

Between the Furrows

A Santa Cruz County Farm Bureau Monthly Publication

JUNE 2018
VOLUME 42, ISSUE 6

INSIDE this issue

3 Ask Laura
Do Strawberries Ripen
After You Pick Them?

4 Water Nanny
Chill

5 Recipe
Chicken Piccata with
Lemon Sauce

12 Calendar



LIKE US ON FACEBOOK



FOLLOW US ON TWITTER



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

Mary Walter, Editor
Jess Brown, Managing Editor

141 Monte Vista Avenue
Watsonville, California 95076.
(831) 724-1356 or (831) 763-4450
Fax: (831) 724-5821
Email: sccfb@sbcglobal.net
Web: <http://www.sccfb.com>

Santa Cruz County Farm Bureau invites you to the



101st Annual Meeting

Thursday, June 21, 2018

Announcement of

2018 Farmer of the Year

Presented by: Georgeann Cowles Eiskamp, 2017 Farmer of the Year

UCSC Cowell Ranch Hay Barn

94 Ranch View Road, Santa Cruz

\$100 per person

5:45 p.m. Reception

6:45 p.m. Dinner

Program also includes: Live & Silent Auction & Raffle • Election of Directors

Get your reservations early!

**Call (831) 724-1356 or visit www.sccfb.com or www.eventbrite.com
(search for "101st Annual Meeting" in Santa Cruz)**

You're Invited

Santa Cruz County Farm Bureau & Agri-Culture

25th Annual Golf Tournament

Friday, July 13, 2018

Seascape Golf Club - 12:00 p.m. Shotgun Start

Get your reservations early!

**Call (831) 724-1356 or visit www.sccfb.com or www.eventbrite.com
(search for "25 Annual Golf Tournament" in Aptos)**

VISIT OUR WEBSITE AT WWW.SCCFB.COM



President's Message

THOMAS BROZ, PRESIDENT

"There is little time left to shape an Affordable Housing Bond Measure that is favorable for agriculture and get it on the ballot for the November election. The time to get more informed and involved is now!"

AFFORDABLE PERMANENT FARMWORKER HOUSING - THE TIME TO ACT IS NOW

Santa Cruz County's agricultural economy will face a crisis if we can't retain and attract more agricultural workers. Meaningful immigration reform under the current political climate seems like a remote possibility, and locally we are faced with a more dire challenge; even if a workable farm guest-worker program were in place, we couldn't adequately house more farmworkers given the serious shortfall of affordable housing.

A recently completed Farmworker Housing Study conducted in Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties confirms what many of us already know. Farmworker housing conditions are substandard, overcrowded and expensive. The study estimates that over 90,000 farmworkers are employed annually in Monterey and Santa Cruz counties. Although the results were not reported separately by the county, the data clearly shows that farmworkers live in critically overcrowded conditions. The study's assessment calculates that in order to alleviate the situation, an astounding 48,000 additional units of farmworker housing are needed. Although the focus generally has been on providing housing for temporary farmworkers, the study reveals that 75% of farmworkers are year-round residents, married and many with children born in the United States. This is not surprising given the diversity of high value, capital intensive and year-round

agricultural production systems operating in our region.

The Proposed Action Plan resulting from this study calls for an ambitious goal of producing 5,300 permanent, affordable housing units in five years to help stabilize the agricultural workforce in the Salinas and Pajaro Valley Region.

Thanks to the county's participation in this regional study, we now have the data to bring awareness to our elected officials and the public at large to take action to address the unprecedented scale and impact of the

[President's Message - Continued on Page 5](#)

Scurich Insurance Services

License #0436405

Servicing the Agricultural Community Since 1924



783 Rio Del Mar Blvd., Suite 7
Aptos, CA 95003
(831) 661-5697
www.scurichinsurance.com



2017/2018 BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OFFICERS

THOMAS BROZ
PRESIDENT,
STATE DELEGATE, ORGANIC VEGETABLES

BRENDAN MIELE
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT,
STATE DELEGATE, HERBS

ARNETT YOUNG
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT,
ALTERNATE STATE DELEGATE
VEGETABLES

DAVID VAN LENNEP
PAST PRESIDENT,
ALTERNATE STATE DELEGATE, TIMBER

DIRECTORS

GORDON CLAASSEN, Cattle
JOHN E. EISKAMP Berries
FRANK ESTRADA Cattle & Timber
NITA GIZDICH Apples
MIKE JANI Timber
CYNTHIA MATHIESEN Berries
PETER NAVARRO Berries
DICK PEIXOTO Organic Vegetables
JOHN PISTURINO Cattle
GERI PREVEDELLI-LATHROP Apples
BRIE REITER SMITH Berries
JJ SCURICH Berries
ADRIANA SILVA Organic Vegetables
DENNIS WEBB Timber

EX-OFFICIO

JUAN HIDALGO
Ag Commissioner
ANDREW GENASCI
CFBF Field Representative
LAURA TOURTE
UCCE Farm Advisor
JAN GARROD
CFBF Director, District 10

STAFF

JESS BROWN
Executive Director

MATTHEW GIANELLI
Assistant to the Executive Director

DEBBIE SOARES
Bookkeeper

ROGER MARIN
Program Coordinator

MARY WALTER
Newsletter Editor

ASK LAURA

Mark Bolda, Farm Advisor, Strawberries & Caneberries, UCCE

Do Strawberries Ripen After You Pick Them?

