

COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA

ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

The Hidden Values of Working Land

CROP REPORT
2021

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FROM THE AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER



JOSEPH DEVINEY
 Agricultural Commissioner
 Sealer of Weights & Measures

It is my pleasure to present the 2021 County of Santa Clara Crop Report. The efforts of our agricultural industry are displayed as the acreage, yield, and gross value of commodities produced in Santa Clara County. It is important to note that the values presented in this report are gross values and do not reflect net profits or losses to our agricultural producers.

The gross value of Santa Clara County's agricultural production for 2021 is \$339,965,000, an increase of 5.7% from the 2020 value of \$321,549,000. Nursery crops continue to be in the number one position after a very strong 2021, with a value of \$109,372,000. Home gardening remained popular during 2021, which contributed to the increased nursery value.

The 2021 cherry harvest stayed strong and increased in value from \$6,191,000 to \$7,229,000. Other notable increases are fresh tomatoes at 34% and cabbage at 56%. Notable decreases were wax and chili peppers at 46%, broccoli at 50%, and wine grapes at 21%.

This year's crop report highlights ecosystem services on our county's agricultural lands. Stewarded by farmers and ranchers, our farmlands provide many ecological benefits—groundwater recharge, wildlife habitat, and carbon sequestration to name just a few—that help to maintain a healthy environment for all county residents.

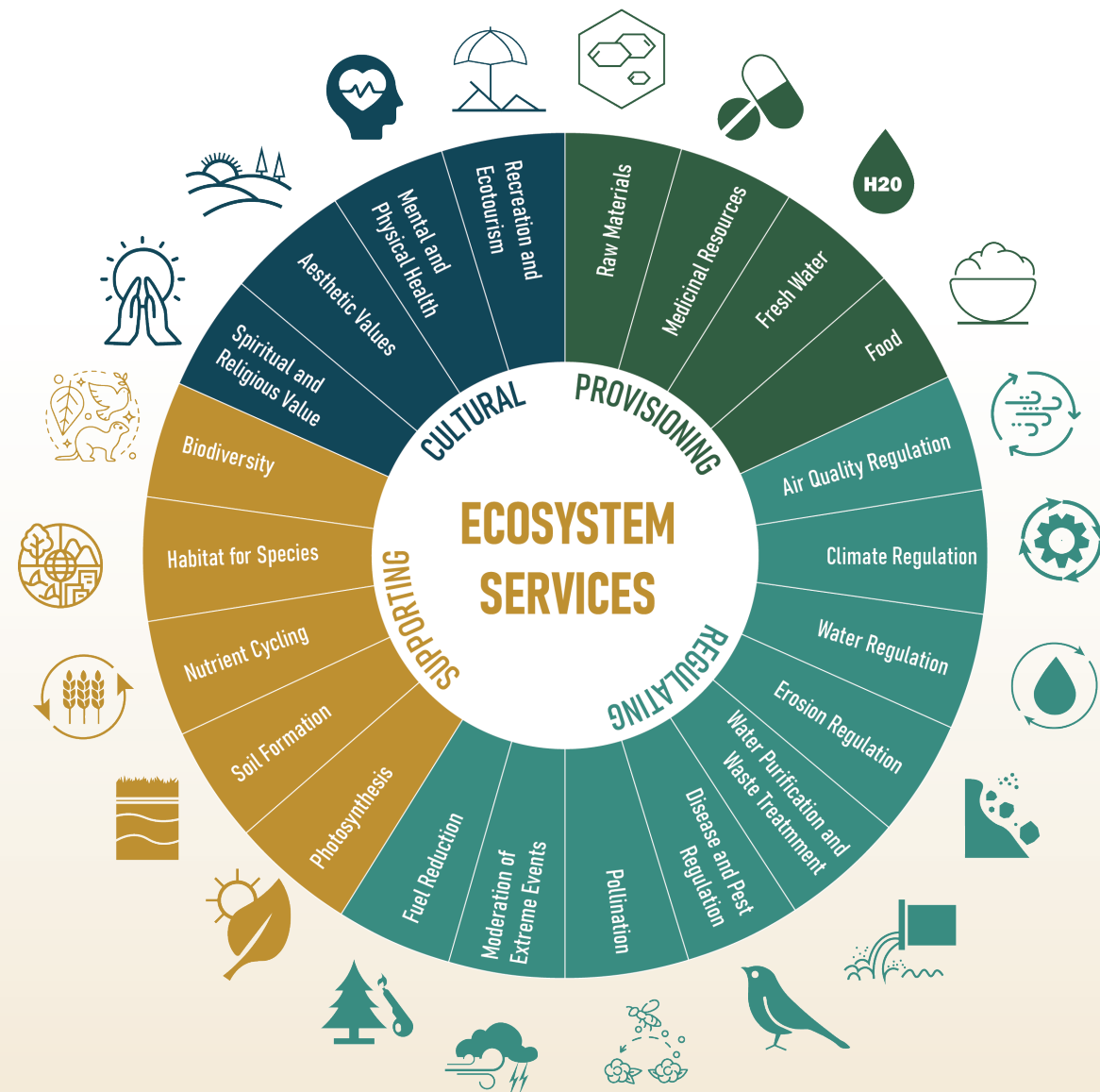
I would like to express my gratitude for the continuing cooperation of all individuals, growers, and agencies who contribute the information necessary to prepare this report. I wish to thank my staff and acknowledge the efforts of Sheila Barry, Breann Boyle, Lucy Diekmann, Ericka Mora, Julie Morris, Lori Oleson, Khang Phan, Jasneet Sharma, Kathy Vo, and Pamela White who made the publication of this report possible.

