

Between the Furrows

A Santa Cruz County Farm Bureau Monthly Publication

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Between The Furrows is a monthly publication of the SCCFB. Members receive a subscription as part of their membership investment.

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Farm Bureau Helps Vaccinate 1300 Farmworkers

Partners with Dignity Health Dominican Hospital



Early in February, the first mass COVID-19 vaccination clinics were held for Santa Cruz County agricultural workers. The clinics were made possible through a partnership between Dignity Health Dominican Hospital and the Santa Cruz County Farm Bureau, with support from the California Strawberry Commission. Together, they succeeded in vaccinating more than 1,300 local agricultural workers and, importantly, helped to create 1,300 new ambassadors within the farm worker community who can speak to their colleagues about the benefits of the vaccine.

"Dominican Hospital is grateful for the quick work of the Santa Cruz County Farm Bureau to build awareness among the agricultural worker community about this COVID-19 vaccination opportunity," said Dr. Nanette Mickiewicz, President and CEO Dominican Hospital. "Thanks to their targeted outreach and the group of hospital volunteers who generously gave of their time, a large portion of this vital and vulnerable population was successfully vaccinated against the coronavirus, which has been so devastating to their numbers."

Tom Am Rhein, Chair of the Farm Bureau COVID-19 Task Force said "When we reached out to farms, we had a huge response compared to the number of vaccines available. Our Task Force made decisions on how to equitably distribute what we had. We focused on a broad cross section of workers who would then serve as 'ambassadors' to other ag workers who may have reluctance to get vaccinated, especially as the spring harvest crews come into the area."

Am Rhein also said, "We must acknowledge the tremendous work of the Farm Bureau staff who worked constantly for several days and nights on short notice to create a clinic at the Casserly Hall... certainly something that had never been done before!"

Thank You



**Thank you to the Community
Foundation of Santa Cruz County
for financially supporting Farm
Bureau's effort to vaccinate 1300
farmworkers this month!**

President's Message

ARNETT YOUNG, PRESIDENT



"...we also need to be consumers of science in a way that is not simply asking 'do I agree or not'? Science is about facts and data; this brings a damn-good argument and should be listened to."

Science

Science. This word, science, is derived from the Latin word *Scientia*, meaning "knowledge". In modern times, science is understood to be a systematic way of observing, describing and measuring the behavior and structure of our environment. Science contributes to our society by creating new knowledge that improves our lives. Science is continually working in the background without us really thinking about it.

Every day we depend on scientific discoveries. Communications have advanced from the telegraph, to hardwired party line phones (remember those?), to a cell phone in your pocket that can video call people across the world; new materials to improve building designs that can withstand earthquakes, weather, hurricanes or reduce energy consumption;

agricultural advances to produce more food and fiber for a growing population using less resources; medical advances to fight cancer, develop vaccines (COVID-19) or just comfort a child with a sniffle. All these examples are the results of science.

Even with these successes, science is not always accepted. Galileo Galilei, often called the "father of modern science", wrote the book *"Dialogue Concerning the Two Chief World Systems"* where he argued the planets circle the sun using calculations from his observations of the solar system. This contradicted the Catholic Church's teachings that the earth was the center of the solar system. Galileo was tried and convicted as "vehemently suspect" Continued on Page 8



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The Sturdy Oil Company wishes to acknowledge the Santa Cruz County Farm Bureau, its staff members, volunteers and the COVID 19 Task Force for all of their hard work during this very difficult year.

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ASK MARK

Mark Bolda, Farm Advisor,
Strawberries & Caneberries UCCE

What's On Your Mind ?

What's on your mind as we enter the new year? In other words, what is worrying you in agriculture of the Pajaro Valley?

Yes, the question of what should be on top of your mind when thinking about agriculture in the Pajaro Valley is a good one. There are a number of things to be concerned about.

