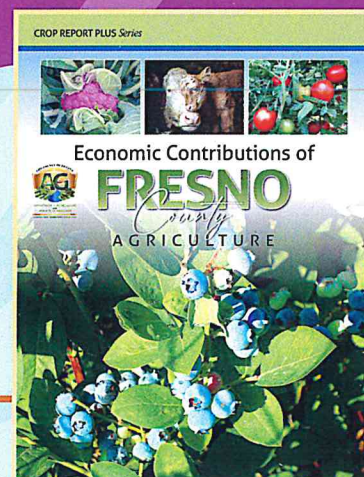


# BEYOND The Ag Crop Report

## Economical Impact

Source: 2023 Fresno County Crop and Livestock Report



**The Economic Contributions of Fresno County Agriculture Report** takes an important step beyond the Fresno County Crop and Livestock Report that we have published every year for nearly a century. Instead of stopping at crop production values and acreage, it quantifies agriculture's total economic contributions through production, local processing, employment, and economic multiplier effects.

Check out the full report at:

<https://www.fresnocountyca.gov/Departments/Agricultural-Commissioner/Annual-Crop-Livestock-Report>

This report uses twenty-first century economic tools to document agriculture's broader role in sustaining a thriving local economy. **This new study shows that in 2023, agriculture contributed a total of \$21.664 billion to the county economy. This far exceeds the \$8.589 billion value from our 2023 Fresno County Crop and Livestock Report.** Agricultural production and processing also directly supported 63,103 jobs, plus another 44,932 employees from multiplier effects.

In addition, this report documents an extremely high level of economic diversification within agriculture, which supports resilience in agriculture and in the greater county economy. Agriculture has a long tradition in Fresno County. For more than a century, it has been a pillar of our economy and culture. With this report, we deepen our understanding of that tradition and renew our commitment to sustaining it well into the future.



## Revelations From Studies and Reports

IMPLAN\* data gathered from a recent agricultural impact study by Agricultural Impact Associates LLC ([www.ag-impact.com](http://www.ag-impact.com)) and data from the 2023 Fresno County Annual Crop and Livestock Report reveals:

**For every \$7.20**  
of economic output  
directly produced  
by our local industries,  
**\$1.00**  
comes from direct  
agricultural  
production alone

Furthermore, the study  
shows that the  
**\$8.605 billion**  
in direct output from  
farm production in 2023  
resulted in an additional  
**\$4.037 billion**  
in multiplier effects from the  
buy-sell relationships farm  
production has with the  
broader local economy.

A significant portion  
of this multiplier effect is  
**fueled by**  
**farmworker labor.**  
This dynamic not only sustains  
a multi-billion-dollar industry  
but also  
**Reinforces California's**  
**economic strength**  
**and its role in**  
**feeding the world.**



\* IMPLAN is an economic modeling system used by government, academia, and industry economic developers; ([www.IMPLAN.com](http://www.IMPLAN.com)).



# How Fresno County AG Further Feeds *the Economic Engine of Our Area and the State*



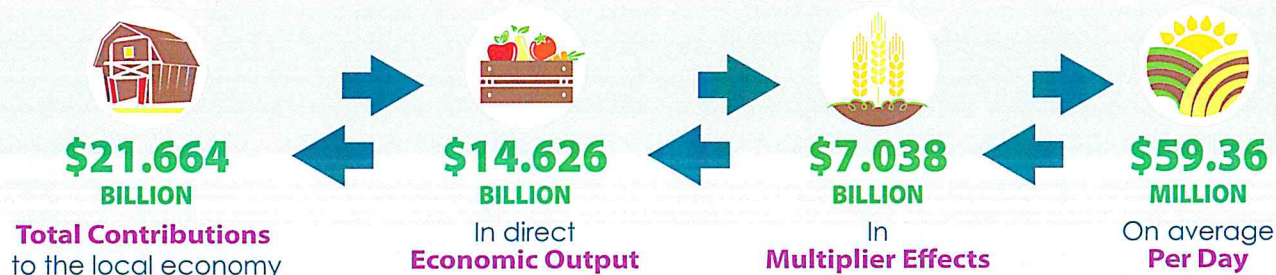
## Top 5 Fresno County Industries (Ranked by Economic Output)

1	<b>Agriculture</b> (Production & Processing)	\$14,626,286,073
2	Real Estate & Rentals	\$11,516,814,624
3	Health & Social Services	\$10,195,698,779
4	Government (all levels & types)	\$10,122,889,411
5	Manufacturing	\$8,373,606,084

## Top 5 Fresno County Industries (Ranked by Direct Employment)

1	Health & Social Services	83,896
2	Government (all levels & types)	75,386
3	<b>Agriculture</b> (Production & Processing)	63,103
4	Retail Trade	44,555
5	Accommodations & Food Services	39,935

## Economic Contributions of the Fresno County Agricultural Industry for 2023

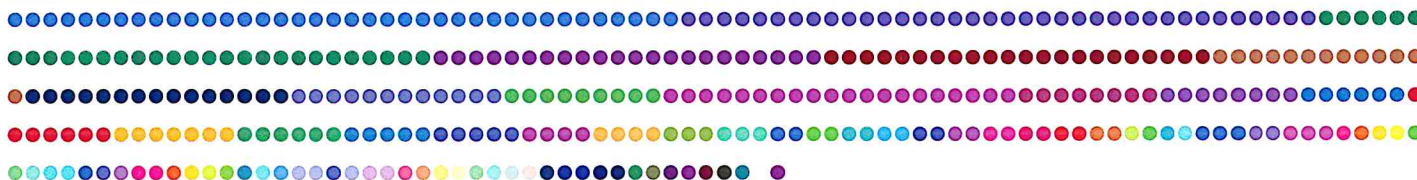


## Employment Effects of the Agricultural Industry



## Relative Distribution of Fresno County Agricultural Commodities

Each circle below represents approximately **\$25,000 in gross sales**, and each of the **80 colors** represents a **unique agricultural commodity**. Combined, the circles and colors visually portray major agricultural commodities' relative contributions to Fresno County's total 2023 gross production value.

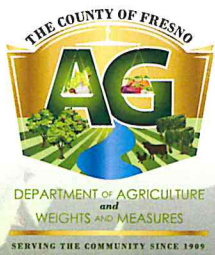


**Commodities less than \$25,000 in value are depicted with a single dot.** The number of commodities produced, and their relative evenness, influences the industry's economic diversification score and its resilience to economic shocks.





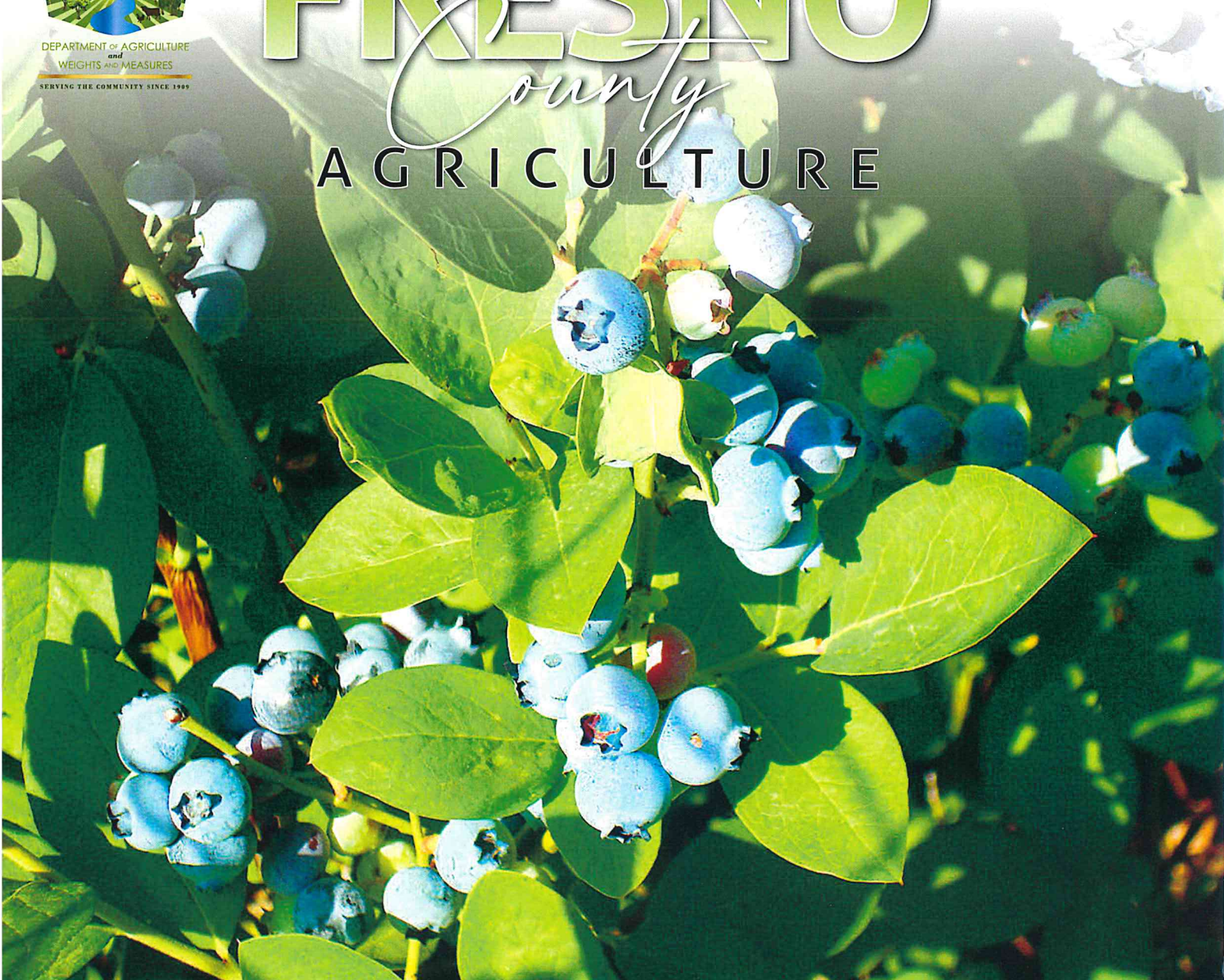
# Economic Contributions of



# FRESNO

*County*

## AGRICULTURE







**The Honorable  
Board of Supervisors,  
County of Fresno**



**Brian Pacheco**

*District 1*

**Garry Bredefeld**

*(Vice Chairman)*

*District 1*

**Luis Chavez**

*District 3*

**Buddy Mendes**

*(Chairman)*

*District 4*

**Nathan Magsig**

*District 5*

**Fresno County  
Administrative Officer**

Paul Nerland

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[www.co.fresno.ca.us/fresnoag](http://www.co.fresno.ca.us/fresnoag)

## Commissioner's Letter

I am pleased to share the **Economic Contributions of Fresno County Agriculture**. This report takes an important step beyond the Fresno County Crop and Livestock Report that we have published every year for nearly a century. Instead of stopping at crop production values and acreage, it quantifies agriculture's total economic contributions through production, local processing, employment, and economic multiplier effects.

In short, this report uses twenty-first century economic tools to document agriculture's broader role in sustaining a thriving local economy.

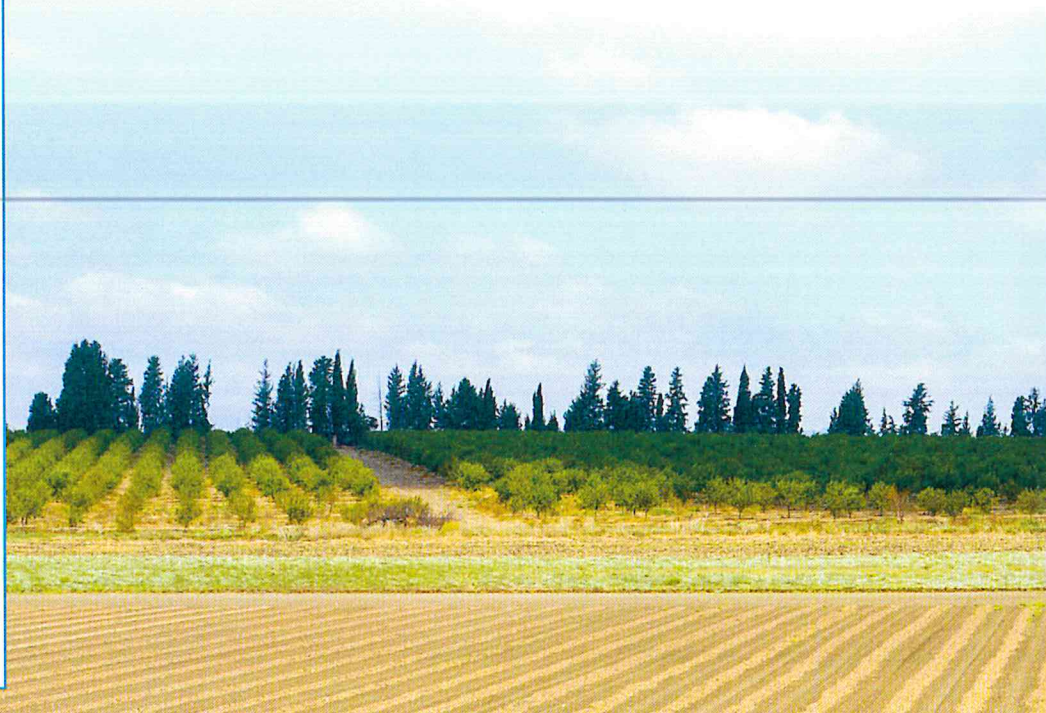
This new study shows that in 2023, agriculture contributed a total of \$21.664 billion to the county economy. This far exceeds the \$8.589 billion value from our 2023 Fresno County Crop and Livestock Report. Agricultural production and processing also directly supported 63,103 jobs, plus another 44,932 employees from multiplier effects.

In addition, this report documents an extremely high level of economic diversification within agriculture, which supports resilience in agriculture and in the greater county economy.

Agriculture has a long tradition in Fresno County. For more than a century, it has been a pillar of our economy and culture. With this report, we deepen our understanding of that tradition and renew our commitment to sustaining it well into the future.

Respectfully submitted,

Melissa Cregan  
Agricultural Commissioner/Sealer of Weights & Measures





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Published July 2025



## Fresno County Agriculture at a Glance

### Economic Contributions of the Agricultural Industry for 2023



**\$21.664**  
BILLION

Fresno County Agriculture's total  
contributions to the local economy



**\$14.626**

BILLION in direct  
economic output



**\$7.038**

BILLION in  
multiplier effects



**\$59.36**

MILLION per day

### Employment Effects of the Agricultural Industry



**108,034**  
total jobs (rounded)



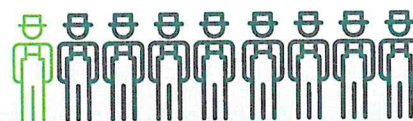
**63,103**

direct employees  
across production  
& processing



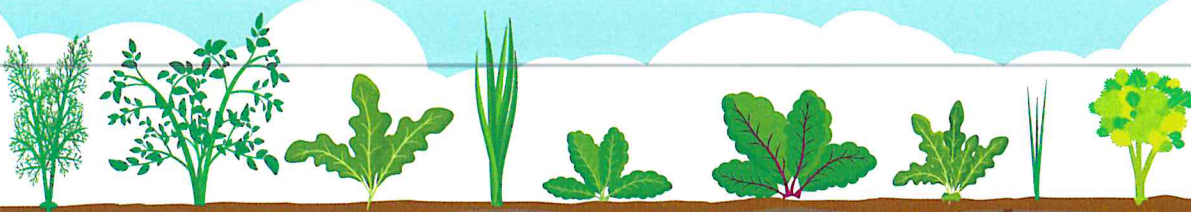
**44,932**

additional jobs attributable to  
multiplier effects: expenditures by  
agricultural companies and their  
employees



**1 in 9**

jobs in Fresno County  
attributable to the  
agricultural industry





## Introduction

Nestled in the heart of California's Central Valley, Fresno County stands as a powerhouse of American agriculture. Here, a combination of fertile soils, abundant sunshine, and a rich multicultural farming heritage produce a vast range of products on some of the world's most productive farmland. With 114 unique commodities exported to markets in 90 countries in 2023, Fresno County is a distinctive and vital contributor to California's – and the world's – food supply.

Clearly, agriculture plays a vital role in the Fresno County economy. What's not so clear, however, is the true size of that role. How much money does agriculture pump into the local economy? How many jobs does agriculture support? In other words, just how important is agriculture as a driver of Fresno County's economic health?