WHAT ARE ECOSYSTEM SERVICES?

The natural environment is essential to sustaining human life, providing a variety of benefits that are collectively known as ecosystem services. These services range from products or raw materials

obtained directly from ecosystems such as food and fresh water, to processes that support our environment including climate regulation and flood control.

According to the Bay Area Greenprint, the county has 418,466 combined acres of grazed rangeland and farmland, and 291,293 acres of other natural lands. As part of their natural ecosystem functioning, these natural and working lands perform a variety of ecological services that are critical to human well-being and quality of life. Keeping agricultural lands in production means not only preserving the physical space, but also preserving the benefits that these ecosystems provide to all county residents.



RANGELANDS PROVIDE VALUABLE ECOLOGICAL BENEFITS

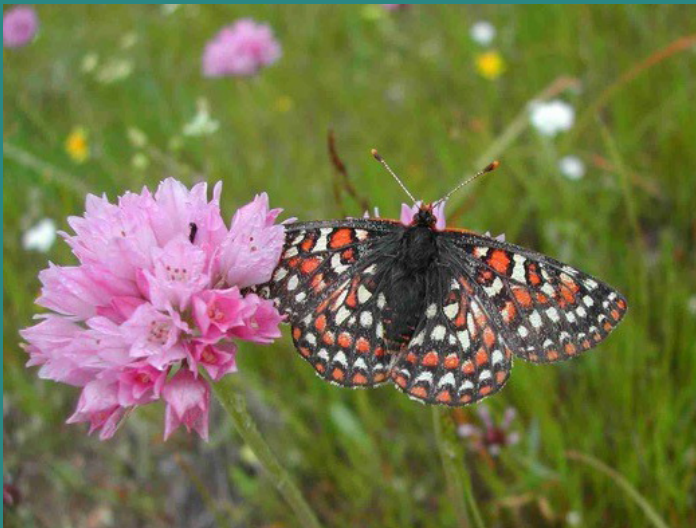
Santa Clara County's 253,893 acres of rangeland provide us with a unique opportunity to address climate change. The ecological benefits of these workinglands include reduced wildfire risk, increased habitat for endangered species, scenic corridors, and healthy watersheds.

These undeveloped, working lands also serve as a powerful climate resilience tool when managed to

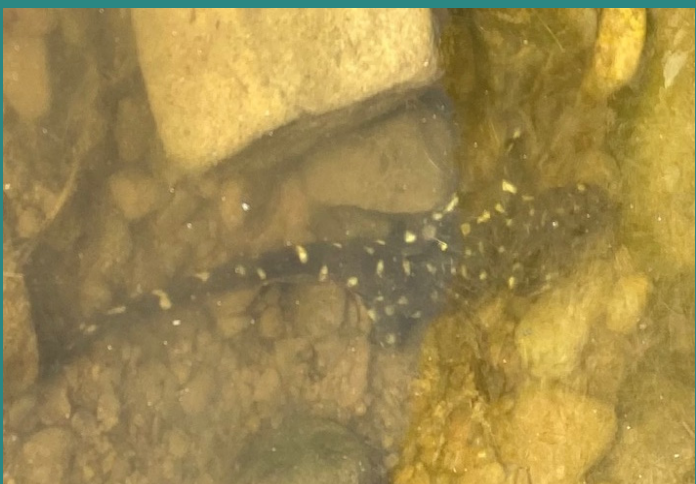
capture water, sequester carbon, and reduce greenhouse gasses (GHG). By promoting the growth of grasses, legumes, shrubs, and trees, land managers nurture a "carbon sink" that holds water rather than having it run off the land or flood the flat areas of the county. Hills in the Diablo and Gabilan ranges, along the western and eastern edges of the Santa Clara Valley, that are covered in grass are cooler than bare soil or pavement, creating a protective "skin" of green plants and moist soils that reduce wildfire risk and provide crucial habitat for endangered and threatened species. Studies have shown that the endangered Bay checkerspot butterfly thrives in areas where cattle have grazed. Where cattle have removed the biomass from non-native plants, researchers also find an abundance of native plants.