SOIL DISEASES IN THE BERRIES: The transition away from the now banned preplant soil fumigant methyl bromide has been underway for several years. What has been very concerning during this time is the rapid spread of Fusarium wilt disease through our strawberry fields at a rate which the replacement fumigant chloropicrin has been insufficient to stem.

There has been a significant amount of work done by the University of California on identifying regulatory acceptable solutions to this problem of Fusarium wilt, but has not achieved a satisfactory solution yet. Crop termination with metam potassium, combinations of fumigants, and strawberry plant resistance are all well investigated but still the amount of disease and its continued spread in our area is worrisome.

INVASIVE PESTS: While the dramatic restriction in long distance travel in 2020 will certainly result in less movement of invasive pests, this doesn't necessarily mean that this year our chances of having an invasive pest show up in our fields, since it takes some time after introduction to an area for a new pest to become visible. It is important to recall that it was only some six or seven years after the movement of resources away from agricultural inspections because of the terrorist acts of 2001 that LBAM, SWD and

the European grapevine moth were noticed and began to cause problems in our area.

We are far from being in the clear of invasive pests, so concern and vigilance for invasive pests will be as important as ever in 2021.

LABOR: Labor, as has been the case for the past several years, is going to be a major issue for our agriculture in 2021. Demographics are changing the number of people available to work in the fields. What is more, while growers have adapted very well to the necessary restrictions due to Covid, the consequent actions to address the spread of this disease generally make tasks, such as fruit picking and weeding, longer to accomplish. Too, strawberry acreage has been reported to be up statewide in the area of 6%, so there is going to be more competition to get fruit out of these acres. Robotic picking is something of great interest to many to ameliorate this shortage of labor, but is not a viable solution yet in 2021.

For questions about this article, or any other questions concerning agriculture in the Pajaro Valley or berry culture please contact **Mark Bolda** at **831 763 8025** or **mpbolda@ucdavis.edu**.

What was the cost to erect
Mt. Rushmore?

See Answer on page 4

THE WATER NANNY

"Agriculture, the Original Green"

Puzzle Time

We live in puzzling times. Too many of the challenges we face are beyond our prior experience so we avoid seeing an opportunity. Maybe to thrive we need to think outside of the box. The **Candle Problem** is perfect to test your skills here. In a room there are several objects on a table: a candle, a pack of matches and a box of tacks, all of which were next to a cardboard wall. You have three minutes to work out how to attach the candle to the wall so that the candle burns properly but does not drip wax on the table or the floor with only the materials provided. This may be a metaphor for our vaccine distribution, we have the vaccine, the airplanes and the willing arms, with rolled up sleeves, only no one first thought of how to accomplish the goal of giving shots to tens of millions.



Of greater real importance is the **Wi-Fi Problem**. School isn't out, everyone is to learn from home, online. Regrettably, many families live in areas without internet access, or funds to subscribe, yet children's futures are based, more than ever, on successful remote education.

We confronted a similar education problem before. Sprinkled throughout Santa Cruz County are old one room schoolhouses built on the fundamental idea that all children, and society, benefit from a solid education. Public schools were built in rural communities so children could walk to school. Over time farm communities changed, transportation improved and electricity became widespread, yet the format of elementary education remained the same, a room of kids with a teacher.

The schoolhouse has been replaced, but no one thought of building the infrastructure necessary to complete the replacement. The building blocks may already be available, like distributed wireless broadcast towers, remote Wi-Fi, satellite internet (comes with aliens), and wired community learning centers. We only need to use the parts in the right order, and not spill the wax.



In 1936 Rural Electrification brought big city electricity to farms, small towns and ranches; farmers stepped into the 20 century. Local students recently were shown using fast food Wi-Fi for school connectivity. School districts are distributing Chromebooks, yet some students are writing papers on cell phones. Maybe it should be community wireless antenna systems, with receivers on homes. Equal Access Santa Cruz County, a team of Cruzio, Community Foundation of Santa Cruz County, and local donors like the Watsonville Rotary Club, are bringing systems to Buena Vista housing, and PVUSD schools. Great projects, but only a start. In the beginning of rural power lines individuals put up small systems, wide availability only happened with regional scale and economies from standardization. We are only at the beginning with wireless and community Wi-Fi.