This report sheds light on these and related questions. Using multiple data sources and advanced economic modeling techniques, it analyzes agriculture's total contribution to the Fresno County economy. The report also examines economic diversification in agriculture and its implications for resilience to economic shocks. On the whole, the findings offer important information for policymakers, the public and anyone who values a vibrant and resilient local economy.

## Our Approach

A *basic industry* sells most of its products beyond the local area and thus brings outside money into local communities. Agriculture easily qualifies as a basic industry in Fresno County. Calculating a reasonable range of economic contributions by a basic industry entails quantifying three economic areas: 1) *direct* economic effects; 2) *indirect* economic effects; and 3) *induced* economic effects. This report covers all three.

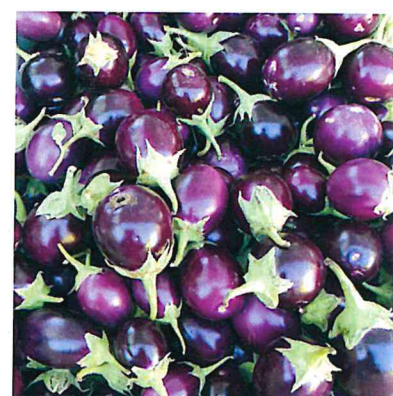
*Direct* economic effects include farm production, local processing, and their related employment. *Indirect* effects consist of inter-industry, business-to-business supplier purchases. *Induced* effects reflect consumption spending by employees. The **Multiplier Effects** section on page 8 explains this further.

To understand the furthest economic impacts of agriculture, one would also need to assess agricultural-related costs to society through, for example, net impacts on water and other natural resources. While important, a full assessment of these impacts lies beyond the scope of this study.

Our calculations draw from local and national data sources. The local sources include industry experts and the annual Fresno County Crop and Livestock Report produced by the Fresno County Department of Agriculture. The main national data source is IMPLAN, a widely used economic modeling program (see [www.implan.com](http://www.implan.com)).

Originally created for the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), IMPLAN uses econometric modeling to convert data from more than a dozen government sources into local values for every U.S. county and zip code across 546 industry sectors. Because IMPLAN draws from multiple sources, including the most recent USDA Census of Agriculture (2022), its employment and economic output numbers often differ from those reported by individual state and federal agencies. For details, please see "Data Sources for Select Industries: Farm, Construction, Railroad, and Government" on the company website: <http://bit.ly/4e0if2Z>.

Except where otherwise noted, all figures are from 2023, the most recent IMPLAN dataset available. Where appropriate, we adjusted sector names for clarity and applied coefficients to IMPLAN values to reflect unique Fresno County conditions. Please contact the authors for additional details on the methods used.





## Direct Effects of Fresno County Farm Production

This section focuses on the simplest measures of economic activity: production and employment. It describes total farm production and the number of agricultural jobs.

### PRODUCTION

**Figure 1** shows the various categories that made up Fresno County's farm production value. At \$4.756 billion, Fruit & Nut Crops was the single largest production category by dollar value, comprising 55.4% of the county total. Grapes dominated this category at \$1.339 billion. Almonds followed (\$1.024 billion), then pistachios (\$862.0 million) and peaches (\$365.9 million).

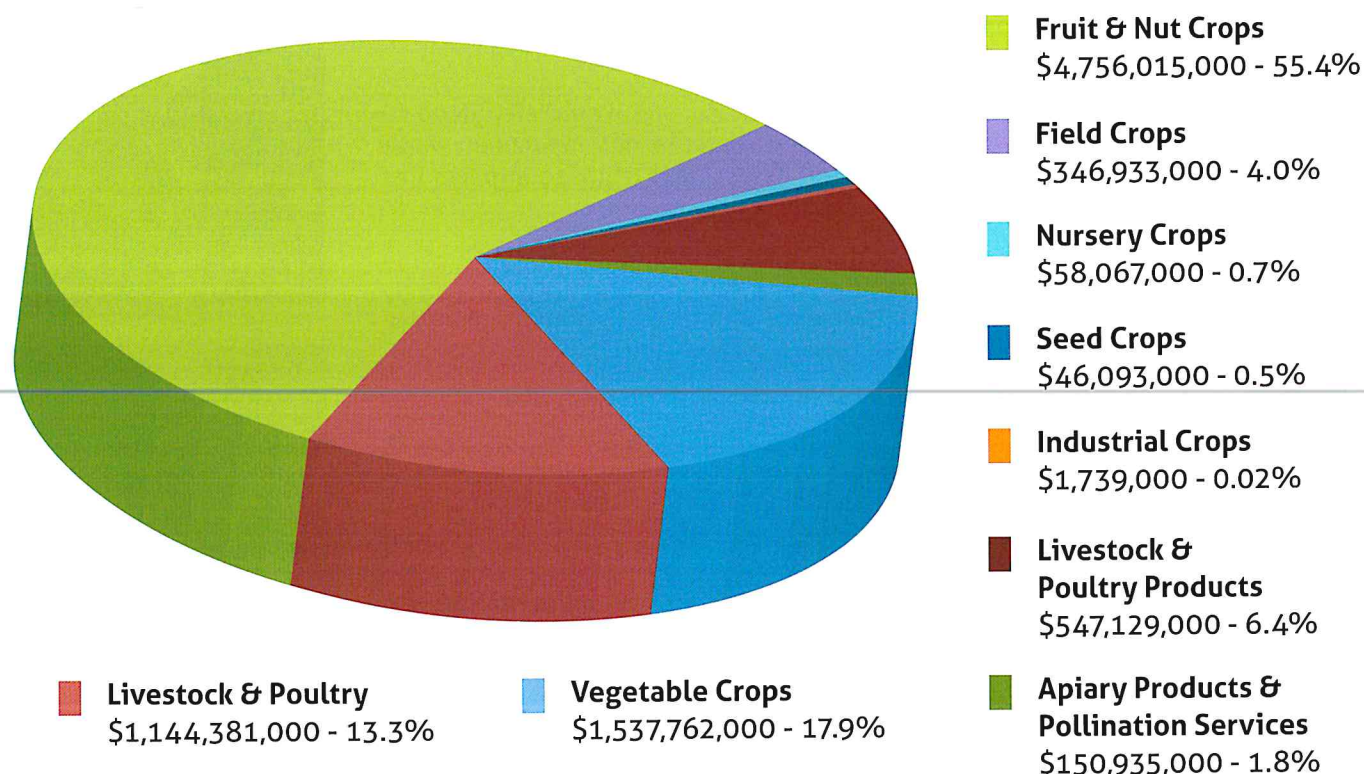
At 17.9%, Vegetable Crops represented the second largest category (\$1.538 billion). Tomatoes topped this grouping (\$601.4 million), followed by garlic (\$309.4 million), onions (\$153.7 million) and melons (\$150.2 million).

Livestock & Poultry was the third largest category at 13.3% (\$1.144 billion), led by cattle & calves at \$572.4 million. Together with Fruit & Nut Crops and Vegetable Crops, these three large categories accounted for 86.6% of the county's direct farm production value.

The combined total dollar value for all agricultural products rose \$1.549 billion over the previous decade, from \$7.040 billion in 2014 to \$8.589 billion in 2023. This represents a 22.0% increase, or minus 5.3% after adjusting for 27.3% inflation that occurred during the period. These values represent gross output and do not reflect the net profit or financial performance of individual growers or the industry as a whole. Interested readers are encouraged to consult the county's 2023 Fresno County Crop and Livestock Report for additional details on specific products and their value.

### Figure 1. Distribution of Fresno County Farm Production

Source: 2023 Fresno County Crop and Livestock Report, Office of the Fresno County Agricultural Commissioner/ Sealer of Weights & Measures





## EMPLOYMENT

How many people work in agricultural production? In 2023, IMPLAN data indicate that agricultural production directly employed 27,515 people in Fresno County. This figure encompassed a wide range of production-related jobs, including not just growing and harvesting, but also sales, marketing and many other roles. It did not include food processing jobs, which are discussed on page 10. Nor did it include Fresno County's public sector jobs in agriculture across a range of local, state, and federal agencies.

Readers who want to know more about employment estimates are encouraged to consult IMPLAN's "Data Sources and Procedures Data Sources for Select Industries: Farm, Construction, Railroad, and Government" article referenced earlier. In general, IMPLAN data attempts to correct for omissions and inconsistencies among other sources. For example, IMPLAN counts farm owners (proprietors) even though other sources do not. IMPLAN also corrects for certain crops with low production levels not being reported by other sources due to disclosure laws that protect the privacy of individual producer data. Last, IMPLAN counts part-time workers differently than the USDA Census of Agriculture. Imagine a farm with six humans who work two months each, sequentially in a year. The Census of Agriculture would report that as six jobs, whereas IMPLAN would consider it to be just one job – one job that happens to be filled by six different temporary workers.





## Multiplier Effects of Fresno County Farm Production

This section quantifies the economic ripples that farm production creates in the local economy. These ripples take two forms: *indirect effects* and *induced effects*. The first consists of business-to-business supplier purchases. For example, when a Fresno County producer buys vehicles, machinery, fertilizer, fuel, chemicals, insurance, banking services, veterinary supplies and other inputs, the producer creates *indirect effects*.

The second ripple type, *induced effects*, consists of consumption spending by the combined owners and employees of agricultural businesses and their suppliers. They pay for groceries, housing, healthcare, leisure activities, and other things for their households. All this spending creates ripples in the economy.

Although agricultural companies, suppliers and their combined employees certainly spend money in other counties, this study only reflects those expenditures within Fresno County. Quantifying expenditures outside the county would be an expensive, complex effort that lies well beyond our scope here.

**Figure 2** shows agriculture's *direct*, *indirect*, and *induced* economic effects within the county across major production categories. The numbers reflect IMPLAN multipliers for each sector, which are rooted in the most recent U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis input-output models.

Note that sector names and production values in **Figure 2** differ from the county's annual report. They closely follow a standard classification system used nationwide called the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS), as adapted by IMPLAN. Each year, agricultural producers in Fresno County and nationwide use the NAICS categories on Schedule F of their federal tax returns ("Profit or Loss from Farming"), which requires them to designate the NAICS category that best fits their operation. Producers also use NAICS categories when completing the USDA Census of Agriculture, most recently for 2022.

The following list helps bridge NAICS and IMPLAN sectors in **Figure 2** with familiar commodities listed in the 2023 Fresno County Crop and Livestock Report:

- **Fruit Farming:** Apples, Apricots, Blueberries, Cherries, Citrus (Grapefruit, Lemons, Oranges, Mandarin/Tangerine, Tangelo, Other), Grapes (Raisin Varieties), Grapes (Table Varieties), Grapes (Wine Varieties), Kiwifruit, Nectarines, Olives, Peaches, Pears, Persimmons, Plums, Pomegranates, Other Fruits.
- **Tree Nut Farming:** Almonds, Almond Hulls, Pistachios, Walnuts.
- **Vegetable & Melon Farming:** Asparagus, Broccoli, Corn (Sweet), Eggplant, Garlic, Head Lettuce, Melons (Cantaloupe, Honeydew, Mixed, Watermelon), Onions, Oriental Vegetables, Pepper (Bell), Squash, Tomatoes, Other Vegetables.
- **Dairy Cattle & Milk Production:** Dairy Cattle & Calves (Breeding Stock, Feeders, Calves, Cull Stock), Milk (Conventional, Organic, Goat).
- **Misc. Animals & Animal Products:** Apiary Products (Honey, Beeswax), Hogs & Pigs, Manure, Pollination (Seed; Trees, Fruits & Nuts; Melons, Vegetables), Sheep & Lambs, Wool.
- **Poultry & Egg Production:** Chickens, Ducks, Gamebirds (Pheasant, Pigeon, Quail), Geese, Turkeys, Eggs.
- **Field & Seed Crops:** Barley, Beans (Dry), Corn (Silage), Cotton (Lint, Seed), Hay (Alfalfa, Wheat, Other), Pasture & Range, Wheat (Grain, Silage), Other Field Crops, Seed Crops (Alfalfa, Vegetables, Other).
- **Beef Cattle Ranching:** Beef Cattle & Calves (Breeding Stock, Feeders, Calves, Slaughter Stock).
- **Greenhouse, Nursery & Floriculture Production:** Herbaceous Ornamentals, Ornamental Trees & Shrubs, Other Nursery Crops, Misc. Other (Compost, Mulch, Pomace, Sod, Soil).
- **Forestry & Forest Products:** Timber, Christmas Trees.





**Figure 2. Economic Effects of Fresno County Farm Production**

Dollar values are in \$ millions. Figures are for 2023 and come from IMPLAN and U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, with adjustments for local conditions. Columns and rows may not compute exactly due to rounding.

FARM PRODUCTION SECTOR	Output Effects (\$ Millions)			TOTAL
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	
Fruit Farming	\$2,828.1	\$882.1	\$690.2	\$4,400.4
Tree Nut Farming	\$1,936.7	\$93.5	\$622.7	\$2,652.9
Vegetable & Melon Farming	\$1,540.0	\$506.4	\$246.9	\$2,293.4
Dairy Cattle & Milk Production	\$828.7	\$275.3	\$84.6	\$1,188.6
Poultry & Egg Production	\$547.6	\$164.4	\$36.8	\$748.8
Field & Seed Crops	\$393.1	\$157.7	\$68.4	\$619.2
Beef Cattle Ranching	\$284.5	\$79.2	\$26.6	\$390.2
Misc. Animals & Animal Products	\$186.7	\$7.6	\$75.3	\$269.6
Greenhouse, Nursery & Floriculture	\$58.2	\$12.6	\$5.7	\$76.6
Forestry & Forest Products	\$1.7	\$0.1	\$0.8	\$2.6
TOTAL ECONOMIC OUTPUT	\$8,605.3	\$2,179.0	\$1,857.9	\$12,642.3
	Employment Effects (# of Jobs)			TOTAL
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	27,515	18,531	11,194	57,239

NAICS/IMPLAN also combines familiar products in unfamiliar ways. For example, the county's annual crop report groups dairy cattle (worth \$289.2 million in 2023) into "Cattle and Calves," but NAICS/IMPLAN tracks those animals under "Dairy Cattle & Milk Production" (**Figure 2**). The county's \$46.1 million in seed crops occurs across multiple sectors, depending on the type of seed. Pollination services, worth \$150.9 million in 2023, fits under the county's \$1.72 billion "Support Activities for Agriculture" sector, as do the drying and hulling of nuts and many other activities embedded within **Figures 2** and **3**.

Each sector has distinct multipliers. For example, Fresno County "Fruit Farming" sector in **Figure 2** had a 2023 *indirect effects* multiplier of 0.3119 and an *induced effects* multiplier of 0.2440. This means that each dollar's worth of direct output generated an extra 31 cents in supplier purchases, plus 24 cents more in consumption spending by the owners and employees of agricultural businesses and their suppliers.

Multipliers change every year for each sector and county nationwide. The multipliers update to reflect where companies and employees spent their money. For example, the *induced effects* multiplier for Fresno County "Dairy Cattle & Milk Production" was 0.0742 in 2010, then increased to 0.1021 for 2023.

Sectors have unique multipliers not just for economic output but also for employment. For example, Fresno County "Tree Nut Farming" in **Figure 2** supported 9,983 *direct* jobs plus an additional 958 *indirect effects* jobs and 3,756 more from *induced effects*. The bottom row of **Figure 2** shows combined employment figures across sectors.

Because IMPLAN's methodology differs from that of the county's annual agriculture survey – and because this analysis incorporates supplemental data provided by the Department of Agriculture – the total 2023 direct production value in **Figure 2** (\$8.605 billion) is slightly higher than the \$8.589 billion reported in the 2023 Fresno County Crop and Livestock Report. The difference amounts to less than one-twentieth of one percent.



# Production

## KEY POINTS

**\$12.642**  
BILLION

in **TOTAL**  
economic output  
from  
Farm Production

**57,239**  
TOTAL JOBS (rounded)

27,515 **DIRECT** jobs  
plus 29,725  
additional jobs from  
**MULTIPLIER**  
**EFFECTS**

**\$8.605**  
BILLION

in **DIRECT**  
output from  
Farm Production

**\$4.037**  
BILLION

in **MULTIPLIER**  
**EFFECTS** from  
Farm Production

## Locally Sourced, Value-Added Food Processing

Farm production tells only part of the story. This section captures the economic value of local food processing, which plays a key role in the Fresno County economy. It is neither an exact science nor a full assessment but rather gives the reader a basic overview of the topic.

To avoid overstating the numbers, we only include food manufacturers and sectors that fit two strict criteria: 1) they use mostly local agricultural inputs; and 2) they are unlikely to exist here without the presence of the associated agricultural sector, i.e., Fresno County's abundant supply of fruits, nuts, vegetables, animals and other raw agricultural products.