"Amazingly, this ecosystem is an example of how cows - yes, cows - can help maintain native biodiversity. Whenever grazing cattle are removed from South Bay serpentine grasslands, the diminutive native wildflowers used for caterpillar food and adult nectar are overrun by Eurasian grasses, and butterfly populations go extinct," writes conservation biologist Stuart Weiss in his 2002 book *Cars, Cows, and Checkerspot Butterflies*.





Bay checkerspot butterfly. Photo by Stuart Weiss.



California tiger salamander. Photo by Brent Kirk.

vegetation, allowing easier access for these species. The murky water, created by cattle access, helps protect these species from predators," Fields explained.

Rancher Tim Koopmann is a former manager for the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission, which oversees watersheds in Santa Clara County. He says that using cattle to graze Bay Area hillsides has benefits to our water cycle as well.

"The actual passage of water through vegetation acts as a tremendous filter for our water," Koopmann said. "The reservoirs are fenced off and we create buffer zones between them and the cattle, but the forage filters a great deal of water that serves Santa Clara County."

Increasing biodiversity for wildlife habitat is another ecological benefit of cattle grazing. Santa Clara County Rancher Brent Kirk runs cattle at Harvey Bear County Park and describes several endangered species that thrive there.

"The burrowing owls are on our property, as well as the Harvey Bear Park that we lease," Kirk said. "They prefer short grass or close to bare soils in order for them to feel comfortable taking up residency. The cattle grazing is key in these areas. So, for at least the several areas where we know the owl to frequent, we will graze these areas more intensively."

Kirk also described documenting checkerspot butterflies and California tiger salamanders. "We are also excited to report that after years of maintaining the necessary habitat, Parks Natural Resource Management staff have confirmed our sightings of the Bay checkerspot butterfly last year," he said. "The wildflowers that attract these butterflies need sunlight, and the cattle grazing will reduce the taller non-native grasses or plant species that compete with these flowers. We also are home to the California tiger salamander. They, too, like shorter grasses or less obstacles as they emerge from their burrows and make their way down to the vernal pools in the creek bed. The cattle help reduce any heavy thatch accumulation that would otherwise hinder the travel of these little short legged creatures."

Santa Clara County considers saving agricultural lands a priority, according to the County's Agricultural Plan, released in January 2018%. "The retention of local working lands is a critical part of recognizing the importance of regional economies in which cities and rural areas are integrated holistically managing resources, wastes, food, and water," the report states.

Planned grazing can be used as a habitat builder when it takes into consideration rainfall, soil cover and time of year, ensuring that the land is not overgrazed.

Santa Clara County ranchers Justin and Arleah Fields run cattle on his family's ranch near Morgan Hill. "The fact that Bay checkerspot butterflies, red-legged frogs, as well as other endangered and threatened species including the California tiger salamander, western pond turtles, burrowing owls, and tule elk, thrive here indicates that these ecosystems are not only compatible with cattle, but benefit from grazing," said Justin Fields.

"Grazing reduces the non-native grasses that encroach upon serpentine habitat where checkerspot butterflies' host plant, dwarf plantain, grows. Red-legged frogs, western pond turtles, and California tiger salamanders inhabit stock ponds, water troughs and spring boxes that wouldn't exist without grazing. Grazing around stock ponds also reduces emergent

WILDFIRE RISKS REDUCED BY GRAZING HILLSIDES

Santa Clara County is one of several California communities that have suffered the devastating effects of wildfire in recent years. Ignited in summer 2020, the SCU Lightning Complex Fire burned a total of 393,624 acres from August 16 to October 1, affecting parts of Santa Clara, Alameda, Contra Costa, Merced, San Joaquin and Stanislaus counties. According to Cal Fire, it is the fourth-largest wildfire recorded in California's modern history.

Wildfire is a threat to lives and structures. It also causes air quality issues that can affect residents' ability to breathe and poses a unique danger to children, the elderly, and people with respiratory conditions, such as asthma. Smoke from fire increases the particulate matter (PM) in the air and makes it difficult to breathe.

Ecologists agree that grazed rangelands reduce the risks of wildfire by removing dry grass and shrubs – also called "fuel" – that can easily ignite, especially after years of drought. "Grazing removes billions of pounds of forage across the state, which reduces the amount of fuel available for combustion in the event

of wildfire," according to Sheila Barry, Livestock and Natural Resource Manager with the University of California Cooperative Extension in Santa Clara County.

"The total fuel reduction by cattle in California in 2017 was 11.6 billion lbs. Besides simply reducing the total amount of fuel present in the landscape, cattle grazing creates patchiness in fuel, which can reduce fire spread across the landscape. Cattle grazing significantly reduces herbaceous fuels in grazed Californian rangelands," Barry added.

