

Department of Agriculture

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Contra Costa County



Edward P. Meyer
Agricultural Commissioner-
Director Of Weights and Measures

To: BILL LYONS, JR., SECRETARY
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
and
THE HONORABLE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

I am pleased to submit the 2002 Annual Crop and Livestock Report for Contra Costa County in accordance with the provisions of Section 2279 and 2272 of the California Food and Agricultural Code. This report includes information on Organic Farming and Biological Control Activities in our county.

The total gross value of agricultural crops and products in 2002 was \$100,154,100, up \$2,638,700 dollars from 2001. Despite this increase in gross value, most major crop categories had reductions in value.

Nursery Product values dropped as some growers went out of business or reduced their operations. Grain Hay prices dropped due to a combination of overproduction and bad weather during harvest. Apple acreage dropped as growers removed varieties that tended to have lower yields and/or prices. Walnut acreage was reduced due to development.

Market competition held prices per ton low for many crops such as field corn, processing tomatoes, and processing apricots. In some cases, the lower prices led to decreases in the acreage planted. The price of wine grapes continued to decrease due to overproduction. Prices per ton went up for peaches, cherries, fresh market tomatoes, and other fresh market fruits and vegetables, as more growers sold commodities directly to consumers.

There were some significant changes in the 2002 Annual Crop and Livestock Report. The number of head of Cattle & Calves reported increased as new data became available. The Miscellaneous Livestock Product category decreased as Contra Costa County's largest dairy closed during 2002.

Several crop categories exceeded \$1 million in value. These categories in decreasing order include bedding plants, cattle and calves, sweet corn, miscellaneous livestock products, grapes, rangeland pasture, miscellaneous vegetables, tomatoes, herbaceous perennials, apples, miscellaneous nursery, vegetable plants, alfalfa, field corn, indoor decoratives, apricots, walnuts, peaches, and cherries.

It should be emphasized the values stated in this report are gross receipts and do not include the cost of production, transportation, or marketing of the products.

I wish to thank the many individuals and organizations who supplied us with the information to complete this report. Their cooperation is truly appreciated. I also would like to thank Nancy Niemeyer and the rest of my staff for their diligent work in obtaining, compiling, and coordinating their efforts to put together our annual report.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Edward P. Meyer".

Edward P. Meyer
Agricultural Commissioner

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Commissioner - Director of Weights & Measures

Edward P. Meyer

Chief Deputy Agricultural Commissioner/Sealer

Vince Guise

AGRICULTURE

Deputy Agricultural Commissioner

Suzanne Maddux

Cathleen M. Roybal

Larry Yost

Bob Case

Agricultural Biologist III

Ann McClure

Patty Whitlock

Agricultural Biologist II

Joe Deviney

Ralph Fonseca

Gene Mangini

Jorge Vargas

Nancy Niemeyer

Beth Slate

Agricultural Biologist I

Matthew Slattengren

Abdoulaye Niang

Jodie Snowbarger

WEIGHTS and MEASURES

Deputy Sealer of Weights & Measures

Patrick J. Roof

Weights & Measures Inspector III

Arthur Mangonon

Weights & Measures Inspector II

Cris Espejo

Gil Rocha

Becky Schwenger

Cecilie Siegel-Sebolt

Weights & Measures Trainee

Ngozi Egbuna

CLERICAL

Executive Secretary

Susan Finley

Senior Clerk

Teri Murphy

On the Cover: various Contra Costa County fruit crate labels from the mid 20th century.