Back to the candle; the clever answer is to empty the box, place the candle inside and then tack the box to the wall. Most fail to see that the box itself could be a useful material, leaving them stumped for a solution.

The Wi-Fi Problem is more of a Gordian Knot, so far insolvable, as no one has divined an answer, much less a clever one. Farmers are famed for fixing things so I am reaching out to find a solution. Don't keep it to yourself, please pay it forward for community benefit. If you have no great ideas, consider supporting Equal Access (<https://equalaccesssantacruz.com/>) and suggest projects to benefit your community. After all, farm children needed schools 100 years ago, and we still need well educated children and employees today.

Answer: Featuring the faces of former presidents George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt, Mount Rushmore was designed and supervised by sculptor Gutzon Borglum and his son Lincoln Borglum—who took over after his father passed away—between 1927 and 1941. And while the highly recognizable landmark was a sprawling and complex project, it cost just \$989,992.32 to erect—adjusted for inflation, that's about \$17 million.



FAVORITE RECIPES

Creamy Roasted Cauliflower Cream Soup

This recipe comes from Edible Paradise, the Monterey Bay Certified Farmers Market newsletter and was submitted by Chef Andrew Cohen. Chef Cohen says, "Although the title says "creamy", there are really only a few ounces of cream for flavor and a little texture. The liquid is mostly stock, and the real creaminess comes from the vegetables themselves, especially the roasted leek.

INGREDIENTS:

1 head cauliflower, trimmed and cut into 1 inch florets
2 medium leeks trimmed, white and palest green part only
4 cloves garlic, unpeeled
4 cups vegetable stock (use water in lieu of stock if need be), or as needed

METHOD:

Heat the oven to 425°F.

Bring a pot of water large enough to easily hold the cauliflower to a boil and salt it well.

Split the leeks and wash well and dry. Cut into 1 inch lengths. Lay an 18-inch piece of parchment or foil on a baking sheet and lightly oil it. Place the leek pieces onto the middle of one half of the parchment, fitting them into a single layer. Drizzle or spritz with a little more oil, then season with salt and pepper. Fold the parchment over and crimp the edges starting at one corner next to the fold, tightly sealing the packet all the way around. Shake the packet to flatten out the contents. Place in the middle of the hot oven and cook for 20 minutes. This should be sufficient to cook the leeks until they are entirely tender, but open the packet carefully to check so you can reseal it for further cooking if need be. Cook until completely tender.

Once the leeks are cooking, put the garlic cloves into the oven on a small pan and roast until tender — there should be a paste inside their jackets. This should take about 10-15 minutes.

When the leeks and garlic are in the oven, put the cauliflower into the boiling water and cook for 5 minutes, or just until florets lose their raw edge and are a little tender. Drain, and

1/2 cup heavy whipping cream or crème fraîche

Salt and white pepper to taste

1/2 teaspoon fresh thyme, minced

Grapeseed, or other neutral flavored oil, as needed

Frizzled leeks for garnish (see recipe), optional

place in a bowl. Lightly oil the cauliflower and toss to coat. Place on a sheet pan and spread into a single layer with some space between the pieces. Season with salt and pepper and roast 10-15 minutes, just long enough to give some color and roasted flavor to the florets.

Gently heat the stock on the stove top.

When the leeks are done, put them in jar of a blender. Squeeze the garlic out of the peels into the blender. Add the cauliflower and then add just enough stock to come halfway up the vegetable. (Depending on the size of your blender, you may need to do this in two batches. Trying to add too much to the blender may result in a lumpy puree and also may cause hot soup to spray out of the blender!) The blender should have at least 2-3 inches of head-space to allow for expansion.