In her 2021 research paper, *Wildfire and Cattle Grazing: Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions and Air Quality*, Barry found that cattle grazing can also reduce GHG emissions that result from wildfires on grazed lands. Barry determined that cattle grazing removed more than 42 billion pounds of forage (or fuel) from the area affected by the SCU fires before the fires began. If that forage had not been consumed by cattle and had burned instead, she calculates that an additional 4,780 metric tons of CO₂ would have been emitted. Because of its impacts on fuel load and fire behavior, cattle grazing is an important tool for fire control. By reducing the fuel load, cattle grazing also lowers CO₂ equivalent emissions when grasslands burn, as Santa Clara County's recent experience with the SCU Lightning Complex Fire demonstrates.



Area burned by the SCU Lightning Complex Fire. Photo by Sheila Barry.

15,545 Acres
were grazed by cattle in 2021, removing a total of **4,692,188 lbs of forage** in the county. As a result of grazing, the cattle removed potential fuel and prevented **1,122 metric tons of CO₂ equivalent** and **13 metric tons of PM_{2.5}** from being released into the atmosphere in the **2021 SCU Lightning Complex fire.**

PRESERVING CROPLANDS FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE

According to the Bay Area Greenprint, Santa Clara County has 24,931 acres of cropland. In addition to serving the local agricultural community, croplands also provide valuable ecosystem services, including carbon sequestration and flood control. As California continues to grapple with a changing environment, working agricultural lands play an important role in building climate resilience.

A key ecosystem service obtained from cropland is carbon sequestration. In Santa Clara County, irrigated cropland generates 77 times fewer greenhouse gas emissions per acre than urban land uses. It is estimated that for every 1,000 acres of local cropland that stay in production and are not developed, the county gets annual greenhouse gas savings equivalent to taking 13,400 cars off the road or avoiding 160 million vehicle miles traveled.

The City of San José has also recognized the value of agricultural lands for meeting its greenhouse gas reduction goals. In the Natural and Working Lands Element of Climate Smart San José, the City estimates that preserving and enhancing its natural and working lands – including farms and ranches – could sequester up to 6.5 million metric tons of CO₂ equivalent by 2050. As this plan shows, cities increasingly see supporting agricultural land management practices as a cost-effective method of reducing emissions, sequestering carbon, and reaching their long-term climate goals.

In addition to storing carbon, cropland allows for water infiltration, providing a dual benefit to Santa Clara County residents. First, water that is retained on cropland can replenish local aquifers. Each year, the estimated 7,802 acre-feet of groundwater

recharge annually on county cropland is equivalent to the volume of water used by 40,017 households each year. Second, stormwater runoff captured on cropland during extreme storms helps to reduce the intensity of flood waters. Flooding remains a concern for Santa Clara County, as seen during the 2017 flooding of Coyote Creek, which caused an estimated \$100 million in property damage and forced thousands of residents to evacuate.

IMPROVING SOIL HEALTH FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

When soil is healthy, it is better able to store carbon, retain water, and supply nutrients to plants. To support the implementation of healthy soil management practices, growers in the county can seek funding from the Santa Clara County Agricultural Resilience Initiative (ARI) Grant Program and the California Department of Food and Agriculture's Healthy Soils Incentive Program.

The Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors established the ARI Grant Program in 2019 to provide voluntary financial incentives for farmers and ranchers in the county to adopt practices that provide ecosystem services, specifically building healthy soil and sequestering carbon. The program funds 27 pre-approved practices, such as compost application, prescribed grazing, and hedgerow planting. In its first year, the program is supporting 12 farmers and ranchers who will implement practices that are expected to sequester 1860 to 2400 metric tons of CO₂ equivalent on nearly 3700 acres.

In a similar initiative to mitigate climate change, the California Department of Food and Agriculture runs the Healthy Soils Incentives Program (HSP). This grant opportunity provides financial support to farmers interested in implementing conservation practices. In 2021, UC Cooperative Extension assisted 23 growers in Santa Clara County in submitting successful project applications. A total of \$451,214 was awarded to farmers and ranchers for compost application, range planting, and cover cropping, sequestering an estimated 1,580 metric tons of CO₂ equivalent.



\$200,000

of funding will be invested in ARI grant projects.

~1860 MT CO₂ eq

will be sequestered through implementation of ARI projects.

This is equivalent to the carbon sequestered by 2,200 acres of U.S. forests per year.

\$451,214

of HSP funding was awarded to projects in Santa Clara County.

~1580 MT CO₂ eq

will be sequestered through implementation of HSP projects.

This is equivalent to the carbon released from the energy use of 200 homes per year.