We also took precautions to avoid double-counting. For example, we did not factor wine grape production into this section because **Figure 2** already captured the \$240.1 million direct dollar value of wine grapes in its "Fruit Farming" row. We only calculated the value created by converting wine grapes into wine.

Nor did we include the county's \$538.4 million in milk production, since the "Dairy Cattle & Milk Production" row in **Figure 2** already includes that value. We only calculated the value created by processing raw milk into pasteurized milk, butter, milk powder, condensed milk, skim milk, ice cream and other dairy products.



Based on these strict criteria, we excluded several IMPLAN food and beverage sectors that other studies often include. Adding these sectors could overstate the value of local agriculture, including its employment and multiplier effects. For example, we did not include Fresno County’s \$160.8 million in bread and bakery products output because much of the yeast, salt and other raw ingredients come from outside the county. Nor did we include the county’s manufacturing of canned or bottled soft drinks and water (\$379.0 million), cookies and crackers (\$49.6 million), coffee and tea (\$10.6 million), and spices and extracts (\$9.6 million).

We also did not count the county’s beer brewing sector, worth \$56.7 million in 2023. Brewers depend on outside grains, especially hops grown in the Pacific Northwest or Germany. Recent attempts to grow hops in Fresno County on a commercial scale have had limited success.

**Figure 3** shows the economic effects of locally sourced, value-added food processing. As with **Figure 2**, the sector names borrow from IMPLAN and NAICS, which lump and split products according to a national classification system for tracking economic output.

**Figure 3: Economic Effects of Locally Sourced, Value-Added Food Processing**

*Sources: Adapted from IMPLAN and U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis data, with input from local sources. Columns and rows may not compute exactly due to rounding.*

FOOD PROCESSING	Output Effects (\$ Millions)			TOTAL
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	
Meat & Other Animal Products Manufacturing	\$1,746.8	\$563.7	\$231.4	\$2,541.9
Nuts & Other Dried Food Products Manufacturing	\$1,499.9	\$268.0	\$529.7	\$2,297.6
Light Processing of Fruit, Vegetable & Nursery Products	\$831.0	\$29.5	\$437.8	\$1,298.3
Canned, Jarred and Bottled Fruits & Vegetables Manufacturing	\$635.9	\$214.6	\$83.0	\$933.5
Miscellaneous Other Food Manufacturing	\$407.7	\$134.9	\$36.3	\$578.9
Wineries	\$361.9	\$113.6	\$76.9	\$552.4
Frozen Fruits, Juices & Vegetables Manufacturing	\$300.2	\$134.1	\$45.9	\$480.2
Dairy Products Manufacturing	\$237.5	\$69.9	\$32.0	\$339.4
TOTAL ECONOMIC OUTPUT	\$6,021.0	\$1,528.2	\$1,473.1	\$9,022.2
	Employment Effects (# of Jobs)			TOTAL
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	35,588	6,350	8,857	50,795

The largest sector, “Meat & Other Animal Products” in **Figure 3** reflects Fresno County’s key role as a hub for meat and poultry processing. The county features a diverse mix of large-scale processors, family-owned businesses, and an educational facility. Collectively, Fresno County’s meat and poultry processors play a vital role in the region’s agricultural economy, supplying a wide variety of high-quality products to diverse markets.

The region’s beef sector includes integrated operations that manage every stage from cattle feeding to processing, producing fresh boxed beef, ground beef, seasoned cuts, and fully cooked entrees. These products are distributed to retail chains, foodservice providers and national restaurant brands. Leading beef processors in the county



operate expansive feedlots and process hundreds of cattle daily, sourcing livestock from throughout California and neighboring states to ensure a consistent supply.

In the poultry sector, Fresno County hosts significant processing facilities that handle millions of chickens and turkeys annually. These operations produce whole birds, cut-up parts, organic and free-range options, and value-added items such as marinated and fully cooked products. Poultry products are supplied to supermarkets, specialty stores, and foodservice outlets across the West Coast and beyond. Local specialty shops and butcher markets contribute to the county's food landscape by offering fresh cuts, sausages, and prepared foods tailored to community preferences.

The Fresno State Meat Lab is a unique, student-run USDA-inspected facility located at California State University (CSU), Fresno. The lab processes beef, pork, and lamb, producing a wide array of specialty products such as Italian dry salami, sausages, and jerky. These products are sold at CSU Fresno's Rue and Gwen Gibson Farm Market, other local retail outlets and supplied to local restaurants. The Meat Lab also collaborates with local companies for product development and quality testing, providing hands-on training for future meat industry professionals.

**"Nuts & Other Dried Food Products Manufacturing"** in **Figure 3** captures Fresno County's role as a major center for processing fruits, grains and especially nuts into value-added products for domestic and international markets. State-of-the-art facilities in the county handle large volumes of nuts, utilizing advanced equipment for cleaning, drying, and sorting. For almonds, after hulling and shelling, processors may further roast, slice, dice, or grind much of the county's \$1.024 billion almond crop into products such as roasted almonds, almond flour, and almond butter. Much of the pistachio crop, worth \$862.0 million in 2023, is hulled, dried, and then sorted by size and color, with some facilities specializing in salted, roasted, or flavored pistachios for retail markets. Walnuts are similarly processed, with modern plants focusing on both in-shell and kernel packing, as well as specialty items like walnut oil and snack mixes.

Fresno County is also renowned for its dried fruit industry, with family-owned companies and cooperatives drying grapes into raisins, crafting premium dried apricots, peaches, and figs, and producing sun-dried tomatoes. Specialty processors create trail mixes and granolas by combining local nuts and dried fruits, while others focus on dehydrated vegetables and tomato products for foodservice and ingredient markets. A cooperative of local growers produces a variety of dried fig products such as snacks and baking ingredients, then sells them nationally and internationally under popular brand names. CSU Fresno further supports the sector with commercial-scale labs for hands-on training in nut and fruit processing. A cooperative of local growers produces a variety of dried fig products such as snacks and baking ingredients, then sells them nationally and internationally under popular brand names.

Producers also transform many vegetables into dried products. For example, a specialized processing plant in Firebaugh sources onions from several dozen growers, then produces dehydrated onion products such as flakes, granules, powder, and chopped dried onions.





**"Light Processing of Fruit, Nut, Vegetable & Nursery Products"** in Figure 3 encompasses post-harvest value added to the county's abundant fruits and vegetables, and, to a lesser extent, nursery stock. This sector captures portions of IMPLAN's "Support Activities for Agriculture" sector that involve the sorting, grading, cleaning, and packing of fresh fruits and vegetables, including when those activities occur in fields during harvest. The sector also includes IMPLAN's "All Other Food Manufacturing" which reflects fruits and vegetables that are cut, peeled and turned into perishable foods, including ready-to-use refrigerated products.

Table grapes offer a prominent example. Home to the Table Grape Commission, Fresno County produced \$743.8 million in fresh table grapes in 2023. During harvest, grape clusters are placed in clean containers and transported to packing stations, often in the field, where a second quality check is performed and additional trimming occurs. Grapes are then packed into bags, clamshells, or boxes, with sulfur dioxide pads sometimes added to preserve freshness. Packed boxes are weighed, palletized, and moved to cold storage for pre-cooling to about 32°F, ensuring shelf life and quality. Finally, the cooled pallets are loaded onto refrigerated trucks for shipping to major grocery store chains, specialty retailers, and other markets, mostly in the U.S., but also in Canada, China, Mexico and other countries. Specialized packaging into ready-to-eat grape cups and packs also occurs.

The county's \$450.9 million citrus crop undergoes a similar value-added process. After harvest, Fresno County oranges, lemons, mandarin/tangerines, and other fruits are placed in bins, which are quickly transported to packing facilities. There, fruit is washed, electronically sized and sorted, and inspected for quality, with some facilities using advanced cameras and sensors to check for defects and sugar content. Workers trim stems and remove any subpar fruit before packing the citrus into bags or cartons. Packed fruit is then palletized, pre-cooled if necessary, and loaded onto refrigerated trucks for distribution.

Vegetables and nursery crops, too, undergo light, post-harvest value-added processes. Producers add value to the county's garlic crop, for example, by sorting and cleaning garlic at packing houses, then removing the outer skins before packing the garlic into boxes, palletizing, and loading onto trucks for distribution. Among the county's \$58.1 million in nursery crops, growers add value to indoor potted plants, landscape plants, farm stock, and other plants by putting product into suitable containers ranging from inexpensive flats and trays to decorative clay and wooden pots. Growers prune, trim and shape product, and add labels as appropriate for wholesale and retail markets.

As the name suggests, **"Canned, Jarred and Bottled Fruits & Vegetables Manufacturing"** in Figure 3 reflects canned, jarred, and bottled products made from fruits and vegetables that are not destined for the fresh market. For example, a portion of the \$309.4 million garlic crop is chopped, minced, and/or diced, then put into jars (glass or plastic), tubs, or pouches for retail and food service.

The county's \$503.9 million processed tomato crop features prominently in this category. Fresno County is the leading producer of processing tomatoes in California and the United States. Growers harvested 3.789 million tons in 2023 across 67,750 acres. Much of the tomato crop leaves the county for processing, including at large-scale facilities in nearby Los Banos and Santa Nella. Within Fresno County, tomatoes are processed at facilities such as a plant in Huron that specializes in high-quality tomato paste.

Boutique-scale processing complements these larger operations. A Fresno-based company, for example, crafts small-batch jams and jellies from locally grown fruits like pluots, pomegranates, and berries. Farms in Clovis and





## Economic Contributions of Fresno County Agriculture

Fresno sell bottles and jars of local honey. A women-owned farm and kitchen in Reedley creates small-batch, farm-to-jar preserves, pickles, and salsas from their own produce.

Among other examples, a cold-press juice company in Fresno makes bottled juices and cleanses with citrus, pomegranates, and greens sourced from Fresno County farms. A company in Fresno brews and bottles small batches of kombucha flavored with locally grown fruits, herbs, and botanicals, for sale at farmers markets and select local retailers. Last, a family bakery in Clovis uses local almonds, citrus, and dried fruits to make traditional and modern biscotti, cookies, and gift packs to sell at farm stands, specialty shops, and online.

**"Miscellaneous Other Food Manufacturing"** is a catchall category that combines several NAICS/IMPLAN sectors. A company in South Fresno, for example, converts large volumes of local commodities into finished feeds, soil amendments, and other products. This includes, for example, processing portions of the county's \$17.6 million seed cotton crop into oil and byproducts.





Companies in Sanger, Auberry, Prather, Clovis, and Fresno compress alfalfa and other hays into pelletized products for animal feed. A few companies manufacture food for dogs, cats and other pets. These range from a large-scale facility in Sanger to a company in Fresno that specializes in grain-free dog and cat treats made from local beef, turkey and chicken, sometimes flavored with local pumpkins and cherries.

Several millers process portions of Fresno County's \$28.7 million wheat grain crop and related field crops into flour. The largest facility, part of a national chain, produces tortilla flour, all-purpose flour, various whole wheat flours, and others. On the smaller end, a renowned, family-owned processor specializes in premium bulgur wheat and other quick-cooking specialty grains.

A Fresno facility owned by a prominent national company does wet corn milling, among other activities, separating corn kernels into components like starch, protein and oil for food and industrial purposes, including for dairy cattle feed. A biofuel refinery in Fresno uses advanced technologies to process various oilseed feedstocks, including seed oils, into biodiesel and refined glycerin. A vertically-integrated olive oil producer near Clovis grows 450 acres of organic olives, across five varieties, and has won over 200 awards for its olive oil.

Fresno County's **"Wineries"** sector captures the significant value added to the county's \$236.7 million crushed wine grape crop. A majority of the county's more than a dozen wineries cultivate their own estate vineyards. Local wineries produce robust reds like Zinfandel, Syrah, Sangiovese, and Barbera, as well as aromatic whites such as Viognier and Muscat Canelli, all benefiting from the county's warm climate and fertile soils.

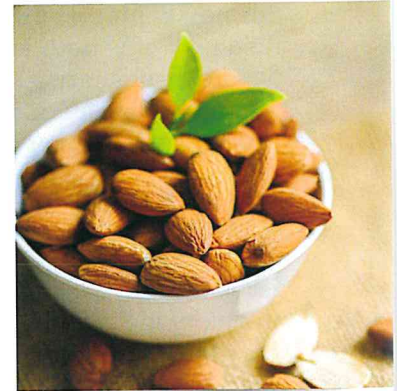
Fresno County wineries add additional value to wine grapes by attracting visitors to a variety of experiences. Many offer tastings paired with local foods, live music events, creative workshops, and outdoor gatherings. Some host private tours, vineyard walks, and educational activities, including hands-on winemaking and grape stomping, while others provide scenic venues for weddings and special events.

For a broader analysis of wineries' economic impact that goes beyond the scope of this study, please see the "2022 Economic Impact of California Wine and Grapes on Fresno County" available at <https://www.wine-economy.com/>. Among other differences, that larger study included grapes imported from other counties and economic impacts that occurred beyond Fresno County.

**"Frozen Fruits, Juices & Vegetables Manufacturing"** in Figure 3 encompasses several companies in Fresno County that manufacture frozen products using locally grown fruits and vegetables. Common ingredients include peaches, strawberries, pears, plums, and mixed fruit blends, as well as regionally sourced vegetables. These products are processed at modern facilities and sold to food manufacturers, retailers, restaurants, and schools. Finished goods range from individually quick frozen (IQF) fruit pieces and vegetable cuts to fruit blends for smoothies and frozen pie fillings, as well as ingredients for yogurt, ice cream, and baked goods.

For example, a Fresno company is the industry leader in the growing and processing of fresh frozen peaches. After being washed, sized, pitted, and peeled, freestone and clingstone peach halves move on conveyor belts past professional graders who separate fruit into distinct product lines. The highest quality peaches become the key ingredient in popular frozen desserts. Others go to the blast freezer to become IQF pieces for peach products, blends, and yogurts. Softer peaches are sliced and designated for ice cream manufacturers, while overripe fruit becomes purées.

**"Dairy Products Manufacturing"** in Figure 3, reflects production by several major milk processing plants that operate in Fresno County. The largest one, based in Fresno, counts among the nation's largest dairy cooperatives and processes milk from local dairies into a variety of dairy products within 24 hours of arrival. After leaving Fresno County dairies, most of the \$538.4 million in fluid milk is processed locally at these major facilities.



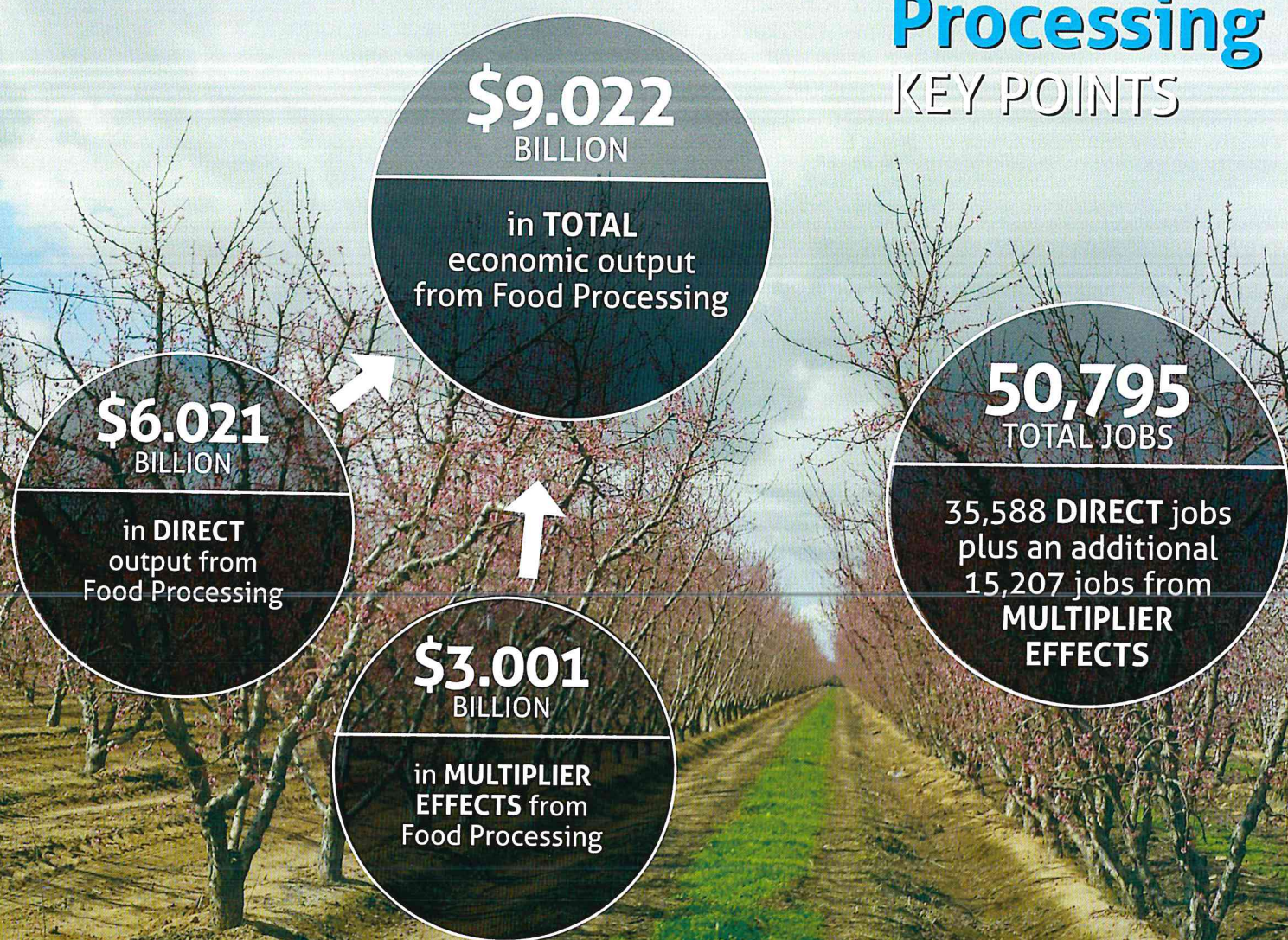


Businesses process fluid milk into a range of value-added dairy products. Examples include pasteurized and bottled fluid milk of various kinds, ranging from whole, reduced-fat, low-fat, and nonfat milk to chocolate milk and other flavors, available in gallons, half-gallons, quarts and smaller containers. Processors also make cream, half-and-half, butter, milk powders, condensed and skim milk, and ice cream. These products are packaged for retail, foodservice and industrial markets, supporting both local and broader regional demand.

