Joaquin Railroad.

Major Roads - Interstate 5, Highway 41, Highway 43 & Highway 198.

Water Sources - Kings River, Tule River, Kaweah River, Kern River & California Aqueduct.

Elevation - 175 feet above sea level at Tulare Lake to 3500 feet above sea level at the Kings/Monterey County line boundary.

Average length of growing season: 257 days.

Average date of last spring frost: March 3.

Average climate: 196 sunny clear days, 74 partly cloudy days & 95 cloudy days.

Average date of first fall frost: November 18.

Rainfall - Hanford, CA

YEAR	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	TOTAL
1957-58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	1.19	1.41	1.85	2.30	3.93	2.38	0.24	13.50
1958-59	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.23	0.16	1.35	1.90	0.11	0.52	0.00	4.49
1959-60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.80	1.71	0.61	0.57	0.00	3.97
1960-61	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.53	0.00	2.61	0.03	1.34	0.22	0.67	0.22	0.37	6.01
1961-62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.11	1.28	0.71	4.88	1.06	0.00	0.11	9.15
1962-63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.10	0.00	0.19	1.19	1.68	1.37	2.88	0.56	7.98
1963-64	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.75	1.23	0.31	0.61	0.02	0.94	0.64	0.20	5.20
1964-65	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.95	1.31	1.44	1.18	0.33	0.33	1.57	0.00	7.45
1965-66	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.07	0.05	2.15	1.97	0.63	0.71	0.10	0.00	0.07	5.80
1966-67	0.06	0.04	0.00	0.29	0.09	1.28	2.57	1.41	0.05	2.42	2.95	0.07	11.23
1967-68	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.00	1.99	0.50	0.62	0.64	1.00	0.50	0.08	5.87
1968-69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.33	0.98	1.64	6.69	4.54	0.79	0.85	0.32	17.14
1969-70	0.21	0.07	0.00	0.15	0.05	0.51	0.70	1.60	1.33	1.42	0.14	0.00	6.18
1970-71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.40	1.23	0.35	0.19	0.23	0.40	1.44	6.24
1971-72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.06	0.41	1.87	0.04	0.35	0.00	0.23	0.00	3.00
1972-73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.21	2.90	0.65	2.44	2.29	2.20	0.12	0.00	11.05
1973-74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.76	0.46	0.94	2.97	0.13	1.75	0.03	0.00	7.04
1974-75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.65	0.24	1.40	0.09	2.26	1.24	0.49	0.00	6.37
1975-76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.98	0.76	0.05	0.22	0.00	2.94	0.19	1.47	0.03	6.64
1976-77	0.01	0.00	0.22	1.47	0.00	1.15	0.96	0.96	0.03	0.43	0.00	0.01	5.24
1977-78	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.06	2.85	2.22	5.05	4.12	1.71	0.00	16.13
1978-79	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.10	0.00	0.79	0.50	1.84	1.61	1.16	0.03	0.00	7.03
1979-80	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.08	0.41	0.62	0.41	2.90	2.71	1.28	0.05	0.04	8.54
1980-81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.21	1.80	0.86	2.10	0.68	0.17	5.91
1981-82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.76	1.08	0.29	0.84	0.33	3.52	1.75	0.00	8.57
1982-83	0.45	0.18	0.00	0.64	1.03	2.15	0.71	3.74	2.59	3.39	1.63	0.04	16.55
1983-84	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.82	0.43	1.66	1.22	0.01	0.42	0.27	0.18	0.00	5.06
1984-85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.52	1.41	1.66	0.59	0.61	0.68	0.12	0.01	5.61
1985-86	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.54	2.11	0.56	1.46	2.60	3.40	0.45	0.00	11.17
1986-87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.21	0.77	1.77	2.04	2.02	0.06	0.13	7.15
1987-88	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.86	0.72	1.74	1.37	0.40	0.93	2.65	0.07	8.79
1988-89	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.33	2.29	1.02	2.03	0.85	0.02	0.39	7.99
1989-90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.67	0.32	0.20	0.53	1.79	1.02	0.30	0.97	0.87	6.67
1990-91	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.00	0.01	0.22	0.09	0.37	1.32	6.67	0.19	0.66	10.19
1991-92	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.38	0.14	1.32	1.40	3.32	0.85	0.10	0.00	7.98
1992-93	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.00	2.62	3.88	2.48	2.16	0.07	0.08	11.88
1993-94	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.24	0.68	0.66	1.45	1.02	0.70	0.69	0.00	5.94
1994-95	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.06	0.35	1.54	0.33	4.70	0.51	4.77	0.65	0.87	14.78
1995-96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.59	1.79	2.55	2.15	0.89	0.16	9.13
1996-97	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.65	0.87	3.03	3.02	0.12	0.21	0.00	0.00	8.94
1997-98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.09	1.96	1.80	2.00	4.05	2.60	1.68	1.31	15.55
1998-99	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.68	0.63	0.64	3.01	0.56	0.43	1.37	0.00	7.76
1999-00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	1.08	3.28	1.59	0.97	0.48	7.55
2000-01	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.03	1.31	0.00	0.03	1.98	1.48	1.24	1.12	0.00	7.54
2001-02	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.18	1.84	1.99	0.87	0.31	1.04	0.03	0.01	6.36
2002-03	0.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.42	1.14	0.25	1.13	1.05	1.67	0.67	8.15
2003-04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.47	2.05	0.97	2.32	0.25	0.01	0.02	6.16
2004-05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.09	0.44	2.13	2.55	1.69	2.02	0.70	0.84	12.46
2005-06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.21	1.15	3.07	0.48	2.60	2.98	0.54	11.06
2006-07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.16	0.90						
AVERAGE	0.07	0.01	0.03	0.19	0.38	0.90	1.10	1.61	1.55	1.50	0.79	0.22	8.32