First seal of Los Angeles County 1887-1957

Los Angeles County

2010

Crop & Livestock Report

The Vines of Los Angeles County Reach into History

Department of Agricultural Commissioner | Weights and Measures

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For a copy of this report, visit our website at http://acwm.lacounty.gov

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

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Agricultural Commissioner
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California Department of Food and Agriculture

and

The Honorable Board of Supervisors
County of Los Angeles

Michael D. Antonovich, Mayor – Fifth District
Gloria Molina – First District
Mark Ridley-Thomas – Second District
Zev Yaroslavsky – Third District
Don Knabe – Fourth District

2010 CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT

The total gross value of agricultural crops and commodities produced in Los Angeles County during 2010 was $174,036,000. This value reflects a decrease of nearly 8.2% from the previous year's total of $189,547,000. The weak economy and other factors continue to negatively impact agriculture in the County of Los Angeles.

Nursery products remain the County's leading crop by a wide margin. However, lower sales due to decreases in demand reflecting housing market downturns resulted in a 13.8% drop in total crop value this year. Demand and an increase in value helped push up the production value of bedding plants by 226%. The overall value of fruit and nut crops declined by 19%. Strawberry acreage decreased by 50% and total strawberry crop value was down by 61.6%. Wine grape values were also significantly down, declining by 50% due to weak prices. Helping to offset these reduced production values were increases in product values for avocados (112%), apples (66.7%), and cherries (39.3%). Total acreage in production for vegetable crops increased by about 10%, as did production values for herbs (64.7%), table greens (33.5%), and root vegetables (14.2%). Other noticeable areas of increased production value were apiary products (202%) and dairy and livestock (34.2%).

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

Respectfully submitted,

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

Protecting Consumers and the Environment Since 1881
To Enrich Lives Through Effective and Caring Service

This annual publication presents statistical information on acreage, yield, and gross value of agricultural products produced in Los Angeles County. This is published in accordance with Sections 2272 and 2279 of the California Food and Agricultural Code. The production values in this report represent gross values and do not reflect the cost of production, net income, or loss to producers.

The Vines of Los Angeles County Reach into History

The Spanish 1770s-1830s

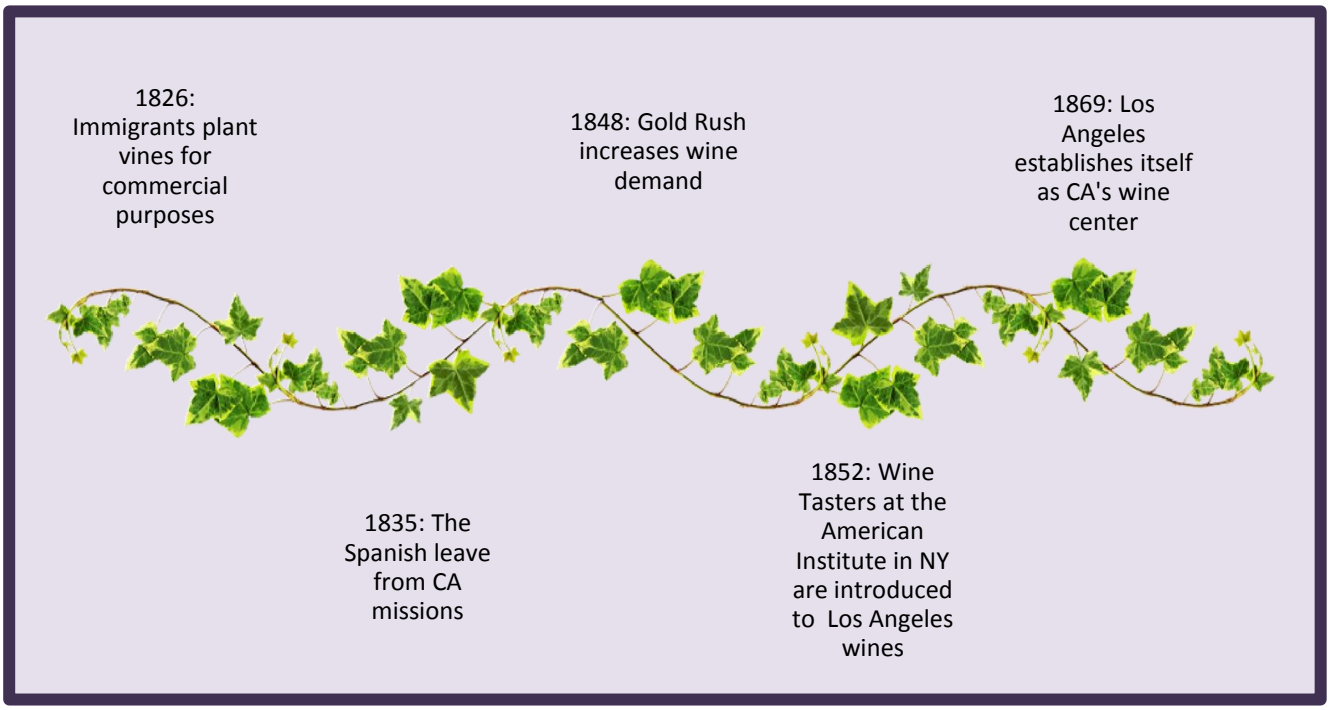
Vineyard grapes are the original reason the Agricultural Commissioner's office exists. There was a time when the County of Los Angeles was the center of California winemaking. Although circumstances have changed as other areas of the state have grown into success and our County long ago ceded much vineyard acreage to a dense population of residents, today's local wineries and vineyards carry on a rich, resurging tradition.