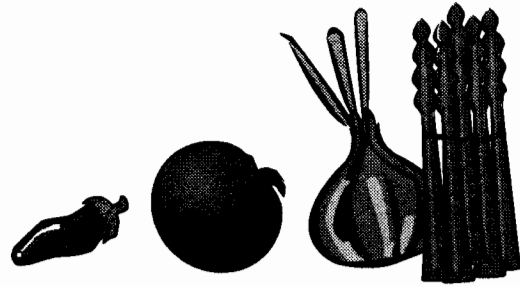
FIELD CROPS



CROP	YEAR	HARVESTED ACREAGE	PRODUCTION		UNIT	VALUE		
			PER ACRE	TOTAL		PER UNIT	TOTAL \$	
Field Corn	2002	5,230	3.97	20,800	Ton	87.40	1,816,000	
	2001	6,650	3.72	24,700	Ton	89.70	2,217,000	
Hay	Alfalfa	2002	3,610	5.36	19,300	Ton	105.00	2,036,000
		2001	3,610	5.76	20,800	Ton	117.00	2,441,000
	Grain	2002	2,170	2.29	4,990	Ton	64.40	321,000
		2001	1,340	2.14	2,860	Ton	86.30	246,000
Pasture	Irrigated				Grazed			
		2002	5,550		Grazed	Acre	155.00	860,000
		2001	5,620		Grazed	Acre	150.00	843,000
Pasture	Rangeland							
		2002	258,000			Acre	14.90	3,844,000
		2001	259,000			Acre	17.50	4,533,000
Safflower		2002	478	1.15	549	Ton	211.00	116,000
		2001	504	1.04	522	Ton	219.00	114,000
Wheat		2002	1,430	2.11	3,010	Ton	108.00	325,000
		2001	3,150	2.16	6,790	Ton	90.70	616,000
Miscellaneous Field Crops*		2002	3,150					777,000
		2001	2,088					1,130,000
Total		2002	279,618					\$10,095,000
		2001	281,962					\$12,140,000

*Forage Hay, Hay (Wild), Rye, Silage, Straw, Sudan Grass

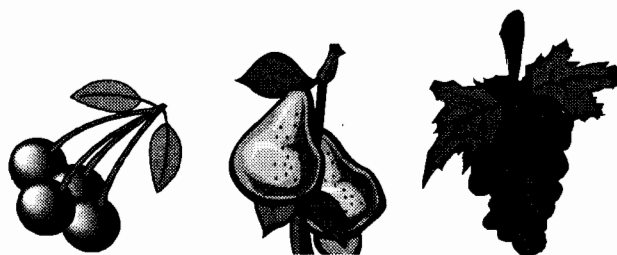
VEGETABLE & SEED CROPS



CROP	YEAR	HARVESTED ACREAGE	PRODUCTION		VALUE	
			PER ACRE	TOTAL UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL \$
Beans	2002	283	3.42	965 Ton	1,020.00	986,000
	2001	263	3.57	937 Ton	1,010.00	950,000
Onions	2002	11	12.6	140 Ton	436.00	61,100
	2001	34	15.4	525 Ton	409.00	215,000
Squash	2002	21	4.38	91 Ton	627.00	57,000
	2001	18	4.01	70 Ton	714.00	50,000
Sweet Corn	2002	2,940	9.68	28,500 Ton	338.00	9,617,000
	2001	2,760	9.61	26,500 Ton	327.00	8,652,000
Tomatoes Total	2002	1,089		42,740 Ton		3,264,000
	2001	1,662		59,264 Ton		3,518,000
Fresh	2002	65	16.10	1,040 Ton	1,170.00	1,222,000
	2001	72	13.40	964 Ton	790.00	761,000
Processing	2002	1,024	40.70	41,700 Ton	49.00	2,042,000
	2001	1,590	36.60	58,300 Ton	47.30	2,757,000
Miscellaneous Vegetable and Seed Crops*	2002	1,520				3,738,000
	2001	1,270				2,670,000
Total	2002	5,864				\$17,723,100
	2001	6,007				\$16,055,000

* Asparagus, Artichokes, Assorted Vegetables, Beets, Cabbage, Cardoon, Cucumbers, Eggplant, Garlic Lettuce, Okra, Organic Greens, Herbs, Melons, Peas, Peppers, Wheatgrass.