Among other products, the Fresno State Dairy Processing Unit, a university-based creamery, produces a variety of cheeses using milk from its own campus dairy. Students are actively involved in every step, from milking cows to crafting cheddar and experimenting with new varieties. Their cheeses are available at CSU Fresno's Rue and Gwen Gibson Farm Market, supporting both education and local agriculture. In another cheese example, a family-run creamery in Sanger specializes in handcrafted artisan goat cheeses made from milk produced on their own farm. They offer several varieties, including fresh and aged cheeses, and supply local farmers markets, restaurants, and direct-to-consumer sales. A goat farm in Prather specializes in skin care products made from goat milk, including soaps, face creams, lip balms, bath bombs and hydrating body lotions.

## Processing

### KEY POINTS





## Total Economic Contributions of Fresno County Agriculture

The previous sections have provided key pieces to an economic puzzle. This section combines those puzzle pieces into a final picture showing the overall economic effects of Fresno County agriculture.

As **Figure 4** shows, the total 2023 economic contribution of Fresno County agriculture was \$21.664 billion. This consisted of \$14.626 billion in combined direct output from production and processing, plus \$7.038 billion in multiplier effects.

For perspective, agriculture pumped over *fifty-nine million dollars per day* into the county economy during 2023 (\$59,354,880 to be exact). This translates to \$2,473,120 per hour and \$41,219 per minute.

Total agricultural employment covered in the scope of this study was 108,034. Of these, 63,103 jobs were directly in agricultural production and processing, with the remaining 44,932 from multiplier effects. The 63,103 direct agricultural jobs represented 11.1% of Fresno County's total employment of 566,167, or about one out of every nine jobs.

**Figure 4. Overall Economic Effects of Fresno County Agriculture**

*Columns and rows may not compute exactly due to rounding. Agriculture In The Larger Economy*

Type of Effect	Direct	Indirect	Induced	TOTAL
FARM PRODUCTION				
Output Effects (\$ Millions)	\$8,605.3	\$2,179.0	\$1,857.9	\$12,642.3
Employment Effects (# Jobs)	27,515	18,531	11,194	57,239
LOCALLY SOURCED, VALUE-ADDED FOOD PROCESSING				
Output Effects (\$ Millions)	\$6,021.0	\$1,528.2	\$1,473.1	\$9,022.2
Employment Effects (# Jobs)	35,588	6,350	8,857	50,795
TOTAL VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY				
Output Effects (\$ Millions)	\$14,626.3	\$3,707.2	\$3,331.0	\$21,664.5
Employment Effects (# Jobs)	63,103	24,881	20,051	108,034






## Agriculture In The Larger Economy

Agriculture's \$14.626 billion in direct output represented 13.9% of the county's total economic output of \$105.24 billion, about one out of every 7.2 dollars. This made agriculture the largest economic sector in Fresno County, as shown in **Figure 5**.

Real Estate & Rentals ranked second (\$11.517 billion). Health & Social Services ranked third (\$10.196 billion), followed by Government (\$10.123 billion).

Government included public entities across city, county, state and federal levels. Public education features prominently in this sector and includes CSU-Fresno as well as the large unified school districts in Fresno and Clovis. Local government also reflects public service enterprises such as the City of Fresno Department of Public Utilities, which reported roughly \$240 million in 2023 operating revenues from water, sewer, solid waste, and sanitation services. Federal spending within Fresno County comes from the USDA, Air National Guard, Dept. of Veterans Affairs, Social Security Administration and others.


**Figure 5. Fresno County Industries Ranked by Direct Economic Output**

CATEGORY NAME	OUTPUT	RANK
 <b>Agriculture (production &amp; processing)</b>	<b>\$14,626,286,073</b>	<b>1</b>
Real Estate & Rentals	\$11,516,814,624	2
Health & Social Services	\$10,195,698,779	3
Government (all levels & types)	\$10,122,889,411	4
Manufacturing	\$8,373,606,084	5
Wholesale Trade	\$7,431,269,283	6
Construction	\$6,356,751,293	7
Retail Trade	\$5,883,614,106	8
Transportation & Warehousing	\$4,548,019,864	9
Finance & Insurance	\$4,516,487,115	10
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	\$4,167,522,172	11
Accommodation & Food Services	\$4,106,394,010	12
Utilities	\$3,418,826,911	13
Other Services	\$3,079,584,441	14
Administrative & Waste Services	\$3,060,326,638	15
Information	\$1,929,034,566	16
Management of Companies	\$710,405,678	17
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	\$503,726,197	18
Educational Services	\$422,529,719	19
Mining	\$274,826,631	20



For direct employment, Agriculture ranked third in the county (**Figure 6**). Health & Social Services ranked #1 with 83,896 jobs and included, for example, doctors, dentists, hospitals, medical laboratories, residential care facilities and day care services. Government ranked second.

**Figure 6. Fresno County Industries Ranked by Direct Employment**

CATEGORY NAME	EMPLOYMENT	RANK
Health & Social Services	83,896	1
Government (all levels & types)	75,386	2
 <b>Agriculture (production &amp; processing)</b>	63,103	3
Retail Trade	44,555	4
Accommodation & Food Services	39,935	5
Other Services	38,515	6
Transportation & Warehousing	37,265	7
Construction	30,155	8
Administrative & Waste Services	26,711	9
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	24,121	10
Real Estate & Rental	21,696	11
Finance & Insurance	21,333	12
Wholesale Trade	18,097	13
Manufacturing	16,714	14
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	6,739	15
Educational Services	6,209	16
Information	4,144	17
Utilities	3,605	18
Management of Companies	3,520	19
Mining	471	20







## How Resilient is Agriculture to Economic Shocks?

We have all heard the old saying “don’t keep all your eggs in one basket.” If the basket drops, then you might lose everything. This section takes a deep dive into that concept and focuses on three questions: 1) Why is economic diversification important? 2) How economically diversified is Fresno County agriculture? and 3) How has agriculture’s level of economic diversification trended over time?

Answers to these questions can shed important light on the agricultural industry’s economic resilience, with implications for the wider county economy and beyond.



### WHY IS ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION IMPORTANT?

Like growers and ranchers everywhere, Fresno County’s agricultural producers face a long list of risks. Examples include: wildfires, droughts, floods, pandemics, crop pests and diseases, food safety-related outbreaks, new regulations, new competitors, labor availability and cost, price drops, tariffs and other trade policies, and spikes in costs for fuel, equipment, water and other inputs. Any one of these risks can deal a damaging blow. When combined, they can undermine not just an individual operation but an entire industry.

Take Napa County, for example, where wine grapes account for 99% of the annual agricultural value. When wildfires and a pandemic caused a 51% decline in wine grapes for 2020, the county’s overall agricultural value declined by that same percent. Contrast that with Fresno County, where solid diversification helped agricultural production grow 3.4% when the pandemic began in 2020, then increase by another 1.3% during the pandemic’s peak in 2021.



### HOW DIVERSIFIED IS FRESNO COUNTY AGRICULTURE?

If economic diversification is like an “insurance policy” against risks, then that raises the question: how economically diversified is Fresno County agriculture?

To answer this question, we calculated the Shannon-Weaver Index for Fresno County agriculture. Created in 1949 for military code breaking, the Shannon-Weaver index is widely used by economists and others interested in quantifying diversification. Different versions of the basic Shannon-Weaver formula exist. What they all have in common, though, is that they quantify not just the number of different items – such as characters in a coded message or crops grown in a county – but also their relative *evenness* or *abundance*.

How exactly does one calculate the Shannon-Weaver Index for agriculture? The main steps are: 1) create a list of agricultural products and their production values over the past decade; 2) remove 30 outlier products that had an average production value less than one-fourth of one percent (0.25%) of the county’s total; 3) enter the data into the Shannon-Weaver formula; and 4) convert to scale from 0.0 to 1.0. For additional details, please contact the authors.

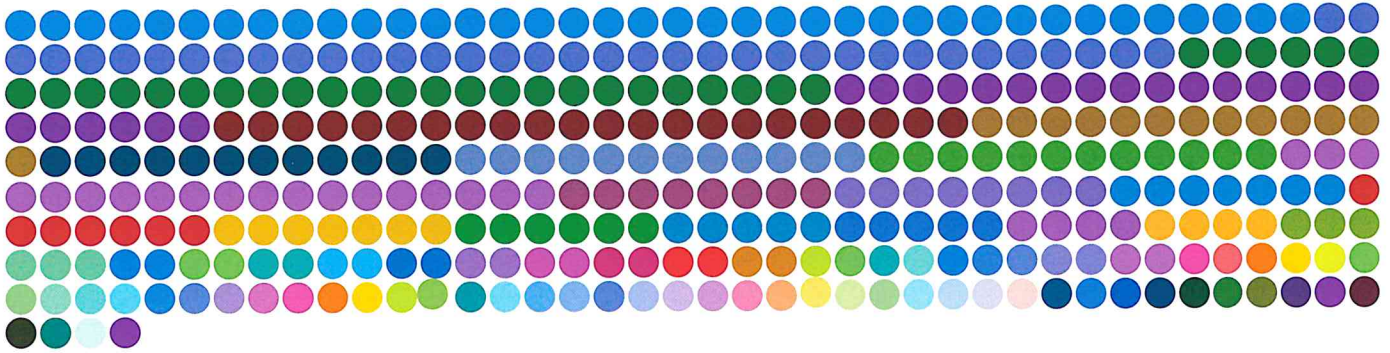
Over the past decade, Fresno County has consistently produced and reported 50 major commodities. The relative contribution of each major commodity varied during this period from 0.25% of the county’s total gross production value to 19.7% of the county total (almonds in 2019). **Figure 7** depicts their most recent relative contributions.





## Figure 7. Relative Distribution of Fresno County Agricultural Commodities

Each circle below represents approximately \$25,000,000 in gross sales, and each of the 80 colors represents a unique agricultural commodity. Combined, the circles and colors visually portray major agricultural commodities' relative contributions to Fresno County's total 2023 gross production value. Commodities less than \$25,000,000 in value are depicted with a single dot. The number of commodities produced, and their relative evenness, influences the industry's economic diversification score and its resilience to economic shocks. (Source: 2023 Fresno County Crop and Livestock Report)



For 2023, the Shannon-Weaver Index for Fresno County's agricultural industry was **0.75**.

What exactly does this number mean? To begin with, getting the highest index, a perfect 1.00 on a scale from 0.00 to 1.00, would require the impossible: produce all seventy-two of California's major commodities and have gross production values equally distributed across them. No single county could accomplish this.

At first glance, Fresno County's index of 0.75 seems near the upper-middle of the 0.00 to 1.00 range. But the Shannon-Weaver formula includes a logarithmic function, which complicates interpretation. The logarithm makes the scale exponential, like the Richter Scale that measures earthquakes. Many Californians understand that a 7.4 earthquake releases twice the energy of a 7.2 earthquake even though the numbers are not far apart. The same principle applies here.

The 0.75 index is extremely high compared to typical U.S. counties, many of which focus on a just one or two crops such as corn, soybeans or wheat. The index is also extremely high by California standards. Among twenty California counties analyzed so far, Fresno County's 0.75 easily ranks as the highest number. Overall, Fresno County's outstanding economic diversification suggests strong protection from economic shocks.





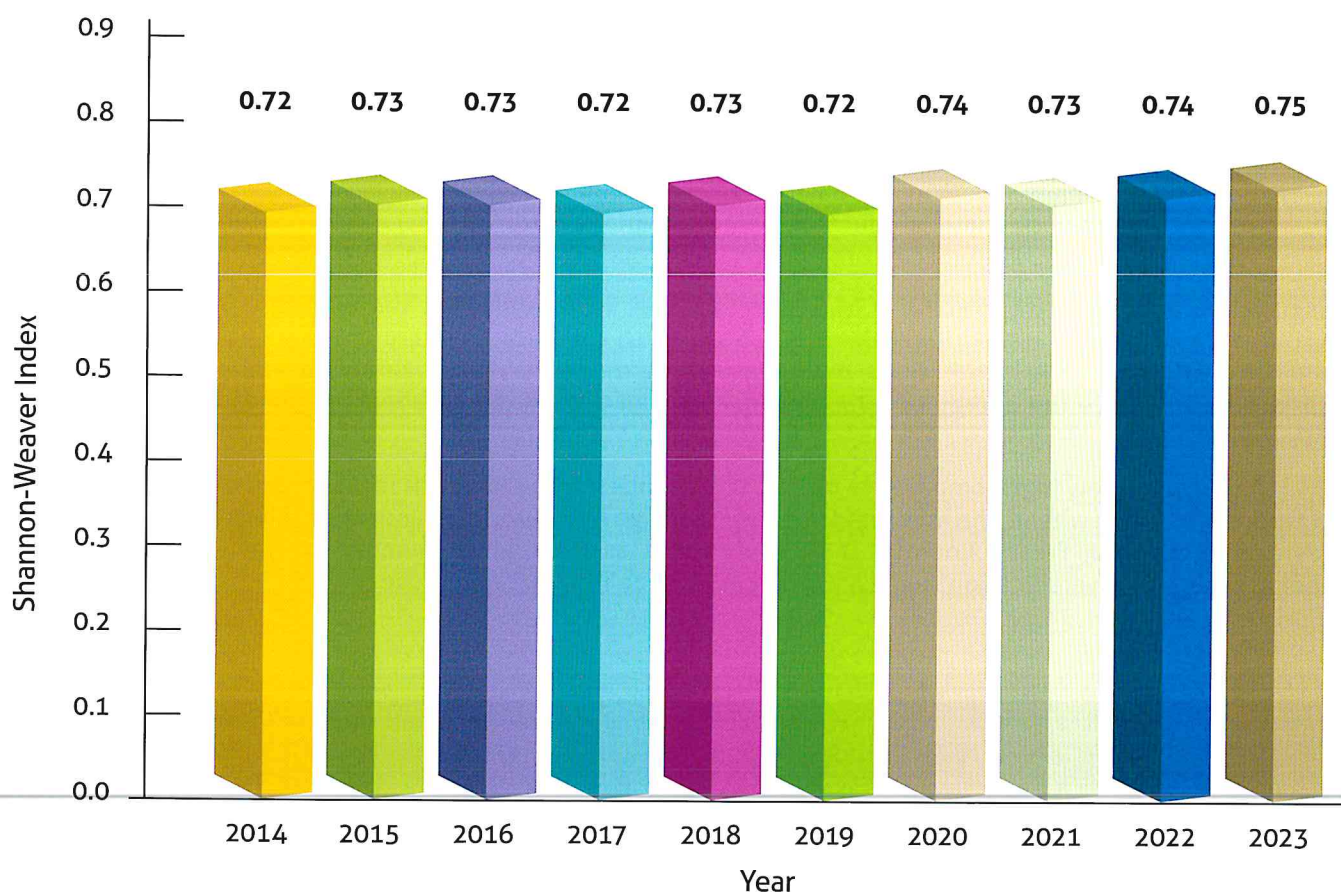
## HOW HAS AGRICULTURE'S LEVEL OF ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION TRENDED OVER TIME?