THE BUZZ ON URBAN AGRICULTURE: POLLINATORS IN THE CITY

Frequently located near roads, buildings, and parking lots, urban farms and gardens perform important ecological functions that take on added significance when much of the surrounding landscape is built up or paved. One of urban agriculture's many environmental benefits is the support it provides for pollinators and pollination in cities.

Urban farms and gardens are known for their high levels of plant biodiversity. For instance, a 2019 survey of urban farms in Santa Clara County found that they were growing an average of 49 crops per site, not

including flowers and other ornamental plants. Urban agriculture consistently has higher levels of plant diversity than other types of urban green space, like parks and playing fields.

At the scale of a garden or small farm, plant diversity is a key predictor of insect diversity. As a result, the large number of crops and flowers that urban farmers and gardeners grow are beneficial for many insects, including pollinators. Flowering plants in gardens can provide a steady supply of nectar for pollinators throughout the year. A recent study from the United Kingdom found that bees were 4 to 52 times more abundant in gardens, which offer places to nest and ample food sources, than in other types of urban land. On California's Central Coast, researchers from UC Santa Cruz have identified over 55 bee species in community gardens stretching from San Jose to Monterey.

Urban farmers and gardeners play an important role in creating habitat and a food supply for pollinators. In turn, these species provide pollination services that are essential for a sustainable food system.



Pollinator Highlights

- Pollinator species include bees, butterflies, moths, flies, beetles, and wasps, as well as birds, bats, some small mammals, and lizards.
- More than 1200 crops require pollination. It is estimated that pollinator-dependent crops in CA are worth \$11.7 billion.
- Home to about 1600 native bee species, California is a global hotspot for native bee biodiversity.
- Worldwide, pollinator species are in decline. According to a United Nations report, 40% of invertebrate pollinators, such as bees and butterflies, are at risk of extinction. Threats include habitat loss, pesticide use, and climate change.
- Planting hedgerows and flowers can encourage more and different bee species in urban farms and gardens.

Photos by Hank Morales

NATIVE BEE FIELD TRIPS AT MARTIAL COTTLE PARK

Martial Cottle Park is a 287-acre urban park in San Jose that celebrates the county's agricultural past and highlights contemporary organic and urban farming practices.

At Martial Cottle Park, the UC Master Gardeners of Santa Clara County offer free garden-based field trips to elementary school students. One of those field trips focuses on native bees, bee anatomy, honey bees, and pollination. In spring 2022, a total of 124 students, kindergarten through sixth grade, and 41 adults attended the native bee field trips. Lesson content focused on three types of native bees: ultra-green sweat bees, Valley carpenter bees, and yellow-faced bumble bees.

To learn about these different types of bees, students observed bees in the garden as well as photographic materials, specimens of bees, and a bumble bee nest. Students also created a model of a native bee at the anatomy station, made a seed ball during the pollination lesson, created a model of a hive, and learned about the different jobs bees have throughout their life at the European honey bee station. Each interactive station builds upon content taught at other stations and emphasizes the importance of protecting bee habitat and creating habitat that supports pollinators.

To learn more about this field trip program or request a field trip, please visit: <https://mgsantaclara.ucanr.edu/community-programs/mornings-at-martial-cottle-park/>

WORKING AGRICULTURAL LANDS ARE A PRIORITY FOR THE SUSTAINABILITY MASTER PLAN

The County Sustainability Master Plan (SMP) presents a vision and roadmap to build and maintain a healthy and safe county by reducing climate pollution, adapting to a changing global climate, enhancing natural resources and the environment, fostering a prosperous and just regional economy, and meeting the needs of current and future generations to ensure all people have equitable opportunities to reach their full potential.

One key priority in the SMP is to: Maintain a healthy environment for all residents and living creatures and enhance and protect natural and working lands so that they provide a range of social, environmental, economic, and health benefits for all.

Santa Clara County's natural environment and habitats vary widely, from urban Silicon Valley to the rural agricultural areas and the protected open space and natural resources of Santa Clara Valley. Preserving working lands in the county supports the local economy by creating jobs and strengthens the county's overall resilience to climate change and other hazards.

When farmers embrace sustainable practices, they improve soil health, use water more efficiently, and remove carbon from the atmosphere, which supports efforts to fight climate change. Furthermore, local agriculture is an important asset for the community to increase residents' access to fresh and healthy foods, foster a sense of community through events like farmer's markets and community gardens, and provide a buffer to shocks to the national food system. The open spaces and rangelands in the county contribute to overall quality of life by providing clean air, fresh water, natural flood protection, and diverse opportunities for recreation.

The SMP calls for the implementation of several specific strategies to strengthen the connection between the county's working lands and sustainability, through the following:

- Explore and implement practices that sequester carbon, including climate smart agricultural practices and urban ecology to help offset greenhouse gas emissions.
- Implement a comprehensive regional framework to preserve the remaining working lands and support a vibrant agricultural economy while mitigating climate change.
- Expand, protect, and enhance the county's landscapes, habitat, and species.
- Promote smart growth development patterns to reduce land consumption, lower vehicle miles traveled, and support active transportation.