Starting on low, purée the ingredients. Add more stock to get things going, then add enough to get it to a thick soup consistency, remembering you will be adding 1/2 cup of cream. Puree all the vegetables until smooth, then season with salt and pepper and the thyme. Add the cream to the soup and puree 30 seconds to mix it into the soup, adding stock if needed to reach the desired texture.

Return the soup to a pot and heat to warm it through. Serve hot, garnished with the frizzled leeks.

YIELD: 4-6 servings

Interesting Trivia

Over the course of WWII, the Allied armies dropped roughly 2.7 million tons of bombs over Nazi-occupied Europe. Half of that which landed on Germany. Before any construction work can begin in Germany, the ground must undergo extensive surveys to look for unexploded ordinance. Sometimes bombs are discovered naturally. One example was from 2011: 45,000 people were evacuated from their homes when a drought revealed a 4,000-pound "blockbuster" bomb lying on the bed of the River Rhine in the middle of Koblenz.

The Filibuster



Filibustering is using delaying or obstructive tactics to block legislation by preventing it from coming to a vote. In the US Senate, where it is most robust, a filibuster is when one or more senators attempt to delay or block a vote on a bill by extending debate. Senators may generally speak as long as they want when an item is brought to them for a vote. The filibuster uses this right to debate to prevent voting.

No US Senate motion allows a simple majority (51 members) to stop debate and allow itself to vote. So, Senate bills are usually subject to two filibusters before voting on final passage: (1), a filibuster on a motion to proceed to the bill's consideration and, (2), after the Senate agrees to this motion, a filibuster on the bill itself.

But there is a way to end a filibuster. If sixty Senators want to stop debate the sixty can vote to stop debate using the "cloture" rule. Cloture is a parliamentary procedure or motion to quickly end debate. Cloture has been around since at least 1917, when the Senate adopted a rule allowing cloture of a debate at the request of President Woodrow Wilson after 12 anti-war senators filibustered a bill to allow Wilson to arm merchant ships to respond to unrestricted German submarine warfare. Cloture was then first successfully used two years later to end a filibuster seeking to stop approval of the Treaty of Versailles to end World War I. This has evolved to the point

where many bills require 60 votes to invoke cloture and avoid a filibuster. Some argue it is good to require more than fifty plus one for important legislation. Others argue it prevents important decisions. With the Senate split 50-50, getting to 60 may be a challenge on many bills.

Recent events have rekindled discussion on whether the filibuster should end. If it did end, bills could pass with 51 votes, rather than 60. This idea is sometimes called the "nuclear option", an analogy to nuclear weapons being the most extreme option in warfare.

In a new book, "Kill Switch, The Rise of the Modern Senate and the Crippling of American Democracy," Adam Jentleson says the founders did not intend for most legislation to require a supermajority and that the filibuster did not become popular until the 1800s. Jentleson says that Hamilton and Madison both strongly preferred simple majority rule. Mr. Jentleson says that the founders said they protected minority rights by creating a government — with a president, two legislative chambers and a judiciary — in which making a law even with simple majorities was onerous. But some see the filibuster, part of its deliberative identity. They say the filibuster slows things down and incentivizes compromise.

Jentleson quotes Hamilton writing about a 60% supermajority rule "What at first sight may seem a remedy, is, in reality, a poison." Hamilton said that if a majority could not govern, it would lead to "tedious delays; continual negotiation and intrigue; contemptible compromises of the public good".

I'm a Farm Bureau Member because...



"The Sturdy Oil company and its Watsonville based Moreno Petroleum team understand the importance that agriculture plays not only in our local economy but in the world stage as well. And without the voice the Santa Cruz County Farm Bureau provides to support the industry we would not be heard, much less understood to the rest of the non-ag community, both political as well as the general consumer."