In 1769, Spanish expedition member Father Juan Crespi recorded in his diary that parts of what is now our County had a "profusion of wild grapes." Subsequently, the California wine tradition began with the Franciscan Fathers of the early Spanish Missions. Between 1770 and 1830, Spanish missionaries introduced many new crops to California, including wine grapes, which flourished in the mild climate. The **San Gabriel Mission** was not only instrumental in the founding of the City of Los Angeles, it was one of the first centers of wine grape production in early Los Angeles. It was in the late 1780s that the Spanish planted cuttings from Spain and Portugal. However, their wines were for private consumption only.

Immigrants & the Gold Rush 1830s-1870s

The first American grower of record was Joseph Chapman, with 4,000 vines placed in 1826. In the 1830s, European immigrants started to plant for commercial purposes. More than 100,000 vines were growing in 1831 within the current city limits of Los Angeles – half of all in the state. That was the year Frenchman Jean Louis Vignes moved to Los Angeles, purchased 104 acres of land, and created a commercial vineyard where Union Station is today, bringing vines from his native Bordeaux in 1833. There were a handful of other growers in the area at that time.

Jose Rubio planted a vineyard along the east side of the Los Angeles River in 1835. That same year, the missions were abandoned by the Spanish, and cuttings were salvaged from the mission vines and planted throughout the state. Scotsman Hugo Reid put in a vineyard in 1839 in the San Gabriel Valley and made wine there until selling the property in 1846. English immigrant William Workman, and his partner John Rowland, planted vineyards at their La Puente Ranch in the 1840s.



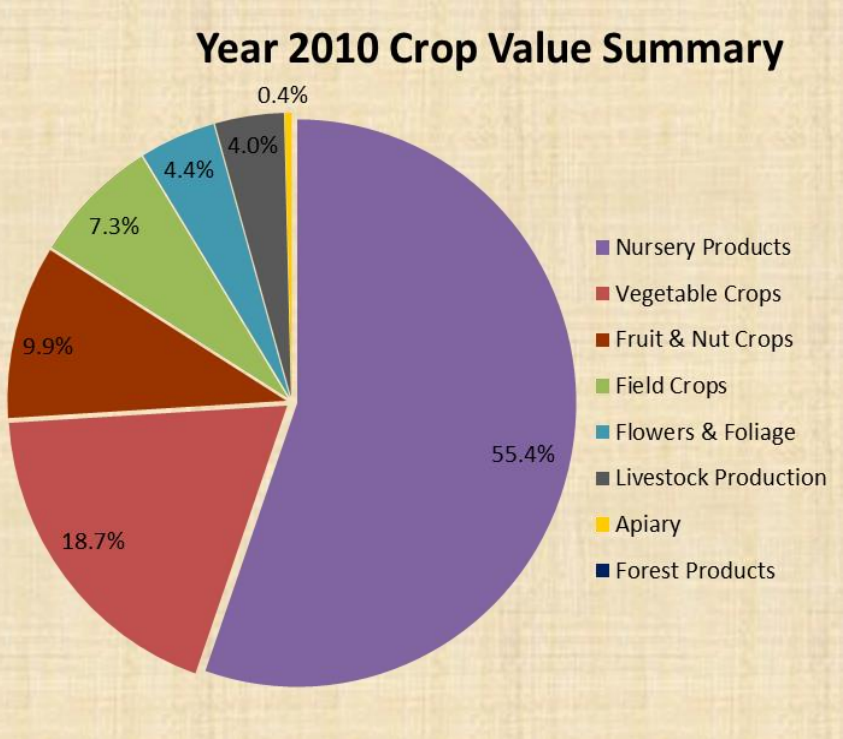
With the Gold Rush, winemaking was in high demand. The 1850 U.S. Census lists 57,355 gallons of wine produced in the County of Los Angeles. In 1851, another Irishman, Matthew Keller, opened a general merchandise store at the corner of Los Angeles and Commercial Streets. He soon joined Vignes and William Wolfskill in growing wine grapes after purchasing property on Alameda and Aliso Street, at present-day Union Station. During the time, they were three of the most successful winemakers.