To implement these strategies, the County will build upon existing programs that support local farms and rangelands with adoption of sustainable farming and ecological practices that enhance ecosystem services and contribute to the County's sustainability goals of reducing global climate change. Furthermore, the County will collaborate with public and private sector partners to prevent the loss and disuse of agricultural lands and help maintain and manage regional open space and the amount of protected open space throughout the county.



Acres of land permanently protected and stewarded through the County Parks prescribed burn and grazing programs.

16,532
Acres Grazed

52,113
Acres Stewarded

639
Prescribed Burn Acres

Data obtained from the County Sustainability Master Plan Dashboard. More statistics on county sustainability can be found at www.sccsustainabilityplan.org/data-dashboard.

MILLION DOLLAR CROPS

2020	
CROP	VALUE
1. Nursery Crops	\$92,040,000
2. Mushrooms	\$75,844,000
3. Peppers, Bell	\$17,841,000
4. Lettuce, All	\$13,058,000
5. Spinach	\$12,420,000
6. Wine Grapes, All	\$11,982,000
7. Broccoli	\$11,713,000
8. Asian Vegetables	\$9,531,000
9. Peppers, Wax & Chili	\$7,552,000
10. Tomatoes, Fresh	\$7,416,000
11. Cherry	\$6,191,000
12. Corn	\$6,127,000
13. Cabbage	\$5,929,000
14. Beans, All	\$5,178,000
15. Salad Greens	\$4,155,000
16. Steers & Heifers	\$3,884,000
17. Rangeland	\$3,219,000
18. Garlic	\$3,211,000
19. Tomatoes, Processing	\$3,051,000
20. Seed Crops	\$2,613,000
ALL OTHER CROPS	\$17,142,000
TOTAL GROSS	\$321,716,000

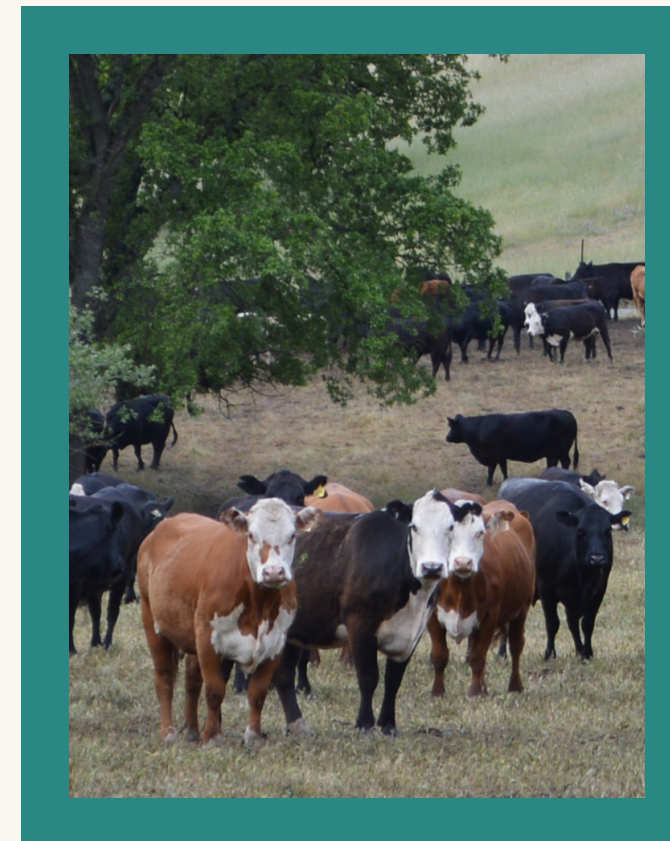
2021	
CROP	VALUE
1. Nursery Crops	\$109,372,000
2. Mushrooms	\$79,480,000
3. Peppers, Bell	\$19,172,000
4. Lettuce, All*	\$17,503,000
5. Asian Vegetables	\$11,540,000
6. Spinach	\$10,606,000
7. Tomatoes, Fresh	\$9,934,000
8. Wine Grapes, All	\$9,488,000
9. Cabbage	\$9,229,000
10. Corn	\$7,340,000
11. Cherry	\$7,229,000
12. Broccoli	\$5,902,000
13. Beans, All	\$4,620,000
14. Peppers, Wax & Chili	\$4,089,000
15. Steers & Heifers	\$3,581,000
16. Rangeland	\$3,300,000
17. Garlic	\$2,941,000
18. Tomatoes, Processing	\$2,937,000
19. Seed Crops	\$2,324,000
20. Squash	\$1,598,000
ALL OTHER CROPS	\$17,780,000
TOTAL GROSS	\$339,965,000