Has agriculture become more diversified in Fresno County, or less? **Figure 8** shows the Shannon-Weaver Index for the past decade.

The main thing to note is consistent and extremely high economic diversification across the years. The index has held steady over time, always within the narrow 0.72 to 0.75 range. This suggests exceptional ongoing economic resiliency within agriculture. Further, the slight upward trend – leading to a new high of 0.75 in 2023 – contrasts with the downward trend occurring in many California counties that have become dependent on one or two major products.

### Figure 8. Ten-Year Trend in Fresno County Agriculture's Economic Diversification

An indicator of economic resilience, the **Shannon-Weaver Index** quantifies economic diversification and resilience by combining the number of different commodities produced and their relative economic value.



The Covid-19 pandemic underscored the importance of a strong, diversified production base. The pandemic disrupted supply chains, farm labor, production costs, exports, prices, and other factors. Many crops went unharvested, and grocery store shelves sat empty across much of the Northern Hemisphere.

Not surprisingly, several Fresno County products declined in value when the Covid-19 pandemic hit. Among 80 commodities consistently tracked over the past decade, 32 experienced declines for 2020. Examples include watermelon (-39.9%), walnuts (-31.1%), onions (-22.0%), almonds (-21.4%) and dairy calves (-20.6%).

But gains in other areas offset these losses. Forty-eight commodities increased for 2020, with a median gain in value of \$5.6 million (23.0%). Examples include alfalfa hay (+80.7%), fresh lemons (+67.5%), beef cattle & calves (slaughter stock, +38.6%), oranges (+32.1%), milk (+15.0%) and pistachios (+7.3%). Fresno County's overall production value rose \$261,743,100 (3.4%) for the year, then added another 1.3% (\$105,917,000) during the pandemic's peak in 2021.



## BOTTOM LINE

The discussion here supports three key points: 1) economic diversification helps buffer against economic shocks such as wildfires, droughts, trade policies and even pandemics; 2) Fresno County agriculture has an outstanding level of economic diversification across crops, which certainly benefited the industry during the recent Covid-19 pandemic; and 3) agriculture's high level of economic diversification has held steady over time.

All of this bodes well for the future. In an era of rapid change and rising risks, the agricultural community can take pride and comfort in not having "all of its eggs in one basket."

## Toward the Future

This report has documented the role that Fresno County agriculture plays in the county economy. The key points are:

- Including local food production, processing, and multiplier effects, agriculture contributed \$21.664 billion to the county economy. This represents fifty-nine million dollars per day (\$59,354,880 to be exact), \$2,473,120 per hour and \$41,219 per minute.
- With \$14.626 billion in direct economic output from food production and processing, agriculture ranked #1 among Fresno County industries.
- As the county's third-largest employer, agriculture directly supported 63,103 employees – one out of every nine jobs in Fresno County – plus another 44,932 attributable to multiplier effects.
- With a Shannon Weaver Index of 0.75, agricultural production has an exceptionally high level of economic diversification, which has provided critical stability and resilience to the agricultural industry and to the larger county economy.

Agriculture is an essential pillar of the Fresno County economy and represents a key link to the county's cultural past and competitive future. Agriculture will no doubt face many challenges and opportunities in the coming years. For now, the findings herein provide the most complete view to date of Fresno County agriculture's vital economic role.

## Acknowledgments

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Office of the Agricultural Commissioner/Sealer  
of Weights & Measures

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July 2025

Agricultural Impact Associates 







DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
and  
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES



# 2024 AG CROP & LIVESTOCK REPORT

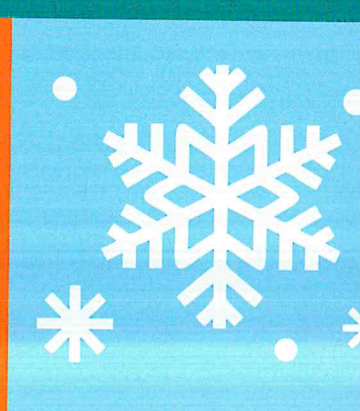
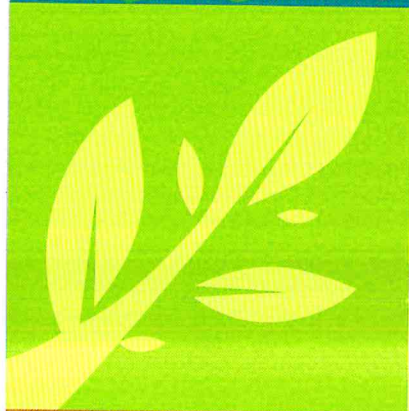


## CALIFORNIA FARMWORKERS

*A Vital Contribution to the State's Economy  
and How We Feed the World*



# In Farming TIMING *is* EVERYTHING



The timing  
of the few  
amongst  
**MANY**  
**HARVESTS**  
mentioned  
here gives  
a peek into  
the window of  
the seasonal  
agricultural flow  
of fieldworkers  
across California.



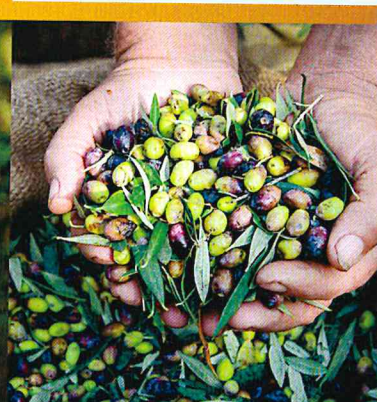
This seasonal  
movement of  
**FARMWORKERS**  
**BETWEEN**  
**REGIONS**  
along with federal,  
state, and local  
County Agricultural  
Commissioner  
inspectors enforces  
industry-set maturity  
and quality  
standards for  
various crops.



This ensures that  
**PRODUCE IS**  
**HARVESTED**  
**AT ITS PEAK**  
**QUALITY,**  
allowing California  
to maintain a  
steady supply of  
fresh fruits and  
vegetables  
to markets across  
the United States  
and around  
the world.



A vital and  
essential  
labor  
force  
**ENSURES**  
**SMOOTH**  
**RUNNING**  
**FARM**  
**OPERATIONS**  
in our valley  
and across  
our state.





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Karen Ross, Secretary  
California Department of Food and Agriculture  
and  
The Honorable Board of Supervisors  
County of Fresno

Chairman Buddy Mendes  
Brian Pacheco      Garry Bredefeld  
Luis Chavez      Nathan Magsig  
Paul Nerland  
County Administrative Officer

It is my pleasure to submit the 2024 Fresno County Crop and Livestock Report. This report is produced in accordance with Sections 2272 and 2279 of the California Food and Agriculture Code; and summarizes the acreage, production, and value of agricultural commodities produced in Fresno County. The figures contained herein represent gross returns to the producers and do not reflect actual net profit. Fresno County's total gross production value for 2024 is \$9,029,122,000.

This represents an increase of \$486,600,000 or 5.7% over the previous year's revised total of \$8,542,522,000.

After two years in the number two spot, almonds are back on top as the leading agricultural commodity in Fresno County with a gross value of \$1,458,370,000, which represents 16.15% of the total gross value of all crops produced in 2024. The total gross value of grapes is in the number two spot at \$1,042,137,000 followed by pistachios at \$859,151,000.

Fresno County's agricultural strength is based on the diversity of crops produced. Included in the 2024 report are over 300 different commodities, 82 of which have a gross value in excess of \$1,000,000. Although individual commodities may experience difficulties from year-to-year, Fresno County continues to supply the highest quality of food and fiber nationwide and abroad to more than 91 countries around the world.

In this year's report, we highlight the essential contributions of California's agricultural labor force to the strength and resilience of the state's overall economy. The report further examines the seasonal mobility of these workers as they follow the harvest cycles of key California commodities throughout the year, frequently performing demanding labor under the extreme summer conditions characteristic of the Central Valley.

This report is our yearly opportunity to recognize the growers, shippers, ranchers, and other businesses instrumental to and supportive of agriculture in Fresno County. I would like to extend my thanks and appreciation to industry for their continuous efforts in providing the vital information that enables the compilation of this report. Thank you to all my staff; especially Angel Gibson, Amanda Zito, Kristina Kovakovich, Gene Hannon, and Edgar Soto. A special thank you goes to Gina Hill with the County of Fresno Information Technology Services Department for the graphic design. Without their hard work and valuable input, this report would not be possible

Respectfully submitted,

Melissa Cregan  
Agricultural Commissioner/Sealer of Weights and Measures



# TOP 10 CROPS

## 2024 RANK

## 2024 TOTAL VALUE

## 2023 RANK



1

**Almonds**

**\$1,458,370,000**

**2**



2

**Grapes**

**\$1,042,137,000**

**1**



3

**Pistachios**

**\$859,151,000**

**3**



4

**Cattle & Calves**

**\$725,957,000**

**5**



5

**Milk**

**\$554,709,000**

**7**



6

**Poultry\***

**\$513,345,000**

**6**



7

**Tomatoes**

**\$463,814,000**

**4**



8

**Peaches**

**\$422,789,000**

**8**



9

**Garlic**

**\$281,204,000**

**9**



10

**Oranges**

**\$256,802,000**

**11**

Includes commodity totals reported in the "Other" categories such as organic, by-products, processed etc.

\* Includes Chickens, Ducks, Geese, Gamebirds, and Turkeys





DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
and  
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

# TOP CROPS *by the HANDFUL:* BILLION/MILLION DOLLAR CROPS



#1

## Almonds

**\$1,458,370,000**  
BILLION



**\$500+**  
MILLION  
Cattle &  
Calves  
Milk  
Poultry



**\$400+**  
MILLION  
Tomatoes  
Peaches



**\$200+**  
MILLION  
Garlic  
Oranges  
Mandarin  
Nectarines  
Onions  
Melons



**\$150+**  
MILLION  
Apiary  
Products/  
Pollination  
Plums  
Lettuce



**\$100+**  
MILLION  
Cotton



**\$65+**  
MILLION  
Corn  
Lemons  
Carrots  
Cherries



**\$50+**  
MILLION  
Blueberries  
Nursery



#2

## Grapes

**\$1,042,137,000**  
BILLION



#3

## Pistachios

**\$859,151,000**  
MILLION

## More Crops *by the Handful* IN THE MILLIONS

Wheat	44	Oats	8	Pomelo	2
Alfalfa	41	Tangelo	8	Basil	1
Peppers	39	Squash	6	Broccoli	1
Triticale	38	Figs	5	Lime	1
Pomegranates	29	Parsley	4	Potato	1
Walnuts	28	Pluots	4	Bittermelon	1
Kiwi	20	Barley	4	Peas	1
Industrial Commodities	20	Rye	3	Yu Choy (Choy Sum)	1
Rangeland	18	Sorghum	3	Cauliflower	1
Eggplant	17	Opo	3	Misc Livestock	1
Apricots	17	Peanut	3	Ginger	1
Sheep	16	Sinqua	3	Lemon Grass	1
Persimmons	14	Radish	3	Cabbage	1
Grapefruit	13	Mizuna	2	Moqua	1
Manure	12	Gourd	2	Pasture, Irrigated	1
Olives	12	Safflower	2	Okra	1
Pears	10	Asparagus	2	Yams	1
Beans	10	Rice	2	Don Qua	1
Winter Forage (Hay)	9	Daikon	2		
Swine	9	Blackberries	2		



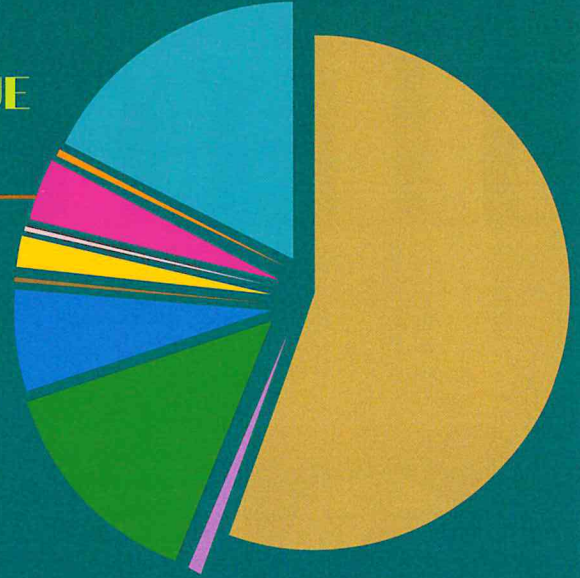
# THE BIG REVEAL

## TOTAL VALUE *for 2024*



# \$9,029,122,000

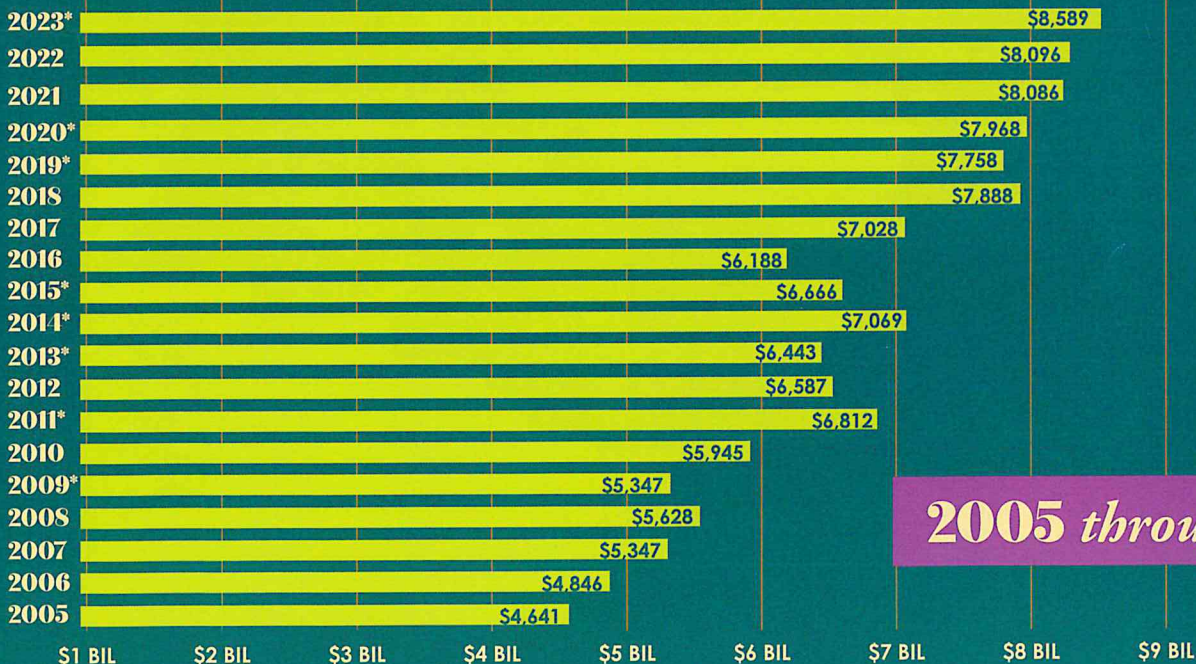
## RELATIONSHIPS *in TERMS of* TOTAL VALUE *for 2024 CROP YEAR*



## GROWTH OVER 20 YEARS *for* FRESNO COUNTY AGRICULTURE

\*Revised

**2024** **\$9,029,122,000**



*2005 through 2024*

GROSS PRODUCTION IN VALUE (IN \$BILLIONS)