FRUIT & NUT CROPS



CROP	YEAR	BEARING ACREAGE	PRODUCTION			VALUE	
			PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL \$
Apples	2002	582	9.25	5,380	Ton	444.00	2,390,000
	2001	1,640	4.52	7,420	Ton	440.00	3,270,000
Apricots Total	2002	559	4.91	2,750	Ton		1,166,000
	2001	639	6.31	4,030	Ton		1,332,000
Fresh	2002			647	Ton	828.00	536,000
	2001			340	Ton	714.00	243,000
Processing	2002			2,100	Ton	300.00	630,000
	2001			3,690	Ton	295.00	1,089,000
Cherries	2002	284	1.30	369	Ton	2,860.00	1,054,000
	2001	331	1.71	565	Ton	2,220.00	1,254,000
Grapes	2002	1,960	3.97	7,790	Ton	848.00	6,609,000
	2001	1,890	4.03	7,610	Ton	946.00	7,201,000
Nectarines	2002	33	2.33	77	Ton	2,350.00	182,000
	2001	31	2.07	64	Ton	1,600.00	103,000
Peaches	2002	149	4.49	667	Ton	1,580.00	1,057,000
	2001	141	3.51	495	Ton	1,250.00	617,000
Pears	2002	53	18.20	968	Ton	203.00	197,000
	2001	49	11.20	551	Ton	215.00	118,000
Plums	2002	18	2.45	46	Ton	1,400.00	64,300
	2001	23	2.24	51	Ton	931.00	47,600
Walnuts	2002	856	1.21	1,040	Ton	1,040.00	1,083,000
	2001	1,026	1.12	1,150	Ton	991.00	1,138,000
Miscellaneous Fruit & Nut Crops*	2002	137					748,000
	2001	127					529,000
Total	2002	4,631					\$14,550,300
	2001	5,897					\$15,609,600

*Almonds, Asian Pears, Berries, Citrus, Figs, Pecans, Persimmons, Pistachios, Pluots, Pomegranates, Strawberries and other Miscellaneous Tree Crops.

NURSERY PRODUCTS



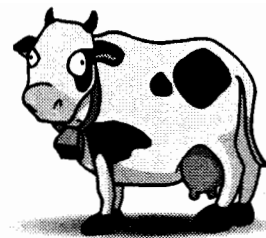
CROP	YEAR	PRODUCTION AREA ¹		QUANTITY SOLD BY PRODUCERS	UNIT	PER UNIT	VALUE
		HOUSE SQ. FT.	FIELD ACRES				TOTAL \$
Nursery Stock							
Bedding Plants	2002	5,030,000	315.00				26,111,000
	2001	5,955,000	312.00				26,921,000
Herbaceous Perennials	2002	668,000	17.10				2,967,000
	2001	717,000	15.35				3,842,000
Indoor Decoratives	2002	760,000					1,296,000
	2001	760,000					1,281,000
Vegetable Plants	2002	100,000	11.30				2,227,000
	2001	110,000	11.30				2,216,000
Christmas Trees	2002		32.00	1,120	Trees	37.70	42,000
	2001		54.00	1,420	Trees	36.40	51,500
Cut Flowers**	2002	278,000	0.50			Blooms	463,000
	2001	330,000	3.00			Blooms	767,000
Miscellaneous Nursery Crops***	2002	18,000	15.60				2,279,000
	2001	135,000	21.70				2,431,000
Total	2002	6,854,000	392				35,385,000
	2001	8,007,000	417				37,509,500

*Gross Area

**Alstromeria, Camations, Gerbera, Lilies, Roses, Misc. Flowers

***Potted Flowers & Vegetables, Ground Covers, Propagative Materials, Hanging Baskets
Ornamental Trees & Shrubs, Fruit Trees.

LIVESTOCK & POULTRY



ITEM	YEAR	PRODUCTION		UNIT	VALUE	
		NO. OF HEAD	TOTAL LIVEWEIGHT		PER UNIT	TOTAL \$
Cattle & Calves	2002	44,500	320,000	cwt.	59.70	15,109,000
	2001	14,400	104,000	cwt.	66.90	6,953,000
Miscellaneous Livestock & Poultry*	2002					494,000
	2001					471,000
Total	2002					\$15,603,000
	2001					\$7,424,000

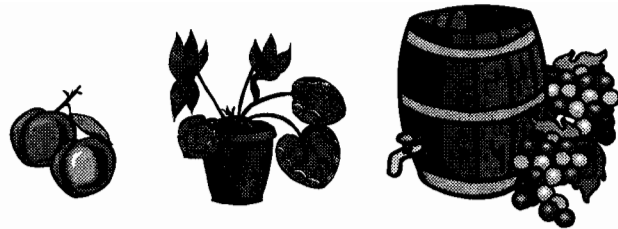
LIVESTOCK, APIARY & POULTRY PRODUCTS

ITEM	YEAR	PRODUCTION	UNIT	VALUE	
				PER UNIT	TOTAL \$
Honey	2002	37,000	lbs.	3.56	131,000
	2001	36,000	lbs.	2.55	91,800
Beeswax	2002	200	lbs.	3.50	700
	2001	200	lbs.	2.50	500
Pollination	2002	600	colonies	45.00	27,000
	2001	600	colonies	25.00	15,000
Miscellaneous Livestock & Poultry Products**	2002				6,639,000
	2001				8,670,000
Total	2002				\$6,797,700
	2001				\$8,777,300