Jon Fanoë, Sturdy Oil Company

Certified Farmers' Markets and New Regulatory Changes



Established in 1977 Certified Farmers' Markets offer flexible marketing alternatives that help small farmers market their products without added expenses of commercial preparation. Commodities offered for sale are exempt from minimum size, labeling, standard pack, and container requirements. Consumers also benefit by access to quality California-grown produce at reasonable prices.

The Certified Farmers' Market Advisory Committee, which includes market managers as voting members, provides advice to the California Secretary of Agriculture. The Advisory Committee promotes Certified Farmers' Market demand and consumption while ensuring honest and fair marketing. The Advisory Committee may make recommendations on administrative policy and procedures, administrative civil penalties, program enforcement fees, and the annual program budget.

Certified Farmers' Markets are governed by the California Food and Agricultural Code, Section 4700 and the California Code of Regulations, Section 1392. Enforcement is conducted by the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) and the County Agricultural Commissioner. Certified Farmers' Markets and participating growers are approved by the County Agricultural Commissioner.

On January 1, 2021 new regulations became effective. The regulatory changes include increased penalties for violations issued including suspension from the program for certified producers and certified markets. CDFA has developed a *Regulation Change Synopsis Effective January 1, 2021* that can be found at: https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/is/i_&c/pdfs/New_Regulation_FAQs_Effective_1-1-2021.pdf

There are approximately 2700 certified producers and 750 Certified Farmers' Markets in California with 60% of the markets in operation year-round. In Santa Cruz County there are eight (8) Certified Farmers' Markets and approximately eighty-five (85) Certified Producers.

A wide selection of agricultural commodities including

fresh fruits, nuts, vegetables, herbs, mushrooms, dairy, shell eggs, honey, pollen, unprocessed bees wax, propolis, royal jelly, flowers, grains, nursery stock, raw sheared wool, livestock meats, poultry meats, rabbit meats and fish (including fish and shellfish that are produced under controlled conditions in waters located in California) may be found within a certified farmers' market.

Markets may also permit nonagricultural vending activities ancillary but contiguous to the certified farmers' market. Arts, crafts, bakery, candies, soaps, balms, perfumes, cosmetics, pottery, clothing, fabrics, pastas, compost, fertilizers, candles, ceramics, and foraged foods may be found in the designated nonagricultural area.

To locate a certified farmers' market or to access information about the Certified Farmers' Market Program, please visit:

https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/is/i_&c/cfm.html

Become A Farm Bureau Member

Join the Santa Cruz County Farm Bureau



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BUREAU

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

The Santa Cruz County Farm Bureau is a vital part of our community, providing an important voice for the Santa Cruz County and Pajaro Valley agriculture industry. We are continually involved in local land use and transportation issues as well as opportunities to provide educational support through scholarships and school programs. The Santa Cruz County Farm Bureau helps ensure that the agriculture industry here remains viable, and continues to generate financial security for the entire community.

WHY JOIN THE FARM BUREAU?

Whether you represent a community involved in the production of food products, are home to one of the ports that ships California-grown products all over the world, or are one of the 38 million California consumers of the food, fiber or foliage we produce, you have a stake in the future of California farms and ranches.

With more than 400 different commodities produced in California, Farm Bureau is committed to helping consumers understand where their food comes from, the challenges associated with producing a safe, affordable food supply and ensuring consumer confidence in California-grown products.

When you join the Santa Cruz County Farm Bureau, you automatically become eligible for California Farm Bureau member benefits.

Everyone is eligible to apply for Farm Bureau membership and receive the many benefits and services available.

By joining the Santa Cruz County Farm Bureau you help support agriculture in Santa Cruz County and the Pajaro Valley.

HOW TO JOIN

To join the Farm Bureau, complete the Agricultural Member Application or the Associate Member Application

Go to www.cfb.com and click on the "JOIN" button. No need to log in on this page. Go to the bottom of the page and click on NEVER BEEN A MEMBER to set up a new account.