Keller bought 13,300 acres of the Rancho Topanga Malibu Sequit above Santa Monica in 1857, which he named the Rising Sun Vineyard. Word of Los Angeles wines spread in 1852, when Los Angeles wines were tasted in New York at the American Institute. In 1854, German immigrants Charles Kohler and John Frohling established one of California's largest winemaking businesses. They had a large vineyard in Los Angeles with a main cellar in San Francisco. It is estimated that they produced 50,000 to 175,000 gallons of wine per year.

By the mid-1850s, there were over 100 wineries in the Los Angeles area, with at least seventy-five within the city. In 1858, Irishman Andrew A. Boyle bought Jose Rubio's vineyard and built a home on the land. By 1862, he produced wine. By 1869, Los Angeles had established itself as California's wine center, producing four million gallons of wine annually. From the 1850s through the 1880s, thousands of acres of grapes were planted in the San Gabriel Valley and other eastern areas of the county.

MILLION DOLLAR COMMODITIES

1.	Woody Ornamentals	51,282,000
2.	Bedding Plants	33,061,000
3.	Root Vegetables	28,659,000
4.	Orchard Fruits	11,719,000
5.	Alfalfa Hay	7,886,000
6.	Dairy & Livestock	6,910,000
7.	Indoor Plants, Foliage	3,418,000
8.	Grapes	2,338,000
9.	Indoor Plants, Flowering	1,622,000
10	Herbs	1,183,000
11	Rangeland	1,134,000
12	Vine Crops	1,047,000
13	Cherries	1,020,000



SUMMARY:

COMMODITY	2010	2009	2008
Nursery Products	$96,210,000	$111,662,000	$137,308,000
Flowers & Foliage	$7,681,000	$8,253,000	$671,000
Fruit & Nut Crops	$17,201,000	$21,239,000	$20,996,000
Vegetable Crops	$32,599,000	$30,357,000	$44,155,000
Field Crops	$12,679,000	$12,624,000	$14,185,000
Livestock Production	$6,910,000	$5,154,000	$7,839,000
Apiary	$744,000	$246,000	$1,021,000
Forest Products	$12,000	$12,000	$16,000
TOTAL	$174,036,000	$189,547,000	$226,191,000

NURSERY PRODUCTS

Item	Year	Green House Square Feet	Field Acres	Total Value
Woody Ornamentals	**2010**	**4,752,000**	**1,071**	**$51,282,000↓**
	2009	3,681,000	1,228	71,698,000
Bedding Plants	**2010**	**1,251,000**	**100**	**$33,061,000↑**
	2009	1,287,000	102	22,95,000
Ground Covers	**2010**	**166,000**	**10**	**$752,000↓**
	2009	205,000	26	1,570,000
Miscellaneous *	**2010**	**272,000**	**890**	**$11,115,000↓**
	2009	296,000	802	15,429,000
*** Includes perennials, vegetable plants, bonsai plants, turf, palm trees, cacti, and Christmas trees**.**				
TOTAL	**2010**	**6,441,000**	**2,071**	**$96,210,000↓**
	2009	5,469,000	2,158	$111,662,000
**** Commodities re-categorized to match USDA/NASS coding.**				

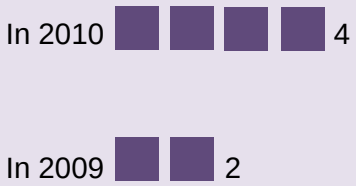
"Nursery products are still the County's leading crop by a wide margin. However, lower sales due to a decrease in demand reflecting housing market downturns resulted in a 13.8% drop in total crop value this year."