*Includes Salad Greens

LIVESTOCK & POULTRY

ITEM	YEAR	NUMBER OF HEAD	PRODUCTION TOTAL LIVE WEIGHT	UNIT	VALUE PER UNIT	TOTAL
Steers & Heifers	2021	3,982	24,866.0	CWT	\$144	\$3,581,000
	2020	4,236	29,880	CWT	\$130	\$3,884,000
Cows & Bulls	2021	637	7,687.0	CWT	\$88	\$676,000
	2020	644	7,148	CWT	\$72	\$515,000
Miscellaneous*	2021	-	-	-	-	\$230,000
	2020	-	-	-	-	\$224,000
TOTAL	2021					\$4,487,000
	2020					\$4,623,000

*Includes: Chicken Eggs, Goats, Llamas, Pigs, Sheep, etc.



APIARY

ITEM	YEAR	TOTAL
Number of Hives Registered	2021	1,494
	2020	1,892
TOTAL APIARY VALUE	2021	\$332,000
	2020	\$420,000

VEGETABLE CROPS

ITEM	YEAR	HARVESTED ACREAGE	TONS PER ACRE	PRODUCTION TOTAL TONS	VALUE PER TONS	TOTAL
Asian Vegetables	2021	779	16.7	13,009.3	\$887	\$11,540,000
	2020	774	16.8	13,003.2	\$733	\$9,531,000
Beans	2021	943	3.6	3,399.0	\$1,359	\$4,620,000
	2020	859	4.1	3,521.9	\$1,470	\$5,178,000
Broccoli	2021	872	5.5	4,804.2	\$1,229	\$5,902,000
	2020	905	10.6	9,593.0	\$1,221	\$11,713,000
Cabbage	2021	493	31.6	15,573.2	\$593	\$9,229,000
	2020	623	21.1	13,145.3	\$451	\$5,929,000
Corn	2021	1,145	10.5	12,058.0	\$609	\$7,340,000
	2020	1,041	10.8	11,242.8	\$545	\$6,127,000
Garlic	2021	335	5.7	1,896.0	\$1,551	\$2,941,000
	2020	450	5.5	2,475.0	\$1,297	\$3,211,000
Lettuce, All*	2021	2,774	8.9	17,161.0	\$635	\$17,503,000
	2020	2,105	9.3	19,576.5	\$667	\$13,058,000
Mushrooms	2021	133	131.6	17,499.0	\$4,542	\$79,480,000
	2020	136	126.4	17,190.4	\$4,412	\$75,844,000
Onions, Dry (Yellow & Red)	2021	50	16.1	729.8	\$488	\$361,000
	2020	40	18.6	744.0	\$403	\$300,000
Peppers, Bell	2021	1,304	37.0	48,193.8	\$398	\$19,172,000
	2020	1,261	36.0	45,396.0	\$393	\$17,841,000
Peppers, Wax & Chili	2021	398	31.51	7951.20	\$514	\$4,089,255
	2020	408	30.0	12,240.0	\$617	\$7,552,000
Spinach	2021	1,268	8.5	9,442.5	\$1,390	\$10,606,000
	2020	966	8.6	8,307.6	\$1,495	\$12,420,000
Squash	2021	221	13.1	3,292.0	\$482	\$1,598,000
	2020	242	14.2	3,436.4	\$471	\$1,619,000
Tomatoes, Fresh	2021	1,427	11.4	16,339.0	\$608	\$9,934,000
	2020	951	10.8	10,270.8	\$722	\$7,416,000
Tomatoes, Processed	2021	498	60.0	29,880.0	\$101	\$2,937,000
	2020	680	56.8	38,624.0	\$79	\$3,051,000
Miscellaneous**	2021	1,383	-	-	-	\$11,082,000
	2020	1,532	-	-	-	\$10,475,000
TOTAL	2021	12,548				\$198,334,000
	2020	13,632				\$195,420,000

*Includes Salad Greens (Arugula, Endive, Frisee, Mizuna, Mustard, Radicchio, Spring Mix, Swiss Chard)
 **Artichokes, Cauliflower, Celery, Cucumber, Herbs, Parsley, Pumpkins, Shallots, etc.