Questions? Contact the Santa Cruz County Farm Bureau at 141 Monte Vista Avenue, Watsonville CA 95076

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President's Message

Continued from page 2

of heresy" by the Inquisition and sentenced to house arrest until his death. It was not until 1992 that Pope John Paul II acknowledged the Church had erred.

Other notable scientific rejections by society include tobacco use causing cancer. It was identified by epidemiologists in the 1940s, but mandatory warning labeling was not required until 1969. Earth as a ball was first described by Aristotle in 350 B.C. yet is still denied by some today. The understanding that CO² produced by humans increases global temperatures was first calculated by Svante Arrhenius in 1896. Since then, scientists have collected further evidence supporting "Climate Change". Yet many still deny Climate Change's existence. Why?

A person's own beliefs guide how they interpret the scientific results. Since 1979, multiple psychological studies have been conducted to evaluate how personal beliefs shape scientific interpretation. These experiments were conducted using two fake studies with opposing conclusion on subjects like gun control, the death penalty and affirmative action to

name a few. Even when participants were explicitly instructed to be unbiased, researchers found that participants were critical of studies that conflicted with their beliefs and supported studies that validated their views. We all love validation, but at the expense of science.

So how do we address the denial of scientific results? How does science stop being controversial? The short answer that science is not controversial; it is our individual beliefs that are. We must recognize our own biases, evaluate why we disagree with scientific conclusions and address that. I am not saying scientists are always right - there may be flawed experimentation or misinterpreted data. But I am saying that scientists provide a crucial view on how things work beyond anything our beliefs should disprove. We need to be critical thinkers when consuming science, as the process of science relies on careful inspection and vetting by knowledgeable peers. But we also need to be consumers of science in a way that is not simply asking "do I agree or not"? Science is about facts and data; this brings a damn-good argument and should be listened to.

Watch for more news on the 2021 National Agriculture Day

Poster & Poetry Contest

Full contest rules are available at the Santa Cruz County Farm Bureau, 141 Monte Vista Avenue, Watsonville or by calling (831) 724-1356, email - sccfb@sbcglobal.net. Also visit our website: www.sccfb.com.

Winners will receive \$250!

The contest deadline is Friday, March 5, 2021 at 4:00 p.m.

Poster Contest

Grades K - 6

- **Theme: Grown in Santa Cruz County & the Pajaro Valley**
- **Contest theme to be included legibly on front of poster**
- **Crops shown on poster must be grown in the Pajaro Valley**

Poetry Contest

Grades 7 - 12

Theme: Grown in Santa Cruz County & the Pajaro Valley

Any style poetry may be used but cannot exceed 12 lines.

Study Reveals Conservation Practices Reduced Carbon Footprint

A new Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) carbon sequestration and greenhouse gas reduction study reveals that from 2004 to 2018, more than 367,000 metric tons of CO₂ equivalents were sequestered or GHGs reduced by installing NRCS working lands conservation practices on farm, ranch, or forest land.

"The average carbon footprint of a Californian is [9.256 metric tons of CO₂ per year](#)," says Carlos Suarez, State Conservationist for NRCS in California. "NRCS conservation practices applied by California agricultural producers completely offset the annual carbon footprint of 39,650 Californians. Utilizing another metric, these voluntary working lands actions by farmers and ranchers sequester carbon in healthy soils and offset greenhouse gas emissions of more than 79,000 typical passenger vehicles collectively driven nearly a million miles in a year."

For more than 85 years, USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) helped farmers, ranchers, and forest landowners with their conservation technical assistance. What started as soil erosion control, turned into so much more for our natural resources. Since 2004, NRCS worked to deploy soil health conservation practices on more than 2 million acres of California farm and ranch lands.

"Thanks to our collaboration with NRCS, California agriculture is a leader in innovation and climate-smart agriculture," said Karen Ross, California Secretary of Agriculture. "These numbers show the power of partnership with farmers and ranchers to implement voluntary incentive-based practices supported by sound science and on-the-ground technical assistance!"