Flowers & Foliage

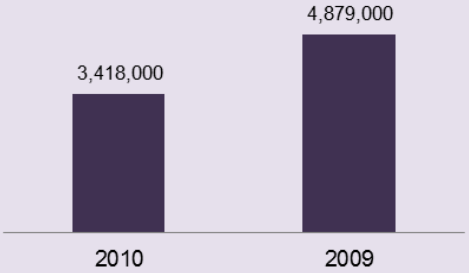
Indoor Plants, Foliage**

Green House Square Feet

Field Acres



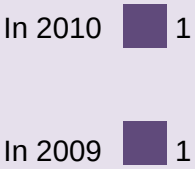
Total Value



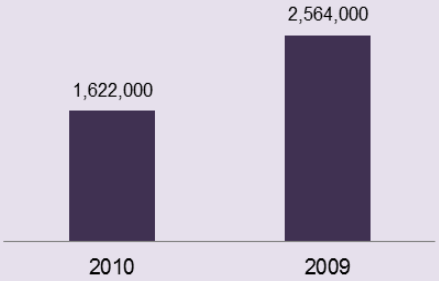
Indoor Plants, Flowering**

Green House Square Feet

Field Acres

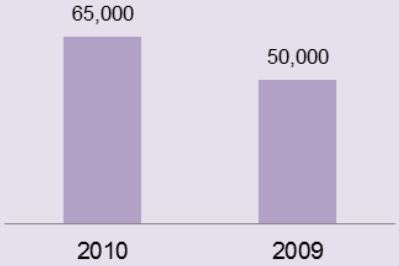


Total Value

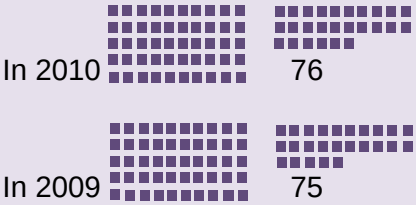


Miscellaneous**

Green House Square Feet



Field Acres



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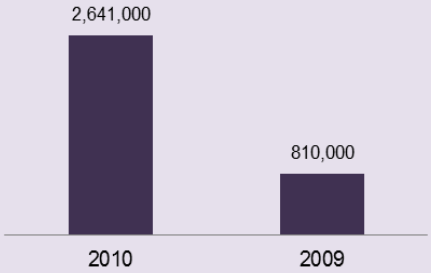
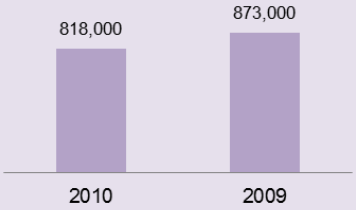
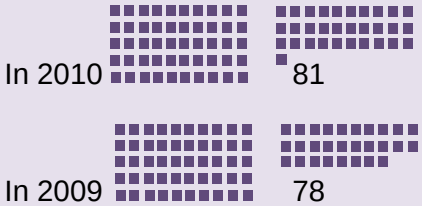