NURSERY CROPS

ITEM	YEAR	HOUSE (SQ. FT.)	FIELD ACRE	SOLD BY PRODUCERS	UNIT	VALUE PER UNIT	TOTAL
Bedding Plants	2021	2,373,000	59	2,235,249	Flats	Various	\$26,772,000
	2020	2,276,221	50	2,056,224	Flats	Various	\$23,462,000
Christmas Trees	2021	-	261	6,191	Tree	\$72	\$446,000
	2020	-	269	4,854	Tree	\$66	\$320,000
Ornamental Trees, Roses & Shrubs	2021	243,234	325	11,169,932	Plant	Various	\$44,425,000
	2020	239,332	319	11,338,468	Plant	Various	\$34,408,000
Herbaceous Perennials	2021	341,000	61	972,039	Plant	Various	\$12,071,000
	2020	206,500	52	761,527	Plant	Various	\$11,396,000
Miscellaneous*	2021	2,353,025	211	-	-	-	\$25,658,000
	2020	2,178,925	191	-	-	-	\$22,454,000
TOTAL	2021						\$109,372,000
	2020						\$92,040,000

*Indoor Decoratives, Orchids, Propagative Materials, Turf, Succulents, Vegetable Plants, Floral Crops (Cut Flowers), etc.



SEED CROPS

ITEM	YEAR	HARVESTED ACREAGE	TOTAL
Flower and Vegetable Seed Crops	2021	685	\$2,324,000
	2020	572	\$2,613,000

FIELD CROPS

ITEM	YEAR	HARVESTED ACREAGE	TONS PER ACRE	PRODUCTION TOTAL	UNIT	VALUE PER UNIT	TOTAL
Hay (Grain)	2021	2,337	1.6	3,877.0	Ton	\$208	\$805,000
	2020	3,011	2.0	6,022.0	Ton	\$134	\$807,000
Range	2021	253,893	-	-	Acre	\$13	\$3,300,000
	2020	247,642	-	-	Acre	\$13	\$3,219,000
Miscellaneous*	2021	224	-	-	-	-	\$90,000
	2020	239	-	-	-	-	\$94,000
TOTAL	2021	256,454					\$4,195,000
	2020	250,892					\$4,120,000

*Includes: Alfalfa, Triticale, etc.

FRUIT & NUT CROPS

ITEM	YEAR	HARVESTED ACREAGE	TONS PER ACRE	PRODUCTION TOTAL TONS	VALUE PER TONS	TOTAL
Apricots (Fresh)	2021	95	2.2	209.0	\$1,721	\$375,000
	2020	115	1.5	172.5	\$1,002	\$174,000
Cherries	2021	888	2.6	2,349.0	\$2,335	\$7,229,000
	2020	953	2.9	2,763.7	\$2,240	\$6,191,000
Grapes (Wine Red)	2021	1,273	2.9	3,728.0	\$1,806	\$6,673,000
	2020	1,232	3.3	4,065.6	\$1,634	\$9,127,000
Grapes (Wine White)	2021	497	4.0	2,009.0	\$1,401	\$2,815,000
	2020	494	4.0	1,976.0	\$1,445	\$2,855,000
Total Red & White	2021	1,770	-	-	-	\$9,488,000
	2020	1,726	-	-	-	\$11,982,000
Persimmons	2021	43	3.2	136.0	\$1,634	\$222,000
	2020	43	3.1	133.3	\$1,699	\$226,000
Walnuts	2021	290	1.5	446.0	\$1,890	\$843,000
	2020	288	1.2	345.6	\$1,526	\$527,000
Miscellaneous*	2021	233	-	-	-	\$2,302,000
	2020	234	-	-	-	\$2,231,000
TOTAL	2021	3,319				\$20,459,000
	2020	3,359				\$21,331,000

*Includes: Apples, Bushberries, Kiwis, Nectarines, Olives, Peaches, Plums, Prunes, Strawberries, etc.

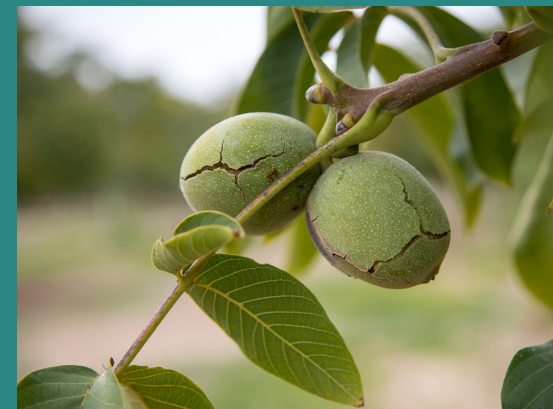
ORGANIC GROWERS

FOREST PRODUCTS

Santa Clara County has 74 organic growing sites over a total of 6093 acres.

Organic Registrant	Number of Registered
Producers	45
Handlers	16
Processors	3

ITEM	YEAR	PRODUCTION TOTAL	TOTAL
Timber	2021	818 MBF	\$462,000
	2020	1661 MBF	\$982,000



FARMER'S MARKETS

In 2021, Santa Clara County had 30 certified farmer's markets.

For a list of the locations and times of local farmer's markets, visit our website at www.ag.sccgov.org.



South County Office
80 W. Highland Ave, Building K
San Martin, CA 95046
(408) 201-0640

North County Office
1553 Berger Drive, Building 1
San Jose, CA 95112
(408) 918-4600

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