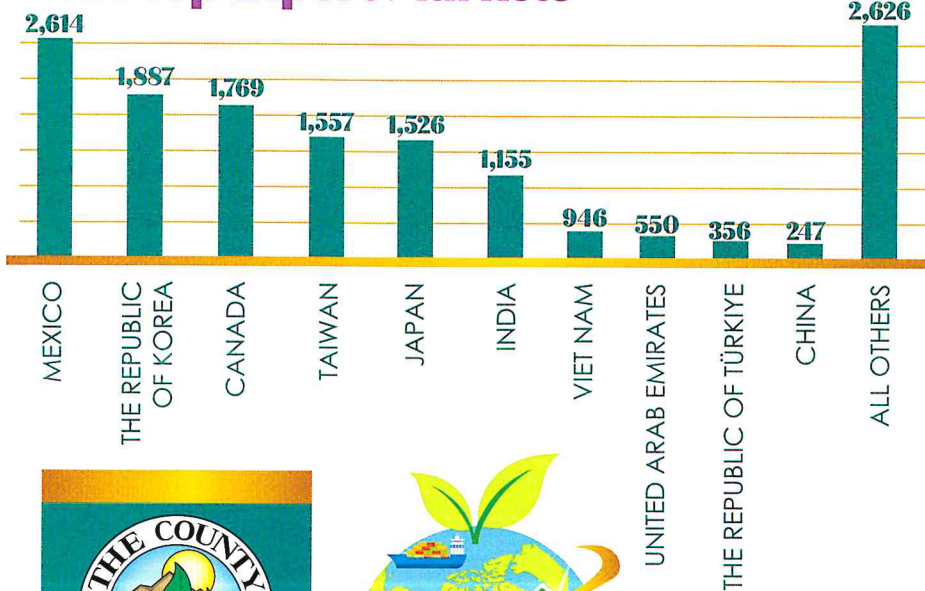


# SHIPMENTS AROUND *the* WORLD

## 2024 FRESNO COUNTY EXPORTS



### 2024 Top Export Markets



### We Also Ship to **91** Other Countries!

Algeria	Germany	Nicaragua
Argentina	Greece	Norway
Armenia	Guatemala	Pakistan
Aruba	Guyana	Panama
Australia	Haiti	Peru
Austria	Honduras	Philippines
Azerbaijan	Hong Kong	Poland
Bahrain	Hungary	Portugal
Bangladesh	India	Romania
Barbados	Indonesia	Saudi Arabia
Belarus	Iraq	Serbia
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Ireland	Singapore
Brazil	Israel	Slovakia
Bulgaria	Italy	South Africa
Cambodia	Jamaica	Spain
Canada	Japan	Sri Lanka
Chile	Jordan	Sweden
China	Kazakhstan	Switzerland
Colombia	Kuwait	Taiwan
Costa Rica	Kyrgyzstan	Thailand
Croatia	Latvia	The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela
Denmark	Lebanon	The Republic of Korea
Dominican Republic	Libya	The Republic of Türkiye
Ecuador	Lithuania	Tonga
Egypt	Malaysia	Trinidad and Tobago
El Salvador	Mexico	Ukraine
Estonia	Montenegro	United Arab Emirates
Finland	Morocco	United Kingdom
France	Netherlands	Uruguay
French Polynesia	New Zealand	Viet Nam
Georgia		



*Fresno County  
feeds the world!*

### Ranking Our Shipments



In **2024**,  
Fresno County  
Inspectors issued  
a total of

**15,233**  
PHYTOSANITARY  
CERTIFICATES  
for

**96**  
UNIQUE  
COMMODITIES  
destined for  
markets in

**91**  
COUNTRIES  
AROUND  
THE WORLD.

In addition,  
**538.82**  
ACRES  
OF EXPORT  
SEED FIELDS  
of alfalfa and  
lettuce were  
inspected, sampled  
and certified for export.





# CALIFORNIA FARMWORKERS

## *A Vital Contribution to the State's Economy and How We Feed the World*



California's agricultural industry is a cornerstone of the state's economy, producing a vast array of crops that supply both domestic and international markets. The labor of farmworkers is essential to the success of this industry, with their movements following the seasons as they tend to a variety of crops.

**Three key sectors where seasonal labor is particularly crucial are row crops, grapes, and tree fruit where much of the required work to get these commodities to market in peak condition requires skilled hand labor that only farmworkers can accomplish.**




### Row Crops: A Busy Spring *and* Summer

In the spring and summer months, farmworkers are vital in planting, cultivating, and harvesting row crops, which include vegetables such as **lettuce, tomatoes, and carrots**. These crops often require precise planting schedules, as they are highly sensitive to temperature and soil conditions. Farmworkers play a central role in irrigating, weeding, and ensuring optimal growth conditions, often working long hours in fields across California's Central Valley and other agricultural regions. The demand for labor peaks during planting and harvest times, with many workers traveling between farms depending on the timing of these activities. Row crop workers typically start their busy season in the warmer months and work through the summer, contributing significantly to the state's production of vegetables that are essential for both national and international markets.



### The Lettuce Harvest Cycle



Lettuce is a unique row crop harvested nearly year-round across three major growing areas in California. During winter, farmworkers harvest lettuce varieties in Imperial County, located in southeastern California, and across the eastern border in Yuma, Arizona. Both areas have mild winters with average daytime high temperatures in the low 70's. In spring, as the temperatures rise in the southern areas of the western states, the harvest moves north to the San Joaquin Valley, including Fresno County as the major San Joaquin Valley lettuce producer followed by Tulare, Merced, and Stanislaus Counties.

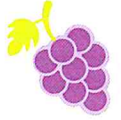
In summer, both the harvest and farmworkers shift to the Salinas Valley in Monterey County, where cooler weather supports a summer crop of this delicate vegetable. In fall, the cycle returns inland for a **second lettuce harvest** in the San Joaquin Valley as temperatures drop from the summer heat. Finally, the harvest moves back to Imperial County and Yuma, continuing the cycle.





*This seasonal migration allows lettuce varieties to remain available domestically year-round, unlike other row crops that must be imported when out of season locally.*

*The workers who follow this cycle play a vital role in harvesting lettuce at peak readiness and ensuring it is quickly packaged and shipped to consumer markets.*



## Grapes: A Harvest *with* Global Reach

The grape harvest in California is a highlight of the state's agricultural calendar, typically peaking in late summer and fall. California is the leading producer of grapes in the U.S., with vineyards stretching across Riverside County, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo Counties, the Central Valley counties, and northern wine-growing regions like Amador, Monterey, Napa, and Sonoma Counties. Farmworkers are integral during both the **grape harvest** and **other viticulture activities such as leaf and bunch thinning**, pruning, and training vines. In 2023, California's grape harvest was valued at \$2.3 billion dollars with farmworkers harvesting over 11 million boxes of **table, wine, juice, and raisin grapes**.

The work is highly specialized, requiring workers to carefully thin leaves and young grape bunches to ensure proper ripening for table and wine grapes. Even though mechanical harvests are the norm in large-scale winery operations and an ever-increasing acreage of raisin grapes, hand harvesting is still required for table grapes, around 60-70% of raisin grapes, and for smaller wine grape operations. After the harvest is complete, farmworkers again descend on grape vineyards to cut and train canes when the vines are dormant in preparation for the next season. These hand-labor intensive processes support California's position both as a global leader in grape production and in the state's renowned wine industry. During harvest season, farmworkers often move from one vineyard to another starting in southern California counties and moving north to meet the harvest season's demands, working throughout the brutal heat of the Central Valley's summers, playing a vital role in California's



## Tree Fruit: Year-Round Maintenance *and* Harvest

Tree fruit, including crops like **apples, apricots, cherries, nectarines, peaches, and plums**, require year-round attention. Farmworkers are involved in activities such as pruning, thinning, and harvesting these fruits. The most intensive labor periods come in late spring until late summer for stone fruit like apricots, nectarines, peaches, and plums, and in the fall for apples and pears.

During these harvest seasons, workers can be found in orchards across California, carefully picking fruit and maintaining the health of the trees. Tree fruit workers often follow the seasonal rhythm, moving between farms and orchards based on the specific timing of each crop's harvest. While technological advancements in robotics and drones are increasing in the agricultural sector, farm labor is especially crucial in stone fruit orchards as the fruit is too delicate to be picked by machines and new technology is often cost-prohibitive for many of California's small, family farms.





## Melon Harvest Periods *in California*

California is a major producer of melons, including **cantaloupes, honeydews, and watermelons**. Two key growing regions in the state, Imperial County and Fresno County, and, to a lesser extent, Kern, Kings, Merced, and San Joaquin County, play significant roles in melon production, with each region having its own unique harvest timeline.



### Imperial County: Early Spring to Summer Harvests

Imperial County, located in the southeastern part of California, is one of the first regions to harvest melons, particularly in the spring and early summer months. The warm climate and long growing season make it ideal for early melon production. The melon harvest in Imperial County typically begins in late spring, around May, and continues into early summer, peaking in June and July. Common varieties include **cantaloupes and watermelons**, with these crops benefiting from the region's warm temperatures and long days. In 2023, Imperial County farmworkers harvested 4,512 acres yielding 62,682 tons of melons. Farmworkers in Imperial County are crucial for the early-season harvest, working in fields during the warmer months, often beginning their work in spring. As the harvests wind down by mid-summer, many farmworkers shift north where later melon harvests take place.

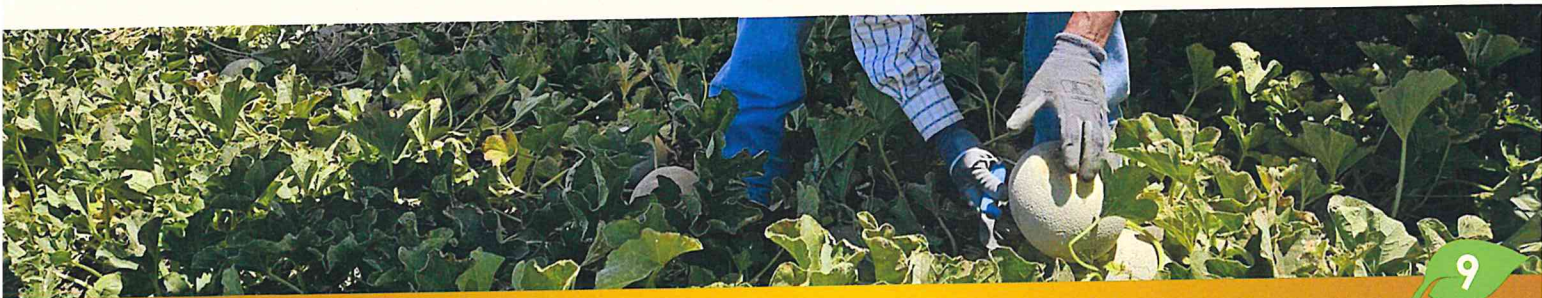


### Fresno County: Mid to Late Summer Harvests

Fresno County is a key melon-growing region. Fresno County is known for its larger scale of production and the variety of melons grown, including **cantaloupes, honeydews, watermelons, muskmelons, crenshaw melons, casaba melons, and other specialty varieties of melons**. The region's slightly cooler climate compared to Imperial County means that melon harvests typically start a bit later. The melon harvest in Fresno County generally begins in summer, around the end of June to early July, and runs into August and September. Some varieties may continue into October and November, especially if the season is warm.

Fresno County is known for producing a variety of melons, but cantaloupes, watermelons, and honeydews are among the most common. The region's diverse soil types and irrigation systems help produce high-quality melons for both domestic and international markets. In 2023, Fresno County farmworkers harvested a total of 18,920 acres yielding 324,500 tons of melons.

As the harvests in Imperial County slow down, many farmworkers move northward to Fresno County to continue working in the melon fields. The timing of the harvest means that farmworkers in Fresno County are often employed through the summer and into the fall, contributing to the large-scale harvesting operation that supports the varied melon markets.





## The Seasonal Flow of Labor *and* Its Importance

The timing of the few out of many commodity harvest periods across California touched on here offers insight into the seasonal rhythm of the state's agricultural sector. Farmworkers move between regions in sync with crop cycles. Working alongside these farmworkers are federal, state, and locally based County Agricultural Commissioner inspectors who enforce maturity and quality standards set by respective commodity groups that are codified into law and regulation. **This coordinated effort ensures that produce is harvested at peak quality, helping California maintain a consistent supply of fresh fruits and vegetables for both national and international markets.**

California's agricultural success depends heavily on its farmworkers, who form the backbone of its labor force. These workers carry out essential tasks: from planting and harvesting, to packing and processing, that enable California's farms to operate efficiently and meet seasonal demands. Their flexibility and input are key to adapting to market shifts and maintaining production levels. The state's diverse crop output ranging from fruits and vegetables to nuts, wine, and processed goods relies on this dependable workforce.

*Without them, California would face significant labor shortages, reduced capacity, and increased costs, all of which would threaten its position as a national and global agricultural leader.*

Beyond agriculture, the contributions of farmworkers ripple through the broader economy. Their earnings support local businesses and stimulate activity in related sectors such as food processing, transportation, housing, services, and retail. In fact, studies show that the labor and wage spending of farmworkers generates billions of dollars in revenue and adds significantly to the state's GDP.



## Revelations From Studies *and* Reports

IMPLAN\* data gathered from a recent agricultural impact study by Agricultural Impact Associates LLC ([www.ag-impact.com](http://www.ag-impact.com)) and data from the 2023 Fresno County Annual Crop and Livestock Report reveals:

**For every \$7.20**  
of economic output  
directly produced  
by our local industries,  
**\$1.00**  
comes from direct  
agricultural  
production alone

Furthermore, the study  
shows that the

**\$8.605 billion**  
in direct output from  
farm production in 2023  
resulted in an additional

**\$4.037 billion**  
in multiplier effects from the  
buy-sell relationships farm  
production has with the  
broader local economy.

A significant portion  
of this multiplier effect is

**fueled by  
farmworker labor.**

This dynamic not only sustains  
a multi-billion-dollar industry  
but also

**reinforces California's  
economic strength  
and its role in feeding  
the world.**

\* IMPLAN is an economic modeling system used by government, academia, and industry economic developers; ([www.IMPLAN.com](http://www.IMPLAN.com)).





# SPOTLIGHT ON:

## SEASONAL MOVEMENT of FARMWORKERS in CALIFORNIA'S LETTUCE GROWING REGIONS

Showcase Crop: Lettuce



WINTER



SPRING



SUMMER



FALL

### Lettuce Grown Throughout the Seasons

CRISPHEAD (ICEBERG)



ROMAINE



LEAF LETTUCES RED & GREEN



OAKLEAF



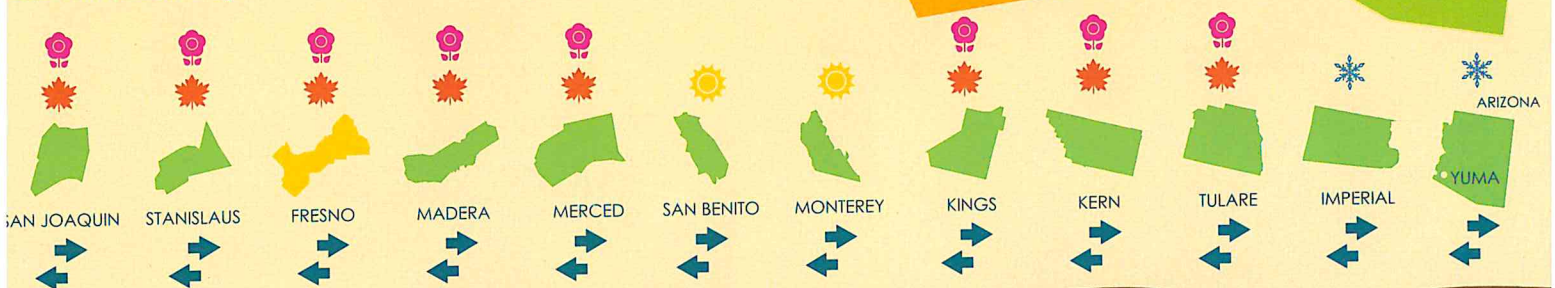
BUTTERHEAD



Winter, Spring, Summer, Fall  
Sunrise, Sundown and Seasonal



Farmworker Expertise Shines Through it All!