*Chickens, Ducks, Emus, Fish, Goats, Hogs, Llamas, Ostriches, Pigs, Rabbits, Sheep and Turkeys.

**Milk, Wool, Eggs

RECAPITULATION



CATEGORY	GROSS VALUE/MILLION DOLLARS		RANKING	
	2002	2001	2002	2001
Nursery Products	35.4	37.5	1	1
Vegetable & Seed Crops	17.7	17.0	2	2
Livestock & Poultry	15.6	7.4	3	6
Fruit & Nut Crops	14.6	15.6	4	3
Field Crops	10.1	12.5	5	4
Livestock Products	6.8	8.8	6	5

CATEGORY	GROSS VALUE		CHANGE
	2002	2001	
Field Crops	10,095,000	12,140,000	-2,045,000
Vegetable & Seed Crops	17,723,100	16,055,000	1,668,100
Fruit & Nut Crops	14,550,300	15,609,600	-1,059,300
Nursery Crops	35,385,000	37,509,500	-2,124,500
Livestock & Poultry	15,603,000	7,424,000	8,179,000
Livestock, Apiary & Poultry Products	6,797,700	8,777,300	-1,979,600
Total	\$100,154,100	\$97,515,400	2,638,700

Total Acres in County **482,000**
 Population in County * **982,000**
 Land in Farms - Acres** **147,859**
 Harvested Cropland - Acres** **28,391**

*Jan. 2002

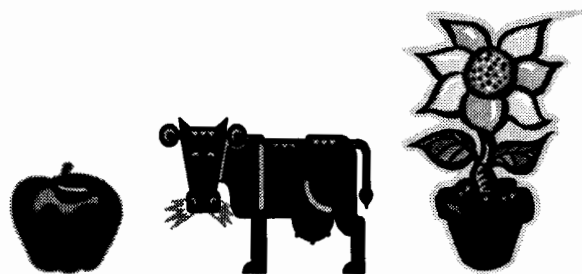
**1997 census

ORGANIC FARMING

	Apples	Apricots	Berries	Cherries	Citrus	Corn	Flowers	Fruit Misc.	Garlic/Leeks/Onions	Herbs	Legumes: Beans/Peas	Nectarines	Nuts/Walnuts	Peaches	Pears	Persimmon	Pistachios	Plums	Salad Greens	Squash, Melons	Table Grapes	Tomatoes/Eggplant/Pepper	Vegetables, Leafy	Vegetables, Root
No. of Farms	1	2	1	2	2	2	3	3	2	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	4	1	4	3	3
Estimated Acres	0.2	2.5	0.1	7.5	1.0	0.1	1.4	1.3	0.4	0.8	0.1	2.5	0.5	25.0	6.1	0.3	36.8	1.5	0.8	0.9	2.0	1.3	0.4	0.3

Total Acres Organically Farmed 93.8

MILLION DOLLAR CROPS



CROP	GROSS VALUE/MILLION DOLLARS		RANK	
	2002	2001	2002	2001
Bedding Plants	\$26.1	\$26.9	1	1
Cattle & Calves	15.1	7.0	2	5
Sweet Corn	9.6	8.7	3	3
Misc. Livestock Products	6.6	8.7	4	2
Grapes	6.6	7.2	5	4
Rangeland Pasture	3.8	4.5	6	6
Miscellaneous Vegetables	3.7	2.7	7	10
Tomatoes, all	3.3	3.5	8	8
Herbaceous Perennials	3.0	3.8	9	7
Apples	2.4	3.3	10	9
Miscellaneous Nursery	2.3	2.4	11	12
Vegetable Plants	2.2	2.2	12	14
Hay - Alfalfa	2.0	2.4	13	11
Field Corn	1.8	2.2	14	13
Indoor Decoratives	1.3	1.3	15	16
Apricots	1.2	1.3	16	15
Walnuts	1.1	1.1	17	18
Peaches	1.1		18	
Cherries	1.1	1.3	19	17