Total

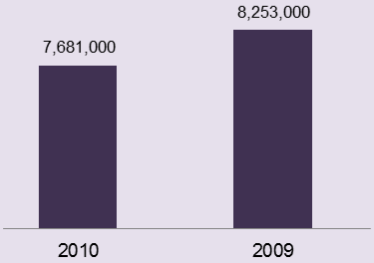
Green House Square Feet



Field Acres



Total Value



Fruit & Nut Crops

Item	Year	Acreage	Production Per Acre	Production Total	Unit	Value Per Unit	Total Value
Strawberries	**2010**	**53**	**13.2**	**497**	**Ton**	**$1,708**	**$849,000↓**
	2009	101	9.5	956	Ton	$2,317	2,215,000
Avocados	**2010**	**87**	**3.6**	**267**	**Ton**	**$693**	**$185,000↑**
	2009	80	0.6	50	Ton	$1,749	87,000
Cherries	**2010**	**152**	**1.5**	**257**	**Ton**	**$3,969**	**$1,020,000↑**
	2009	152	1.2	183	Ton	$4,000	732,000
Apples	**2010**	**130**	**5.0**	**650**	**Ton**	**$1,300**	**$845,000↑**
	2009	130	3.0	390	Ton	$1,300	507,000
Grapes	**2010**	**384**	**2.6**	**911**	**Ton**	**$2,566**	**$2,338,000↓**
	2009	370	3.7	1,355	Ton	$3,470	4,702,000
Orchard Fruits	**2010**	**1,025**	Includes nectarines, peaches, pears, plums, oranges, tangerines, apricots, lemons, and grapefruit.				**$11,719,000↓**
	2009	1,075					12,750,000
Miscellaneous	**2010**	**82**	Includes figs, pistachios, olives, raspberries, other miscellaneous fruit, and nut crops.				**$245,000↓**
	2009	52					246,000
TOTAL	**2010**	**1,913**					**$17,201,000↓**
	2009	1,960					21,239,000

Increases of product values for avocados (112%), apples (66.7%), and cherries (39.3%) helped offset the reduction in production.

ROOT VEGETABLES

- **14.2% ↑**
- **$28,659,000**

HERBS

- **64.7% ↑**
- **$1,183,000**

2010

TABLE GREENS

- **33.5% ↑**
- **$402,000**

Vegetable Crops

Item	Year	Acreage	Production Per Acre	Production Total	Unit	Value Per Unit	Total Value
Corn*	**2010**	**187**	**4.5**	**802**	**Ton**	**524**	**$420,000**
Root Vegetables	**2010**	**4,002**	Includes dry onions, carrots, potatoes, radishes, beets, turnips, and other root vegetables.				**$28,659,000↑**
	2009	3,601					25,085,000
Herbs & Spices	**2010**	**83**	Includes cilantro, parsley, chives, mint, thyme, and other herbs.				**$1,183,000↑**
	2009	12					718,000
Table Greens	**2010**	**14**	Includes spinach, kale, oriental specialties, and lettuce.				**$402,000↑**
	2009	10					301,000
Vine Crops	**2010**	**135**	Includes cucumbers, green beans, melons, pumpkins,				**$1,047,000↓**
	2009	132					1,864,000
Miscellaneous	**2010**	**51**	Includes bell peppers, cacti, celery, chard, green onions, Mexican onions, and other miscellaneous.				**$888,000↓**
	2009	326					2,389,000
TOTAL	**2010**	**4,472**					**$32,559,000↑**
	2009	4,081					30,357,000

***Corn has its own category due to the increased number of growers.**

Field Crops

Item	Year	Acreage	Production Per Acre	Production Total	Unit	Value Per Unit	Total Value
Alfalfa Hay	**2010**	**6,196**	**8.4**	**51,988**	**Ton**	**$152**	**$7,886,000↓**
	2009	7,044	8.3	58,662	Ton	$147	8,636,000
Grain Hay	**2010**	**5,189**	**2.4**	**12,698**	**Ton**	**$110**	**$1,400,000↓**
	2009	4,868	2.8	13,714	Ton	$112	1,535,000
Rangeland	**2010**	**45,115**					**$1,134,000↑**
	2009	47,400					930,000
Miscellaneous*	**2010**	**4,600**	Includes irrigated pasture, barley, sudan hay, oat hay, and grazing privileges on stubble.				**$2,259,000↑**
	2009	3,784					1,523,000
TOTAL	**2010**	**15,985 ** **					**$12,679,000↑**
	2009	15,696 **					12,624,000

***Acreage excludes stubble.**

****Excluding rangeland and stubble.**

APIARY

Item	Year	Production	Unit	Value Per Unit	Total Value
Honey	2010	432,324	Lb.	$1.47	$634,000↑
	2009	121,960	Lb.	$1.89	$205,000
Beeswax	2010	6,053	Lb.	$2.67	$16,000↑
	2009	3,096	Lb.	$2.58	$8,000
Miscellaneous	2010	Includes pollination fees, etc.			$94,000 ↑
	2009				$33,000
TOTAL	**2010**				**$744,000↑**
	2009				246,000

Dairy & Livestock

Total Value Comparison

2010:
$6,910,000

2009:
$5,154,000

Forest Products

Firewood* Total Value Comparison

2010:
$6,910,000

2009:
$5,154,000

* Figures Obtained from USDA Forest Service, Angeles National Forest.