# 2024 CROP HIGHLIGHTS

## Field Crops



CROP	YEAR	HARVESTED ACREAGE	PRODUCTION		PER UNIT	VALUE	
			PER ACRE	TOTAL		PER UNIT	TOTAL
 <b>Corn Silage</b>	2024	26,860	20.96	563,000	ton	\$ 66.00 <sup>a</sup>	\$ 37,158,000
	2023	31,780	22.61	719,000	ton	\$ 64.00 <sup>a</sup>	\$ 46,016,000
 <b>Cotton Lint</b>	2024	50,170	1,393.00 <sup>b</sup>	140,000 <sup>c</sup>	bale	\$ 1.43 <sup>d</sup>	\$ 100,901,000
	2023	44,100	1,334.00 <sup>b</sup>	118,000 <sup>c</sup>	bale	\$ 1.90 <sup>d</sup>	\$ 112,997,000
<b>Seed</b>	2024			52,800	ton	\$ 400.00	\$ 21,120,000
	2023			41,300	ton	\$ 426.00	\$ 17,594,000
<b>Cotton Total<sup>e</sup></b>		<b>2024</b>	<b>50,170</b>				<b>\$ 122,021,000</b>
		<b>2023</b>	<b>44,100</b>				<b>\$ 130,591,000</b>
 <b>Hay Alfalfa</b>	2024	26,600	7.59	202,000	ton	\$ 201.00	\$ 40,602,000
	2023	23,400	6.87	161,000	ton	\$ 264.00	\$ 42,504,000
<b>Wheat</b>	2024	27,000	3.48	94,000	ton	\$ 112.00	\$ 10,528,000
	2023	24,200	3.59	87,800	ton	\$ 153.00	\$ 13,433,000
<b>Other<sup>f</sup></b>	2024	37,510	10.98	412,000	ton	\$ 112.00	\$ 46,144,000
	2023	28,710	3.44	98,800	ton	\$ 114.00	\$ 11,263,000





# 2024 CROP HIGHLIGHTS

## Field Crops



### Wheat

#### Grain

YEAR	HARVESTED ACREAGE	PER ACRE	PRODUCTION TOTAL	PER UNIT	VALUE PER UNIT	VALUE TOTAL
2024	23,720	2.8	66,400	ton	\$ 244.00	\$ 16,202,000
2023	24,900	3.3	82,100	ton	\$ 350.00	\$ 28,735,000

#### Silage

YEAR	HARVESTED ACREAGE	PER ACRE	PRODUCTION TOTAL	PER UNIT	VALUE PER UNIT	VALUE TOTAL
2024	21,600	13.90	300,000	ton	\$ 51.00	\$ 15,300,000
2023	19,400	10.59	205,000	ton	\$ 59.00	\$ 12,095,000



### Other <sup>g</sup>

YEAR	HARVESTED ACREAGE	VALUE TOTAL
2024	886,280	\$ 63,807,000
2023	909,810	\$ 62,296,000

Field  
Crop  
Total

### GRAND TOTAL

YEAR	HARVESTED ACREAGE	VALUE TOTAL
2024	1,099,740	\$ 351,762,000
2023	1,106,300	\$ 346,933,000

- a Field price
- b Pounds of lint per acre
- c 500 pounds lint per bale
- d Price per pound, 504 pounds gross weight per bale
- e Does not include cotton seed for planting
- f Includes hay from: barley, wheatgrass, oats, rye, triticale and winter forage
- g Includes alfalfa (silage), barley (forage/silage/grain), cotton (by-products), field stubble (crops grazed-includes acres not included in total field crop acreage), industrial hemp, irrigated pasture, oat (silage), rangeland, rice, rye (silage), safflower sorghum (grain & silage), sudangrass, straw, and triticale. **ORGANIC:** barley, corn (grain & silage).

# 2024 CROP HIGHLIGHTS

## Seed Crops



### Alfalfa

#### Certified

YEAR	HARVESTED ACREAGE	PER ACRE	PRODUCTION TOTAL	PER UNIT	VALUE PER UNIT	VALUE TOTAL
2024	300	700	210,000	lb	\$ 3.00	\$ 630,000
2023	520	629	327,000	lb	\$ 3.75	\$ 1,227,000



### Vegetable <sup>a</sup>

YEAR	HARVESTED ACREAGE	VALUE TOTAL
2024	760	\$ 10,594,000
2023	4,280	\$ 41,110,000



### Other <sup>b</sup>

YEAR	HARVESTED ACREAGE	VALUE TOTAL
2024	4,880	\$ 13,967,000
2023	2,190	\$ 3,756,000

Seed  
Crop  
Total

### GRAND TOTAL

YEAR	HARVESTED ACREAGE	VALUE TOTAL
2024	5,940	\$ 25,191,000
2023	6,990	\$ 46,093,000







- a Arugula, bittermelon, broccoli, lettuce (head & leaf), mizuna, onion and sinqua seeds.
- b Cotton (certified and non-certified), barley (certified), oat, triticale (certified and non-certified) and wheat (certified).



# 2024 CROP HIGHLIGHTS

## Vegetable Crops



	CROP	YEAR	HARVESTED ACREAGE	PRODUCTION			VALUE	
				PER ACRE	TOTAL	PER UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
	<b>Corn, Sweet</b>	2024	5,650	7.42	41,900	ton	\$ 881.00	\$ 36,914,000
		2023	3,720	8.63	32,100	ton	\$ 997.00	\$ 32,004,000
	<b>Eggplant</b>	2024	690	17.68	12,200	ton	\$ 1,439.00	\$ 17,556,000
		2023	720	12.28	8,800	ton	\$ 1,191.00	\$ 10,479,000
	<b>Garlic <sup>a</sup></b>	2024	22,390	7.73	173,000	ton	\$ 1,593.00	\$ 275,589,000
		2023	22,700	7.80	177,000	ton	\$ 1,748.00	\$ 309,396,000
	<b>Head Lettuce</b>							
	<b>Naked</b>				3,500	ton		
	<b>Wrapped</b>				21,400	ton		
	<b>Bulk</b>				2,200	ton		
	<b>Spring Season Total</b>	2024	1,490	18.19	27,100	ton	\$ 842.00	\$ 22,818,000
		2023	1,130	21.42	24,200	ton	\$ 1,026.00	\$ 24,829,000
	<b>Fall Season Total</b>	2024	3,490	14.47	50,500	ton	\$ 805.00	\$ 40,653,000
		2023	3,100	14.45	44,800	ton	\$ 578.00	\$ 25,894,000
	<b>Head Lettuce Total</b>	2024	4,980		77,600			\$ 63,471,000
		2023	4,230		69,000			\$ 50,723,000









# 2024 CROP HIGHLIGHTS

## Vegetable Crops





CROP	YEAR	HARVESTED ACREAGE	PRODUCTION			VALUE	
			PER ACRE	TOTAL	PER UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL

### ALL MELON CROPS


	<b>Cantaloupe</b> <sup>a</sup>	2024	8,360	18.18	152,000	ton	\$ 585.00	\$ 88,920,000
		2023	7,880	18.02	142,000	ton	\$ 459.00	\$ 65,178,000
	<b>Honeydew</b> <sup>a</sup>	2024	3,050	24.56	74,900	ton	\$ 518.00	\$ 38,978,000
		2023	3,670	17.38	63,800	ton	\$ 627.00	\$ 40,003,000
	<b>Mixed Melons</b>	2024	4,230	12.91	54,600	ton	\$ 641.00	\$ 34,999,000
		2023	4,380	13.03	57,100	ton	\$ 403.00	\$ 23,011,000
	<b>Watermelon</b>	2024	3,800	24.76	94,100	ton	\$ 440.00	\$ 41,404,000
		2023	2,990	20.60	61,600	ton	\$ 311.00	\$ 19,158,000

<b>Melon Total</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>19,440</b>						<b>\$ 204,301,000</b>
	2023	18,920						\$ 147,350,000

	<b>Onions</b> <sup>a</sup>	2024	12,320	25.89	319,000	ton	\$ 668.00	\$ 213,092,000
		2023	10,520	24.38	256,000	ton	\$ 569.00	\$ 145,664,000

	<b>Oriental Vegetables</b> <sup>b</sup>	2024	1,200		11,800	ton		\$ 29,534,000
		2023	1,270		15,000	ton		\$ 19,665,000

	<b>Pepper, Bell</b> <sup>a</sup>	2024	1,040	21.92	22,800	ton	\$1,708.00	\$ 38,942,000
		2023	920	20.50	18,860	ton	\$ 909.00	\$ 17,144,000

	<b>Squash</b> <sup>c</sup>	2024	710	9.75	6,920	ton	\$ 962.00	\$ 6,657,000
		2023	760	12.03	9,144	ton	\$ 738.00	\$ 6,748,000

	<b>Tomatoes</b>							
	<b>Processed</b>	2024	64,400	59.00	3,800,000	ton	\$ 113.00	\$ 429,400,000
		2023	67,750	55.93	3,789,000	ton	\$ 133.00	\$ 503,937,000





## 2024 CROP HIGHLIGHTS

### Vegetable Crops



CROP	YEAR	HARVESTED ACREAGE	PRODUCTION		PER UNIT	VALUE	
			PER ACRE	TOTAL		PER UNIT	TOTAL
<b>Other<sup>d</sup></b>	2024	23,900					\$ 243,014,000
	2023	23,460					\$ 294,652,000



<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>156,720</b>					<b>\$ 1,558,470,000</b>
	<b>2023</b>	<b>154,970</b>					<b>\$ 1,537,762,000</b>

- a Includes fresh and processed
- b Includes a choy, amaranth, bitter melon (fruit and leaf), bok choy, chayote (fruit and leaf), curry leaf, daikon, donqua, gai choy, gailon, ginger, lambsquarter, lemon grass, lo bok, malabar, mizuna, methi, moqua, mora, moringa (fruit and leaf), napa cabbage, ong choy, opo, saluyote, sinqua, sour leaf, sugar cane, taro root, tatsoi, tong ho, yam (root and leaf), yu choy
- c Includes summer and winter varieties
- d Includes arugula, asparagus, basil, beans (shell & snap), beets, broccoli, brussel sprout, cabbage, cactus leaf, carrots, casava (root & leaf), cauliflower, celeriac, celery, chipilin, chive, cilantro, collards, cucumber, dill, endive, epazote, fennel, gourd, jicama, kale, kohlrabi, leeks, leaf lettuce, microgreens, mint, mushroom, mustard, nettle, okra, green onion, oregano, parsley, peanut, peas (pod/leaf/tip), pennywort, pepicha, chili pepper, potato, pumpkin (fruit & leaf), purslane, radish, rapini, rhubarb, rosemary, sage, shallot, spinach, sunchoke, swiss chard, thyme, tinda, tindora, tomato (standard & cherry), tomatillo, tumeric, turnips; **ORGANIC:** carrot, corn (sweet), garlic (fresh & processed), cantaloupe, tomato (processed), watermelon.

## 2024 CROP HIGHLIGHTS

### Fruit & Nut Crops



CROP	YEAR	HARVESTED ACREAGE	PRODUCTION		PER UNIT	VALUE	
			PER ACRE	TOTAL		PER UNIT	TOTAL
<b>Almonds<sup>a</sup></b>	2024	308,170	1.15	354,000	ton	\$3,992.00	\$ 1,413,168,000
	2023	327,480	.89	291,000	ton	\$3,262.00	\$ 949,242,000



<b>Almond Hulls</b>	2024			574,000	ton	\$ 74.00	\$ 42,476,000
	2023			552,000	ton	\$ 118.00	\$ 65,136,000

<b>Almond Total</b>	<b>2024</b>						<b>\$1,455,644,000</b>
	<b>2023</b>						<b>\$1,014,378,000</b>



<b>Apricots<sup>a</sup></b>	2024	1,250	5.75	7,190	ton	\$2,269.00	\$ 16,314,000
	2023	1,110	4.02	4,460	ton	\$3,943.00	\$ 17,586,000



<b>Blueberries</b>	2024	1,810	5.53	10,010	ton	\$5,738.00	\$ 57,437,000
	2023	1,660	6.63	11,000	ton	\$4,882.00	\$ 53,702,000









<b>Cherries<sup>a</sup></b>	2024	4,270	4.00	17,100	ton	\$ 3,820.00	\$ 65,322,000
	2023	4,200	4.95	20,800	ton	\$ 4,611.00	\$ 95,909,000



# 2024 CROP HIGHLIGHTS

## Fruit & Nut Crops



		PRODUCTION				VALUE		
CROP	YEAR	HARVESTED ACREAGE	PER ACRE	TOTAL	PER UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL	
ALL CITRUS CROPS								
	Grapefruit <sup>a</sup>							
	2024	1080	17.12	18,500	ton	\$ 733.00	\$ 13,561,000	
	2023	940	23.72	22,300	ton	\$ 316.00	\$ 7,047,000	
	Lemons <sup>a</sup>							
	2024	6,240	12.72	79,400	ton	\$ 842.00	\$ 66,855,000	
	2023	5,990	14.56	87,200	ton	\$ 688.00	\$ 59,994,000	
	Oranges							
	Navel <sup>a</sup>	2024	25,210	14.46				
		2023	25,300	14.38				
	Fresh	2024			332,000	ton	\$ 675.00	\$ 224,100,000
		2023			322,000	ton	\$ 529.00	\$ 170,338,000
	Processed	2024			31,500	ton	\$ 273.00	\$ 8,600,000
		2023			41,600	ton	\$ 54.00	\$ 2,246,000
	Valencia <sup>a</sup>	2024	1,900	8.60				
		2023	2,160	9.52				
	Fresh	2025			29,800	ton	\$ 716.00	\$ 21,337,000
		2023			36,900	ton	\$ 523.00	\$ 19,299,000
	Processed	2024			2,550	ton	\$ 309.00	\$ 788,000
		2023			3,760	ton	\$ 54.00	\$ 203,000
	Orange Total	2024	27,110				\$ 254,825,000	
		2023	27,460				\$ 192,086,000	
	Mandarin/ Tangerine <sup>a</sup>	2024	25,600	10.82	277,000	ton	\$ 835.00	\$ 231,295,000
		2023	25,710	9.33	240,000	ton	\$ 738.00	\$ 177,120,000
	Tangelo <sup>a</sup>							
		2024	870	10.11	8,800	ton	\$ 948.00	\$ 8,342,000
		2023	850	13.41	11,400	ton	\$ 654.00	\$ 7,456,000
	Citrus, Other <sup>b</sup>							
	Fresh	2024	279	17.17	4,790	ton	\$ 823.00	\$ 3,942,000
		2023	600	12.68	7,610	ton	\$ 946.00	\$ 7,199,000
	Citrus Total	2024	61,179				\$ 578,820,000	
		2023	61,550				\$ 450,902,000	





# 2024 CROP HIGHLIGHTS

## Fruit & Nut Crops



		PRODUCTION				VALUE	
CROP	YEAR	HARVESTED ACREAGE	PER ACRE	TOTAL	PER UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
ALL GRAPE CROPS							
<b>Raisin Varieties</b> <sup>a</sup>	2024	67,763	9.34				
	2023	74,243	9.81 *				
	<b>Crushed</b>	2024		16,600	ton	\$ 298.00	\$ 4,947,000
		2023		35,200	ton	\$ 290.00	\$ 10,208,000
	<b>Dried</b>	2024		129,000 <sup>c</sup>	ton	\$1,983.00	\$ 255,801,000
		2023		138,000 <sup>c</sup> *	ton	\$1,834.00 *	\$ 253,092,000 *
	<b>Fresh</b>	2024		9,880	ton	\$1,914.00	\$ 18,910,000
		2023		15,100	ton	\$1,185.00	\$ 17,894,000
<b>Table Varieties</b> <sup>a</sup>	2024	23,690	10.37				
	2023	29,930	10.07				
	<b>Crushed</b>	2024		21,600	ton	\$ 186.00	\$ 4,018,000
		2023		17,500	ton	\$ 300.00	\$ 5,250,000
	<b>Fresh</b>	2024		224,000	ton	\$2,233.00	\$ 500,192,000
		2023		284,000	ton	\$2,619.00	\$ 743,796,000
	<b>Wine Varieties</b>	2024	50,810	15.29			
		2023	50,760	13.65			
<b>Crushed</b>	2024			775,000	ton	\$ 321.00	\$ 248,775,000
	2023			690,000	ton	\$ 343.00	\$ 236,670,000
	<b>Juice</b>	2024		2,050	ton	\$ 1,216.00	\$ 2,493,000
		2023		2,580	ton	\$ 1,343.00	\$ 3,465,000
	<b>Grape Total</b>	2024	142,263				\$ 1,035,142,000
		2023	154,933				\$ 1,270,375,000*