ANNUAL SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE REPORTING



COUNTY BIOLOGICAL CONTROL

Pest	Agent/Mechanism	Scope of Program
Yellow Starthistle <i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	Hairy weevil <i>Eustenopus villosus</i>	Six releases by the Contra Costa County Ag Dept.
	YST flower weevil <i>Larinus curtus</i>	Six releases by the Contra Costa County Ag Dept.

Quarantine and Pest Exclusion

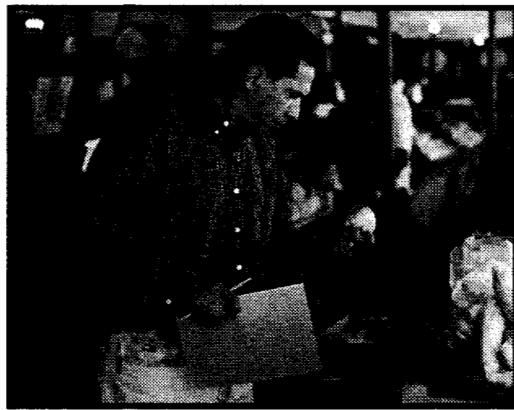
The last page of this crop report presents a summary of Pest Exclusion activity performed by our Department's staff in 2002. On that page, we list the results of over 46,000 shipments that were profiled or inspected. But what does this information represent and why is it important?

Our exclusion inspection activities are part of a larger statewide safety net designed to protect California's agriculture and native environment from the introduction of new exotic pests. This safety net involves Federal, State, and County agencies working cooperatively to enforce quarantines against exotic pests and diseases.

You may already be familiar with the inspection stations at airports, state border stations, and shipping ports where commodities and packages are checked for infested items. Our County Biologists perform a wide range of quarantine inspections at locations throughout Contra Costa County. They inspect shipments of nursery plants from out of state and infested areas within California. Plant material is inspected daily at parcel delivery services. During holiday seasons such as Christmas or on special occasions such as Valentines Day and Mother's Day, these facilities process hundreds of shipments of wreaths, flowers, fruit, and plants from all over the world. County Biologists also check shipments of seed for noxious weed seeds. Even moving vans are inspected for Gypsy Moth and other pests when they carry household goods from other states.



Border inspection station



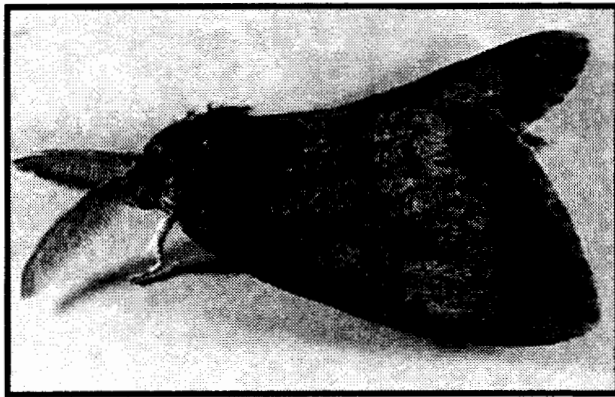
Quarantine inspection

The fact is, most exotic pests come into California because people bring or send them. California has a higher risk from the introduction of exotic pests and diseases than any other state and in many ways we have the most to lose! California's major shipping ports, airports, and border with Mexico provides many opportunities for the introduction of exotic pests. Besides being the most populated state, we are also one of the nation's most diverse, with 32% being Hispanic or Latino, and 12% of Asian descent. The number of products that are imported by family members who visit relatives or send gifts from their native countries, along with the items brought by millions of foreign visitors who come to California every year, increases the potential for an occasional shipment to be contaminated with unwanted exotic pests.