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE REPORTING

Organic Farming Statistics

Crops
Apples
Apricots
Avocados
Cactus Pears
Cherimoyas
Cherries
Oranges
Lemons/Limes
Citrus
Grapes
Peaches
Pears
Persimmons
Pomegranates
Other Fruits
Herbs (including sprouts)
Vegetables

Year	Farms	Acres
2010	**33**	**91.4**
2009	25	110.18

Challenges, Pests, & Pest Control

In the 1870s, a grape insect pest, *Phylloxera vastatrix*, was spreading and causing financial loss. Cultivated grapevines throughout the world were affected. Scientific bodies became diligent in their efforts to devise a means of controlling this pest. This effort laid the foundation for the system of plant quarantine regulations that prevails throughout the world today and led to the creation of the United States Department of Agriculture. Here, too, came the development of positions which later evolved to establish County Agricultural Commissioners.

California was the first state to enact laws for the regulation of plant pest control and quarantine. On April 5, 1880, California's first statewide agricultural program began with "An Act for the Promotion of Viticultural Industries of the State." A Board of State Viticultural Commissioners was created and given quarantine authority. On December 10, 1881, Los Angeles County appointed three giants in the agricultural world, Alexander Craw, H.K. Snow, and James Foord, to the first Board of Horticultural Commissioners. That year, there were 11,000 acres of grapes growing in the county. In 1929, the State Legislature changed the title of the office to County Agricultural Commissioner.

PEST DETECTION ACTIVITIES

Pest	Number of Traps Pest Detection	Specimens Trapped
Mexican Fruit Fly	5,004	0
South American Fruit Fly (traps shared with Mexican Fruit Fly)		1
Mediterranean Fruit Fly	5,001	0
Melon Fruit Fly	5,013	0
Striped Fruit Fly (traps shared with Melon Fruit Fly)		3
Oriental Fruit Fly	5,013	11
Guava Fruit Fly (traps shared with Oriental Fruit Fly)		1
Gypsy Moth	2,359	0
Asian Gypsy Moth (traps shared with Gypsy Moth)		0
Japanese Beetle	3,145	2
European Pine Shoot Moth	10	0
European Corn Borer	2	0
Light Brown Apple Moth	5,004	180+
TOTAL	**30,551**	**198+**

PEST ERADICATION ACTIVITIES:

Pest	Method	Scope of Program
Mediterranean Fruit Fly	Ground bait and increased sterile Mediterranean Fruit Fly release	1 treatment area (Continued from 2009)
Oriental Fruit Fly Male	Male Attractant Technique	1 treatment area
Mediterranean Fruit Fly	Continued preventative program: sterile Medfly release countywide	Approximately 8.9 billion steriles released
Guava Fruit Fly	Male Attractant Technique	1 treatment area
Red Imported Fire Ant	Treatments completed Survey Work	1,106 properties 6,991 properties/3,453 acres

Biological Control Activities

Pest	Scope of Program	Agent/Mechanism
Mediterranean Fruit Fly	8,912,451,509 sterile Medflies released	Sterile Release

PEST EXCLUSION ACTIVITIES	
Pest Exclusion Interceptions, Actions, and Violations Issued	
Infested/Presumed Infested	293
Markings	172
Proof of Ownership	20
Failure to Hold	13
Caribbean Fruit Fly	10
Plum Curculio and Blueberry Maggot	9
Japanese Beetle	9
Federal Territorial Quarantine	7
Fruit Fly - Interstate	6
Burrowing and Reniform Nematodes	6
Nursery Stock Certificate	5
Citrus Pests	5
Federal Domestic Quarantine - Fruit Flies	2
Chestnut Bark and Oak Wilt Disease	2
Cherry Fruit Fly	2
European Corn Borer	2
Colorado Potato Beetle	2
Gypsy Moth	1
Golden Nematode	1
Asian Citrus Psyllid (ACP)	1
Mishandling	1
Peach Tree Diseases	1
Ozonium Root Rot	1
TOTAL	**571**