# 2024 CROP HIGHLIGHTS

## Fruit & Nut Crops



	CROP	YEAR	HARVESTED ACREAGE	PRODUCTION		PER UNIT	VALUE	
				PER ACRE	TOTAL		PER UNIT	TOTAL
	<b>Nectarines</b> <sup>a</sup>	2024	10,730	9.30	99,800	ton	\$2,149.00	\$ 214,470,000
		2023	10,730	9.19	98,600	ton	\$2,459.00	\$ 242,457,000
	<b>Peaches</b> <sup>a</sup>							
	<b>Cling (processed)</b>	2024	2,160	13.29	28,700	ton	\$ 667.00	\$ 19,143,000
		2023	1,700	15.65	26,600	ton	\$ 693.00	\$ 18,434,000
	<b>Freestone (fresh)</b>	2024	17,442	9.98	174,000	ton	\$2,233.00	\$ 388,542,000
		2023	15,050	9.57	144,000	ton	\$2,323.00	\$ 334,512,000
	<b>Peaches Total</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>19,600</b>					<b>\$ 407,685,000</b>
		2023	16,750					\$ 352,946,000
	<b>Pears</b>	2024	480	9.50	4,560	ton	\$2,299.00	\$ 10,483,000
	<b>Asian &amp; European</b> <sup>a</sup>	2023	460	8.94	4,110	ton	\$3,278.00	\$ 13,473,000
	<b>Persimmons</b>	2024	1,092	7.18	7,840	ton	\$1,841.00	\$ 14,433,000
		2023	1,090	10.00	10,900	ton	\$1,609.00	\$ 17,538,000
	<b>Pistachios</b> <sup>a</sup>	2024	167,200	1.24	207,328	ton	\$4,135.00	\$ 857,301,000
		2023	155,600	1.77	275,000	ton	\$3,133.00	\$ 861,575,000
	<b>Plums</b> <sup>a</sup>	2024	9,960	8.10	80,700	ton	\$ 1,916.00	\$ 154,621,000
		2023	10,050	7.69	77,300	ton	\$ 2,115.00	\$ 163,490,000
	<b>Plums, Dried</b>	2024	1,260	2.11	2,660	ton	\$ 2,458.00	\$ 6,538,000
		2023	1,230	2.56	3,150	ton	\$ 2,323.00	\$ 7,317,000









# 2024 CROP HIGHLIGHTS

## Fruit & Nut Crops







CROP	YEAR	HARVESTED ACREAGE	PRODUCTION		PER UNIT	VALUE	
			PER ACRE	TOTAL		PER UNIT	TOTAL
 <b>Pomegranates</b> <sup>a</sup>	2024	4,760	5.25	25,000	ton	\$1,158.00	\$ 28,950,000
	2023	4,650	6.84	31,800	ton	\$1,035.00	\$ 32,913,000
 <b>Walnuts</b> <sup>a</sup>	2024	10,160	1.75	17,800		\$1,560.00	\$ 27,768,000
	2023	10,430	2.05	21,400		\$ 837.00	\$ 17,912,000
 <b>Other</b> <sup>d</sup>	2024	23,140					\$ 90,686,000
	2023	11,860					\$ 97,010,000
 <b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	2024	767,330					\$ 5,021,614,000
	2023	773,780					\$ 4,709,483,000*

- a Additional acreage that is included in other fruit and nut crops: 160 acres apricot (dried), 95 acres cherry (processed), 30 acres grape raisin variety (juice), 162 acres grapefruit (processed), 374 acres peaches freestone (processed), 89 acres peaches cling (fresh), 53 acres tangelo (processed); ORGANIC: 1,074 acres almonds, 6 acres apricots, 6 acres, cherries, 1,343 acres raisin grapes (dried), 10 acres table grapes (dried), 80 acres table grapes (crushed), 46 acres lemons, 189 acres mandarins, 266 acres nectarines, 178 acres navel oranges, 10 acres valencia oranges, 233 acres peaches freestone (fresh), 71 acres peaches clingstone (processed), 53 acres pears, 210 acres pistachios, 91 acres plums (fresh), 67 acres pomegranates, 226 acres walnuts.
- b Includes citron, lime, and pomelo
- c Tonage is reported as dried tons
- d Includes almonds (shells, inedibles), apples (fresh & culls), apricots (dried), avocado, blackberries, cherries (processed), figs, grape raisin variety (juice), grape (by-products), grapefruit (processed), guava, jujubes, kiwifruit, kumquat, lemons (processed), loquat, mandarins (processed), mulberry, olives, peaches (freestone-processed), peach cling (fresh), pecans, pluots, quince, raspberries, strawberries, tangelo (processed); ORGANIC: almonds, apricots, cherries, raisin grapes (dried), table grapes (dried), table grapes (crushed), lemons, mandarins, nectarines, navel oranges, valencia oranges, olives, peaches freestone, peaches clingstone, pears, pistachios, plums, pomegranate, walnuts.
- \* REVISED

# 2024 CROP HIGHLIGHTS

## Nursery Crops



CROP	PER YEAR	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE
 <b>Herbaceous Ornamentals</b> <sup>a</sup>	2024	1,183,000	b	\$ 6,413,000
	2023	1,025,000	b	\$ 5,719,000
 <b>Ornamental Trees and Shrubs</b>	2024	582,000	plants	\$ 10,725,000
	2023	677,000	plants	\$ 7,963,000
 <b>Other</b> <sup>c</sup>	2024	420,499,000	units	\$ 37,078,000
	2023	449,239,000	units	\$ 44,385,000
 <b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	2024			\$ 54,216,000
	2023			\$ 58,067,000




- a Includes potted plants, bedding plants, decorative plants, flats, annuals, succulents, perennials and grasses
- b Includes flats, dozens, containers, seedlings, single plants and trees
- c Includes bare-root fruit trees, citrus (budwood and trees), grape (rootings and cuttings), trees-restoration stock (seedlings)



# 2024 CROP HIGHLIGHTS

## Livestock & Poultry



		PRODUCTION			VALUE	
ITEM	YEAR	NO. OF HEAD	TOTAL LIVEWEIGHT	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
All Cattle and Calves						
	Beef					
Breeding Stock						
Common	2024	1,540		head	\$ 2,384.00	\$ 3,671,000
	2023	1,380		head	\$ 2,204.00	\$ 3,042,000
Registered	2024	385		head	\$ 6,583.00	\$ 2,534,000
	2023	340		head	\$ 4,960.00	\$ 1,686,000
Feeders	2024	34,100	196,000	cwt	\$ 256.00	\$ 50,176,000
	2023	30,500	172,000	cwt	\$ 274.00	\$ 47,128,000
Calves	2024	34,100	102,000	cwt	\$ 212.24	\$ 21,648,000
	2023	30,500	91,500	cwt	\$ 273.74	\$ 25,047,000
Slaughter Stock						
	2024	246,000	1,373,000 <sup>a</sup>	cwt	\$ 175.25	\$ 240,618,000
	2023	318,000	1,777,000 <sup>a</sup>	cwt	\$ 116.11	\$ 206,327,000
	Dairy					
Breeding Stock						
	2024	102,700		head	\$ 2,277.00	\$ 233,848,000
	2023	116,300		head	\$ 1,609.00	\$ 187,127,000
Feeders	2024	59,700	393,000	cwt	\$ 192.50	\$ 75,653,000
	2023	50,900	330,000	cwt	\$ 70.43	\$ 23,242,000
Calves	2024	64,600	207,000	cwt	\$ 240.98	\$ 49,883,000
	2023	55,100	165,000	cwt	\$ 301.00	\$ 49,665,000
Cull Stock	2024	34,500	449,000	cwt	\$ 106.74	\$ 47,926,000
	2023	29,400	382,000	cwt	\$ 76.32	\$ 29,154,000
		GRAND TOTAL		2024	\$ 725,957,000	
				2023	\$ 572,418,000	





# 2024 CROP HIGHLIGHTS

## Livestock & Poultry



ITEM	YEAR	PRODUCTION		UNIT	VALUE	
		NO. OF HEAD	TOTAL LIVEWEIGHT		PER UNIT	TOTAL
<b>Hogs and Pigs</b>						
<b>Market Pigs &amp; Slaughter Stock</b>	2024	32,400	74,300	cwt	\$ 126.00	\$ 9,362,000
	2023	35,400	88,100	cwt	\$ 111.00	\$ 9,779,000
<b>Sheep and Lambs</b>						
<b>Slaughter Stock</b>						
<b>Lambs</b>	2024	63,170	58,750	cwt	\$ 258.00	\$ 15,158,000
	2023	68,500	63,000	cwt	\$ 211.00	\$ 13,293,000
<b>Sheep</b>	2024	7,400	11,470	cwt	\$ 110.00	\$ 1,262,000
	2023	8,030	12,500	cwt	\$ 106.00	\$ 1,325,000
<b>Poultry and Misc. Other <sup>b</sup></b>						
	2024					\$ 514,814,000
	2023					\$ 547,566,000

Livestock & Poultry Total

### GRAND TOTAL

2024  
2023

\$1,266,553,000  
\$1,144,381,000

a Net gain

b Includes chickens, ducks, fish, gamebirds (pheasant, pigeon and quail); geese, goats, insects (beneficial); and turkeys

# 2024 CROP HIGHLIGHTS

## Livestock & Poultry Products



CROP	YEAR	PRODUCTION	UNIT	VALUE	
				PER UNIT	TOTAL
<b>Manure</b> <sup>a</sup>	2024	2,063,000	ton	5.96	\$ 12,295,000
	2023	1,740,000	ton	4.66	\$ 8,108,000
<b>Milk</b> <sup>b</sup>	2024	25,032,000	cwt	22.16	\$ 554,709,000
	2023	26,904,000	cwt	20.01	\$ 538,349,000
<b>Wool</b>	2024				\$ 482,000
	2023				\$ 672,000

Livestock & Poultry Products Total

### GRAND TOTAL

2024  
2023

\$ 567,486,000  
\$ 547,129,000

a Includes cow, chicken, turkey and duck manure

b Includes cow milk (conventional and organic) and goat milk





# 2024 CROP HIGHLIGHTS

## Apiary Products & Pollination Services



ITEM

YEAR

PRODUCTION TOTAL

UNIT

PER  
UNIT

VALUE

TOTAL

### Apiary Products

#### Honey

2024

7,424,000

lb

\$ 8.66

\$ 64,292,000

2023

7,360,000

lb

\$ 3.58

\$ 26,349,000

#### Beeswax

2024

380,000

\$ 5.75

\$ 2,185,000

2023

1,051,000

\$ 4.72

\$ 4,961,000



### Pollination <sup>a</sup>

#### Seed <sup>b</sup>

2024

\$ 78,400

2023

\$ 687,000

#### Trees, Fruit

2024

\$ 112,785,000

#### and Nut <sup>c</sup>

2023

\$ 117,766,000

#### Melon <sup>d</sup>

2024

\$ 1,138,000

2023

\$ 1,007,000

#### Vegetable <sup>e</sup>

2024

\$ 400,000

2023

\$ 165,000



### GRAND TOTAL

2024

\$ 180,878,000

2023

\$ 150,935,000

a Reflects value of pollination by all bee colonies located in Fresno County for pollination services during 2024

b Alfalfa, broccoli, onion, head lettuce, leaf lettuce, miscellaneous vegetable seeds

c Almond, apple, blackberry, blueberry, cherry, kiwifruit, pear, plum, pluot, pomegranate and prune

d Cantaloupe, honeydew, watermelons and mixed melons

e Bell pepper, coriander (cilantro), cucumber, chili pepper, pumpkin, and squash

# 2024 CROP HIGHLIGHTS

## Industrial Crops



CROP

YEAR

PRODUCTION

UNIT

VALUE

### Timber <sup>a</sup>

2024

11,211,000

board feet

\$ 425,000

2023

10,668,000

board feet

\$ 447,000



### Other <sup>b</sup>

2024

\$ 2,527,000

2023

\$ 1,292,000



### GRAND TOTAL

2024

\$ 2,952,000

2023

\$ 1,739,000

a Includes government and non-government properties

b Includes compost, ground cover, mulch, pomace, wood fines, sod, soil, and Christmas trees



# SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

## Detecting Pests Countywide



INSECT	2024 DETECTION ACTIVITIES		RESULTS
INSECT	TRAPS DEPLOYED		
<b>European Grapevine Moth</b> <i>Lobesia botrana</i>	2,366		None captured
<b>Glassy-Winged Sharpshooter</b> <i>Homalodisca vitripennis</i>	3,221		Multiple residential/commercial captures (properties treated)
<b>Asian Citrus Psyllid</b> <i>Diaphorina citri</i>	2,794		1 detection
<b>Mediterranean Fruit Fly</b> <i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	735		None captured
<b>Spongy Moth</b> <i>Lymantria dispar</i>	495		None captured
<b>Oriental Fruit Fly</b> <i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i>	739		None captured
<b>Melon Fruit Fly</b> <i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i>	389		None captured
<b>Japanese Beetle</b> <i>Popillia japonica</i>	410		None captured
<b>Apple Maggot</b> <i>Rhagoletis pomonella</i>	18		None captured
<b>Western Cherry Fruit Fly</b> <i>Rhagoletis indifferens</i>	41		None captured
<b>Red Imported Fire Ant</b> <i>Solenopsis invicta</i>	2,405 bait stations		None captured
<b>Mexican Fruit Fly</b> <i>Anastrepha ludens</i>	346		None captured
<b>Khapra Beetle</b> <i>Trogoderma granarium</i>	40		None captured

INSECT	2024 DETECTION ACTIVITIES		RESULTS
INSECT	VISUAL SURVEY		
<b>Black Fig Fly</b> <i>Silba Adipata</i>	36 locations		None observed
<b>Spotted Lanternfly</b> <i>Lycorma delicatula</i>	186 locations		None observed
<b>Red Imported Fire Ant</b> <i>Solenopsis invicta</i>	52,706 beehives		None observed
<b>Glassy-Winged Sharpshooter</b> <i>Homalodisca vitripennis</i>	5,517 bulk citrus inspections		8 positive finds

2024 PEST ERADICATION / MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES		
<b>Eradiation</b>		
<b>Pink Bollworm</b> <i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i>	65,633 cotton acres	0 plowdown non-compliance

<b>Management</b>		
<b>Glassy-Winged Sharpshooter</b>	3,633 properties treated	



# How Fresno County AG Further Feeds *the Economic Engine of Our Area and the State*



**The Economic Contributions of Fresno County Agriculture Report** takes an important step beyond the Fresno County Crop and Livestock Report that we have published every year for nearly a century. Instead of stopping at crop production values and acreage, it quantifies agriculture's total economic contributions through production, local processing, employment, and economic multiplier effects.

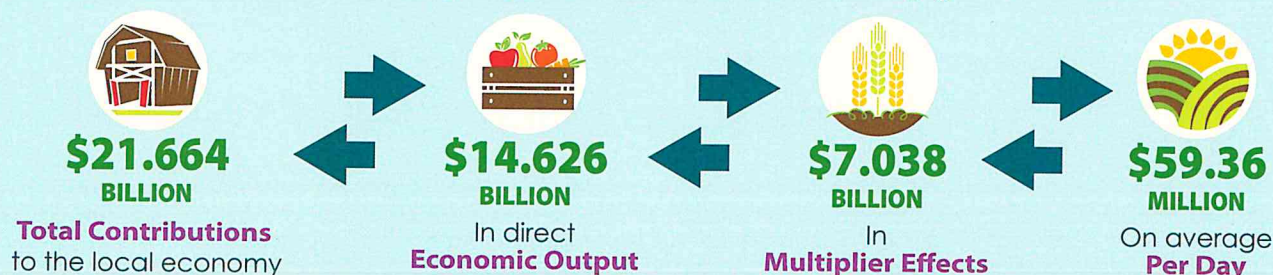
Check out the full report at:

<https://www.fresnocountyca.gov/Departments/Agricultural-Commissioner/Annual-Crop-Livestock-Report>

This report uses twenty-first century economic tools to document agriculture's broader role in sustaining a thriving local economy. **This new study shows that in 2023, agriculture contributed a total of \$21.664 billion to the county economy. This far exceeds the \$8.589 billion value from our 2023 Fresno County Crop and Livestock Report.** Agricultural production and processing also directly supported 63,103 jobs, plus another 44,932 employees from multiplier effects.

In addition, this report documents an extremely high level of economic diversification within agriculture, which supports resilience in agriculture and in the greater county economy. Agriculture has a long tradition in Fresno County. For more than a century, it has been a pillar of our economy and culture. With this report, we deepen our understanding of that tradition and renew our commitment to sustaining it well into the future.

## Economic Contributions of the Fresno County Agricultural Industry for 2023



## Employment Effects of the Agricultural Industry



### Top 5 Fresno County Industries (Ranked by Economic Output)

1	Agriculture (Production & Processing)	\$14,626,286,073
2	Real Estate & Rentals	\$11,516,814,624
3	Health & Social Services	\$10,195,698,779
4	Government (all levels & types)	\$10,122,889,411
5	Manufacturing	\$8,373,606,084

### Top 5 Fresno County Industries (Ranked by Direct Employment)

1	Health & Social Services	83,896
2	Government (all levels & types)	75,386
3	Agriculture (Production & Processing)	63,103
4	Retail Trade	44,555
5	Accommodations & Food Services	39,935





DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
*and*  
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES



**WE KINDLY THANK OUR FARMERS, GROWERS *and* FARMWORKERS!**

**From the Fresno County Department of Agriculture**

We extend our most heartfelt thanks to you and all our growers, associated industries, and especially to those that responded to our

**2024 CROP REPORT SURVEY**

This report would not be possible without your hard work and the data you share with us!

**Thank You Again!**