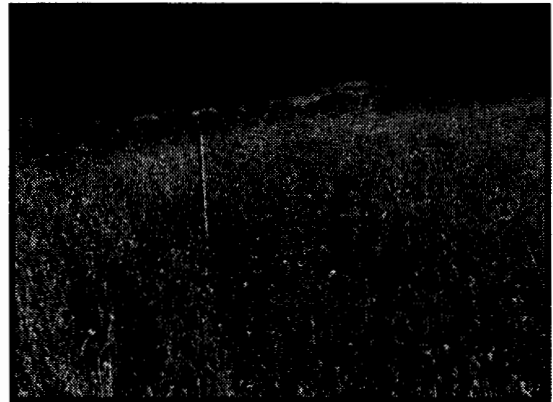
What are exotic pests? These pests can be plants, insects, snails, weeds, diseases, nematodes, vertebrates, or other organisms. They are exotic in the sense that they are new to our State and/or the United States. Since they are new, the natural enemies that keep their populations under control in their native countries may not be present here. The result can lead to explosive populations that cause widespread damage to agricultural products or displace native species of plants, animals and insects. Likewise, exotic animal or plant diseases can have a dramatic impact when introduced into new areas. Local plant and animal populations haven't had the time to develop resistance to these new diseases so the results are often catastrophic.

Exotic pests can hide in produce, nursery plants, flowers, bulbs, soil, wood, meat, animals, equipment, clothing, and vehicles that originate outside of California. This is why the County Agricultural Commissioner offices throughout the state inspect shipments of potential host material being delivered to California. One contaminated item can be enough to lead to disaster. A single papaya could hold fifty Medfly maggots. One Gypsy Moth egg mass carried on someone's camper could hatch into hundreds of hungry caterpillars. An infected bay laurel leaf could contain thousands of Sudden Oak Death spores.

Insects most often come to mind when discussing exotic pests. This is because many of us have heard of new infestations of Mediterranean fruit fly, Africanized Honey Bees, Boll Weevil, Gypsy Moth, and Red Imported Fire Ant. For each of these exotic insects you've heard about, there are countless others worldwide that could also be devastating to California's agriculture and environment.



Gypsy Moth



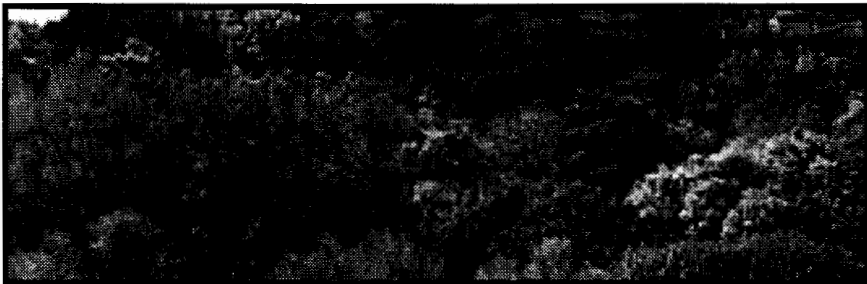
Yellow Starthistle

Weeds are another common type of exotic pest. Many of our worst exotic weeds came to California as seed in animal feed or in contaminated crop seed. Others were brought in as ornamental plants that escaped into the wild. Exotic weeds can displace native plants. Most don't have the predators or natural diseases that have kept them under control in their native lands. Yellow Starthistle, for example, already infests more than 8 million acres statewide resulting in a dramatic loss in the productivity of grazing land. It has also made many recreational areas less accessible as it has choked out desired vegetation. Yet in its native land, Yellow Starthistle is a minor weed pest. Water hyacinth, an aquatic weed, grows so densely and quickly that it destroys habitat and ruins the recreational use of rivers, lakes and ponds. These and other exotic weeds threaten to infest an ever-increasing area of California.

Diseases that can affect plants, animals, or even humans are another type of exotic pest. Currently, Exotic Newcastle Disease, a highly contagious virus that affects all species of birds, has been found in Southern California. Exotic Newcastle Disease is one of the most infectious diseases of poultry in the world. It is so virulent that a fatality rate of nearly 100 percent can occur. This new infestation has led to an eradication effort consisting of quarantines, door-to-door surveys, and the destruction of millions of birds infected with or exposed to the disease. The eradication effort will likely cost taxpayers over \$100 million.