PEST EXCLUSION ACTIVITIES

PEST INTERCEPTED Latin Name (Common Name)	MATERIAL	SOURCE*	NO. OF INTERCEPTIONS
Entomology Laboratory			
***Abgrallaspis sp.* (Armored scale)**	Bay leaves	Quar	**2**
***Acutaspis albopicta* (Albopicta scale)**	Cut foliage	Quar	**2**
***Adoretus sp.* (Scarab beetle)**	Basil	Quar	**1**
***Agallia sp.* (Leafhopper)**	Cut foliage	Quar	**6**
***Aleuroparadoxus sp.* (Whitefly)**	Bay leaves	Quar	**1**
***Anoplolepis gracilipes* (Long-legged ant)**	Cut foliage	Quar	**4**
***Aonidiella aurantii (*California red scale)**	Nursery plants	Nurs	**2**
***Aonidiella orientalis* (Oriental scale)**	Cycad	Quar	**1**
***Araecerus coffeae* (Coffee bean weevil)**	Cut foliage/Grain	Quar/Pub	**8**
***Aspidiotus destructor* (Coconut scale)**	Cut foliage	Quar	**9**
***Atractomorpha sinensis* (Slant-faced grasshopper)**	Basil	Quar	**2**
***Aulacaspis yasumatsui* (Cycad aulacaspis scale)**	Cycad	Quar	**15**
***Bagrada hilaris* (Bagrada bug)**	Wooden pallets	Quar	**1**
***Bradybaena similaris* (Snail)**	Cut foliage	Quar	**7**
***Ceroplastes floridensis* (Florida wax scale)**	Schefflera	Quar	**2**
***Ceroplastes rubens* (Red wax scale)**	Cut flowers	Quar	**3**
***Ceroplastes rusci* (Fig wax scale)**	Palm/Cut foliage	Quar	**5**
***Chrysodeixis eriosoma* (Green garden looper)**	Cut foliage	Quar	**9**
***Coccus acutissimus* (Slender soft scale)**	Cut foliage	Quar	**1**
***Coccus sp.* (Soft scale)**	Cut foliage	Quar	**6**
***Conocephalus saltator* (Katydid)**	Cut foliage	Quar	**2**
***Cylas formicarius* (Sweet potato weevil)**	Sweet potato	Quar	**2**
***Diaphania nitidalis* (Pickleworm)**	Cucumber	Quar	**4**
***Euetheola rugiceps* (Scarab beetle)**	Roses	Quar	**1**
***Eumerus figurans* (Ginger maggot)**	Ginger roots	Quar	**2**

PEST INTERCEPTED Latin Name (Common Name)	MATERIAL	SOURCE*	NO. OF INTERCEPTIONS
Entomology Laboratory			
***Euwallacea fornicatus* (Bark beetle)**	Boxelder	Pub	**1**
***Ferrisia virgata* (Striped mealybug)**	Dracaena	Quar	**3**
***Frankliniella schultzei* (Thrips)**	Tarragon/Mint	Quar	**3**
***Graptostethus manillensis* (Lygaeid bug)**	Cut foliage	Quar	**1**
***Gyponana germari* (Leafhopper)**	Cut foliage	Quar	**26**
***Hemiberlesia palmae* (Tropical palm scale)**	Bay leaves	Quar	**1**
***Homalodisca vitripennis* (adults) (Glassy-winged sharpshooter)**	Nursery plants	Nurs	**422**
***Homalodisca vitripennis* (eggs) (Glassy-winged sharpshooter)**	Nursery plants	Nurs	**29**
***Inglisia vitrea* (Soft scale)**	Bay leaves	Quar	**2**
***Hypogeococcus pungens* (Harrisia cactus mealybug)**	Cactus	Pub	**1**
***Kallitaxila granulata* (Planthopper)**	Cut foliage	Quar	**35**
***Lagocheirus sp.* (Longhorned beetle)**	Plumeria	Quar	**1**
***Lepidosaphes sp.* (Armored scale)**	Palm leaves	Quar	**4**
***Nipaecoccus sp.* (Coconut mealybug)**	Palm	Quar/Nurs	**9**
***Nipponorthezia guadalcanalia* (Ensign scale)**	Raphis	Quar	**1**
***Nysius sp.* (Lygaeid bug)**	Cut foliage	Quar	**21**
***Paracoccus herreni* (Mealybug)**	Basil	Quar	**1**
***Phaneroptera furcifera* (Katydid)**	Cut foliage	Quar	**6**
***Pheidole megacephala* (Big headed ant)**	Cut foliage	Quar	**16**
***Pinnaspis buxi* (Boxwood scale)**	Cut foliage	Quar	**11**
***Pinnaspis strachani* (Lesser snow scale)**	Cut foliage	Quar	**6**
***Prococcus acutissimus* (Slender soft scale)**	Cut foliage	Quar	**2**
***Protopulvinaria pyriformis* (Pyriform scale)**	Nursery plants	Nurs	**7**
***Pseudanthonomus sp.* (Weevil)**	Leeks	Quar	**1**
***Pseudaulacaspis cockerelli* (Magnolia white scale)**	Cut foliage	Quar	**8**
***Pseudococcus lycopodii* (Mealybug)**	Lycopodium	Quar	**2**
***Pseudococcus jackbeardsleyi* (Mealybug)**	Basil	Quar	**2**