The carbon study and an NRCS tool called "COMET" were discussed today by Dr. Adam Chambers, National Environmental Leader for NRCS West National Technology Support Center, at the virtual California Rangeland Summit.

"COMET is the premier tool that farmers and ranchers can use to calculate carbon and greenhouse gases sequestered when they use certain conservation practices," said Dr. Chambers.

Whether it's conservation technical assistance or the

Environmental Quality Incentives Program, NRCS has a lot of options to help farmers, ranchers, and forest landowners. In this study, 28 different conservation practices were analyzed for benefits.

Four noteworthy conservation practices

Composting: effective long-term method for building soil fertility in organic production systems.

Cover cropping: grasses, legumes, and forbs for seasonal cover and other conservation purposes.

Pollinator hedgerows: establishing wildlife habitat by planting herbaceous vegetation or shrubs.

No till: limiting soil disturbance to manage the amount, orientation, and distribution of crop and plant residue on the soil surface.

NRCS conservation practices demonstrate how working lands agriculture can voluntarily reduce emissions and become a climate solution. Soil Health co-benefits, through implementation of soil health practices, include water capture and increased availability, nutrient cycling with reduced inputs, pollinator and wildlife habitat, break up pest cycles, sustained crop production under extreme weather events.

California farmers and ranchers are part of the climate change solution. Partnerships at the federal, state, and local levels are working on this together for agricultural resilience. For more information about conservation technical assistance, how to apply for Farm Bill and program eligibility, interested applicants should contact a NRCS field office in the county which you own land or where you have an agricultural operation.

Visit <https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/> to find the NRCS representative for your county.

Contact: Adam Chambers (503) 302-9114

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"I think when you begin to think of yourself as having achieved something, then there's nothing left for you to work towards. I want to believe that there is a mountain so high that I will spend my entire life striving to reach the top of it."

Cicely Tyson

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We have relied on Santa Cruz County Bank for all our banking needs for over a decade. We're on a first-name basis with bankers who understand the seasonality of our business and the recent impacts of the pandemic. Dependability is everything, and our bank has come through for us every time.



- JJ Scurich, Creekside Farms



As a community bank, our objective is to help local businesses thrive, even as economic seasons change.

We're a community bank, staffed with local market experts and decision makers. So we can dig into your business and create a plan that works to your advantage. No waiting for approvals from "the folks at HQ."

If you'd like some fresh ideas on how to grow your business, call us or stop by. Our team is ready to serve you with resourceful, relationship-based expertise.



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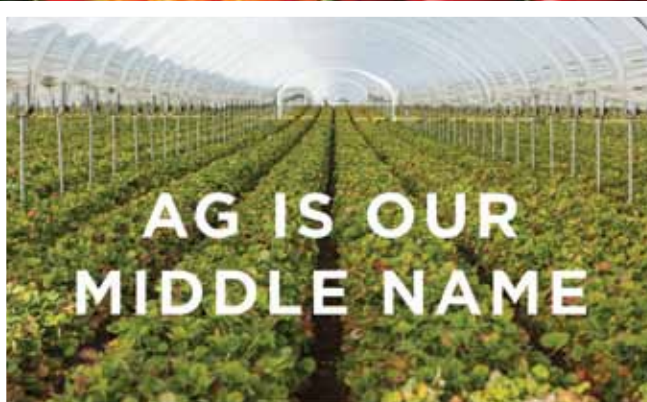
A Santa Cruz County Farm Bureau Monthly Publication

CALENDAR

SUNDAY - FEBRUARY 14
Happy Valentine's Day

MONDAY - FEBRUARY 15
Presidents' Day Observed
Office Closed

THURSDAY - FEBRUARY 25
Board of Directors' meeting



We see things from the ground up, all of the small details that go into the big picture of farming. **Because agriculture is what we know, it's all we do.**



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