The Exotic Newcastle Disease outbreak illustrates how devastating new diseases can be to livestock, poultry, and to our economy. Other diseases such as Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Anthrax, and Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy can pose a threat to people as well as livestock and native animals. Animal products as well as live animals can introduce exotic diseases. Clearly, the smuggling of animal or animal products, whether as pets or livestock, can have serious consequences to California and are subject to strict regulation.

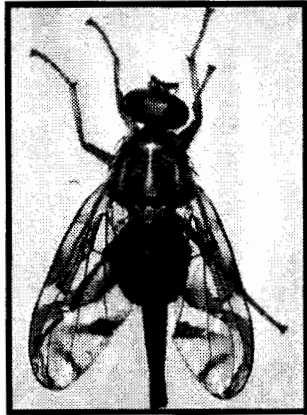
Some diseases can threaten both agricultural and native plants. Sudden Oak Death (SOD) is an example of how an exotic plant disease can threaten entire ecosystems. It was discovered in 1995 in the coastal areas of central California. SOD attacks many native plants such as oaks, toyon, buckeye, manzanita, bay laurel, madrone, and rhododendron, with even more new hosts being identified as research on the disease continues. SOD has already killed tanoaks, black oaks, and coast live oaks in large numbers along California's north central coast and it seems to be spreading. As of the end of 2002, twelve counties including Contra Costa County have been declared infested.



Sudden Oak Death



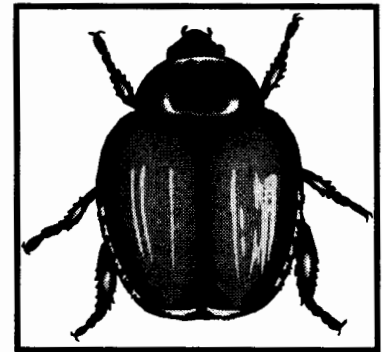
We don't always fully appreciate the potential impact of new exotic pests when they are first detected. The Glassy-winged Sharpshooter did not attract much attention when it first became established in Southern California. However, it has now been recognized as a very efficient transmitter of diseases from one plant to another. Much of the wine industry in the Temecula region of Southern California faced disaster when the Glassy-winged Sharpshooter started a Pierce's disease epidemic in their vineyards. Pierce's disease is a lethal and untreatable disease of grapes. The disease itself is common in California but our native vectors had a limited ability to transmit the disease. The Glassy-winged Sharpshooter is now recognized as a significant threat to California's \$33 billion wine industry because it can efficiently spread the disease over large areas. Glassy-winged Sharpshooter is also recognized as a threat to other types of plants, as it is capable of spreading many other diseases to agricultural, landscape, and native plants.



Mexican Fruit Fly



Glassywinged Sharpshooter



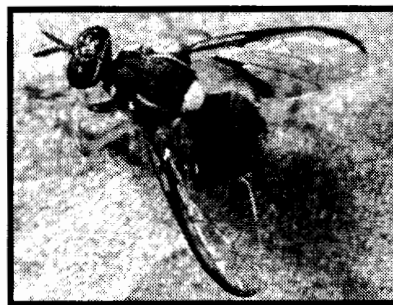
Japanese Beetle

Inspections to enforce Federal and State quarantines are not the only ways exotic pests and diseases are found and controlled. California has a pest detection program deploying over 63,000 detection traps statewide just for exotic fruit flies. Contra Costa County has over 5,000 of these traps. Special surveys are conducted for other serious plant and animal diseases. Early detection of infestations is vitally important in any control program. When an infestation or outbreak is found, an aggressive eradication program begins. Eradication begins with intensive trapping or surveys to determine the size of the infestation. Quarantines may be established to prevent pests or diseases from moving out of the area. Finally, there is treatment of the infested area using sterile releases, pesticides or the destruction of infected animals or plants.

Once an exotic pest infestation has started, it may be difficult and expensive to eradicate. However, in many cases the long-term economic impacts make it even more expensive not to eradicate the pest. For example, Mediterranean fruit fly infests up to 260 types of produce grown in California. In Greece, where it comes from, up to 50% of the citrus crop is lost due to Medfly damage. If the Medfly became established in California there would be lower yields and reduced quality of both backyard and commercial crops. Pesticide use would increase greatly and there would be a loss of markets for California produce due to domestic and foreign quarantines. In 1980, it cost over one hundred million dollars to eradicate Medfly infestations in California. Nevertheless, the economic impacts of not eradicating this exotic pest would have far exceeded this cost.