PEST INTERCEPTED Latin Name (Common Name)	MATERIAL	SOURCE*	NO. OF INTERCEPTIONS
Entomology Laboratory			
***Pseudococcus elisae* (Mealybug)**	Basil	Quar	**1**
***Pseudokermes vitreus* (Soft scale)**	Bay leaves	Quar	**2**
***Pseudomyrmex sp.* (Ant)**	Basil	Quar	**1**
***Pulvinaria psidii* (Green shield scale)**	Nursery plants	Nurs	**4**
***Remaudiereana nigriceps* (Lygaeid bug)**	Ginger	Quar	**1**
***Ripersiella hibisci* (Soil mealybug)**	Palm	Quar	**1**
***Sinoxylon sp.* (Powderpost beetle)**	Cut foliage	Quar	**1**
***Solenopsis geminata* (Tropical fire ant)**	Cut foliage	Quar	**5**
***Sybra alternans* (Long horned beetle)**	Cut foliage	Quar	**2**
***Technomyrmex albipes* (White footed ant)**	Cut foliage	Quar	**52**
***Trigonidium sp.* (Cricket)**	Betel leaf	Quar	**2**
***Trigonidomorpha sjostedti* (Cricket)**	Ginger root	Quar	**3**
***Veronicella sp.* (Slug)**	Cut foliage	Quar	**3**
***Vinsonia stellifera* (Stellate scale)**	Cut foliage	Quar	**1**
***Wasmannia auropunctata* (Little fire ant)**	Ginger	Quar	**2**
***Xylosandrus sp.* (Bark beetle)**	Cut foliage	Quar	**1**
***Zachrysia provisoria* (Snail)**	Philodendron	Quar	**1**
TOTAL **Source*: Nurs: Nursery Quar: Quarantine Pub: Public**			**803**

PEST INTERCEPTED Latin Name (Common Name)	MATERIAL	SOURCE*	NO. OF INTERCEPTIONS
Plant Pathology Laboratory			
***Euphobia terracina* (Geraldton Carnation Weed)**	Weed	Nurs	**1**
***Fatoua villosa* (Hairy Crabweed)**	Weed	Nurs	**1**
TOTAL **Source*: Nurs: Nursery Quar: Quarantine Pub: Public**			**2**

Prohibition & Near Extinction

In 1909, The County of Los Angeles had started a long reign as the nation's top farm county. However, in 1919, Congress passed the Volstead Act, which effectively started Prohibition, which lasted until 1933. Along with the Wall Street crash of 1929 and the Great Depression, almost all of the wineries in the County met their end. An exception was the San Antonio Winery, founded in 1917 by Santo Cambianica, an Italian immigrant who had arrived in America via Ellis Island in 1910, as the winery was given permission by the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Los Angeles to make wines for sacramental and ceremonial purposes. After 1950, the post-World War II residential development boom crowded out enough farming that the County's reign as the top farm county ended.

San Antonio Winery in the 1930s.

Grape Growing Today

These days, grape growing and winemaking is making a return to the area. While modest in comparison to the County's golden age of vineyards, scores of vineyards grace the County. Most of them are around the Santa Monica Mountains area, but some operate in the Antelope Valley and along the San Gabriel Mountains, one on Santa Catalina Island and one on the Palos Verdes Peninsula. There are vineyards in famous communities such as Beverly Hills and Malibu, but also places like Bradbury at the appropriately named Hidden Hills. Many are an acre or less, but several are over ten acres, and the total area is over 230 acres.