Med Fly



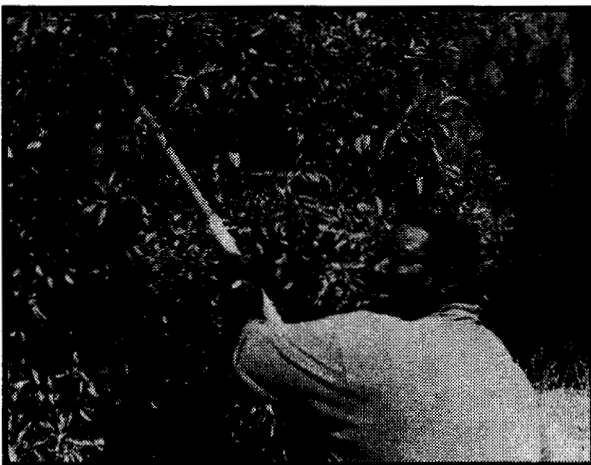
Oriental Fruit Fly



Caribbean Fruit Fly

Other states and countries are concerned about exotic pests and impose quarantines for the same reasons we do. If a serious exotic pest or disease became established in California, other governments would protect their own environment and economies by banning California agricultural commodities. California produces more than 350 crop and livestock commodities, many of which go to the export market. A large part of California's economy is based on agriculture, with the statewide economic impact estimated at 100 billion dollars.

In the aftermath of September 11, people have come to think about the possibility that terrorists could try to introduce an exotic pest or disease into California as a simple way to cause our nation economic harm. While most people's concerns have centered on diseases affecting humans, pests that attack our food supply, environment, and economy also deserve consideration. However, the safety net of quarantine and detection procedures already established to prevent and control the accidental introduction of pests into our State will also help to protect us from intentional introductions.



Monitoring for exotic insect pests



Release of sterile flies

Each interception listed on the last page of this report represents an aborted opportunity for a new pest to be introduced into our State and County. Having an effective inspection program is one of our Department's highest priorities because it is the most cost effective way to protect both the agricultural industry and our native flora and fauna. Preserving both helps to protect our quality of life and our economy.

Everyone can help in this effort. Check quarantine and inspection requirements before bringing or mailing any produce, animal, or plant into California. If you are bringing food, plants, or animal products from a foreign county, declare them at your port of entry so they can be properly inspected. If you find a new pest (insect, weed, animal or disease) contact the County Department of Agriculture to receive help in identification. Your efforts may prevent an infestation that could cost California taxpayers millions of dollars and put our quality of life at serious risk.

PEST EXCLUSION 2002



SHIPMENTS INSPECTED

	Rejections	Total Inspected
Household Goods	18	158
Mail/UPS/FEDEX	84	36,944 profiled 9,140 inspected
Truck	6	269
A & Q Rated Pests Intercepted	59	

Rejections from Fed-Ex & UPS Inspections

Burrowing Nematode	10
Caribbean Fruit Fly	4
Cedar-Apple Rust	24
Cereal Leaf Beetle	3
Cherry Fruit Fly	1
Citrus Pests	29
Citrus Canker	1
Mexfly/CA and Mexfly/TX	2
Colorado Potato Beetle	2
Comstalk Borer	2
Cotton Pests	1
European Corn Borer	3
Fire Ant	2
Golden Nematode	1
Japanese Beetle	21
Live Pests	
Ants - Hawaii	14
Scale - Hawaii	3
Hibiscus Mealybug - Hawaii	1
Snails and Slugs	3
Other Live Pests - Hawaii	18
Live Pests from other states	13
Nut Tree Pests	1
Ozonium Root Rot	7
Plum Curculio	19
Sweet Potato Weevil	1
Walnut and Pecan Pests	6

Rejections from Truck Inspections

Glassy-Winged Sharpshooter Egg masses	5
Glassy-Winged Sharpshooter Adults Trapped	2
Quackgrass, Canada Thistle	8

Rejections from Household Goods Inspections

Gypsy Moth	4
Japanese Beetle	4
Eastern Tent Caterpillar	9
Scarab Beetles	1