It depends on what you define as ripening. In the case of strawberry, the fruit is pretty well ripe at the moment it is picked, and while it continues to redden a little bit afterwards, sugar accumulation is done at that time.

It helps to outline how fruits ripen in general to understand what is going on with a strawberry before and after it is harvested.

Initially, as it matures a fruit begins to experience a change of color, in the case of strawberry, from green to red. This is occurring through an alteration of the chlorophyll and then the subsequent accumulation of carotenoid and anthocyanin pigments. The cells of the fruit become fuller with water and more turgid, and modifications of the cell wall structure and metabolism take place. We experience this as an enlargement and softening of the fruit. The final step of fruit maturation is an accumulation of sugars, acids and volatiles that bring us the nutritional and flavor aspects that we know so well.

Many of you are familiar with the role of ethylene and fruit ripening. Many

fruits, known as climacteric fruits, use this gas as the signal to begin these above named processes. However, in the case of strawberry, and other fruits such as raspberries, blackberries, cherries, pomegranates and grapes, ethylene is not the signal to begin ripening and the process is generally understood as instead being mediated by plant hormones such as abscisic acids and auxins. As such, these fruit ripen only on the plant and once they are picked do not ripen any further.

What all of this means to the consumer is that on receipt strawberries have pretty well finished ripening and waiting longer only means the fruit will start to rot. With these fruits then it is important to refrigerate them as soon as they are brought home, and kept that way until they are ready to be eaten.

The above has been a short description of fruit ripening in strawberries. For questions concerning this topic, or any other concerning berries, please contact Mark Bolda at UC Cooperative Extension, Santa Cruz County, telephone (831) 763 8025 or mpbolda@ucanr.edu.

Participate in Santa Cruz County's AgTech Conversation

The Santa Cruz County AgTech Meetup was formed in March, 2015, to facilitate the conversation between produce growers-shippers, and technologists in Santa Cruz county. We meet every other month with an agenda that rotates to reflect the "process" growers-shippers go through.

- June - Production
- August - Harvesting
- October - Processing & Shipping
- December - Planning and Resource Allocation
- February - Land Preparation
- April - Planting

The Meetups are organized by Jacob Martinez of Digital Nest and Khaled Mabrouk of Sustainable Productivity Solutions.

The meetups are held in Watsonville on the last Wednesday of the month from 5:30pm to 7:30pm. Food & Refreshments are provided and the speakers start at 6pm.

Please attend and promote attendance to these unique AgTech conversations. More information can be obtained at: <https://www.meetup.com/Santa-Cruz-County-Ag-Tech-Meetup/>

THE WATER NANNY

Chill

Apples are members of *Rosaceae*, the rose family. Like roses, apples, blossom best after a cold winter's nap. Recently nap time in the Pajaro Valley seems to be getting shorter.

Most apple varieties require winter chilling between 500 and 1000 hours at a temperature below 45°, depending on variety. During the winter of 2014 the Pajaro Valley (based on the Pajaro CIMIC station) had only 288 chill hours between November 1st and February 28th. The trees were confused. Some blossomed all summer, the fall harvest was very small as a result. This past winter during the same time we experienced 463 hours, but picked up another 123 hours in March to end up with 580. Last winter was not unusual, unfortunately 2014 winters may become more common.



Last summer, right around Fair time, our orchards were cooked by an extreme heat wave. The crop, still on the trees, was turned into custard, not a quality attribute for apples on their way to cold storage. The drought of 2013-14 was the most severe in the state's history.

Weather records are seemingly smashed yearly.

Climate change will continue to be a hot topic of discussion, even if there is some dispute about whether it is anthropogenic. Recent studies highlight how California agriculture may be impacted. By the late 21st century, when our grandchildren will be old, annual average temperatures may increase by 1.5°C (low greenhouse emission) and 4.5°C (high emissions), with faster warming in late winter. Heat waves will be more common in the summer, but that may result in more persistent fog in our valley. More pineapple express rain storms, with possibly more annual precipitation in the north as southern California returns to a desert. There may be a 12 year long drought in our future between these periods of greater rain, yet more extreme historical floods. Everything but fire and brimstone.

Major crops will have significant yield loss. Avocados may be 40% less productive, assuming more frequent fires don't cut into yield first. Almond, table grape and walnut yields could drop by 15%. Fortunately, wine grapes stay about the

same, but fruit quality may decline. Only alfalfa yields could increase.

Increased temperatures means more crop evapotranspiration, increasing irrigation demand. Given the likelihood of wild swings in annual precipitation, water recharge and new reservoirs are a must. So too is innovative research to breed plant cultivars that will be suitable for less chill and warmer weather.



What about our apples? Many fruits and nuts require winter chilling, even grapes and strawberries. We already have solved the problem for commercial strawberries, they get their winter nap in cold storage. Surprisingly, chill hours in the Sacramento valley, now about 800 to 1100 per winter, may drop to 500 hours by 2050 and drop to 250 by 2080. Unfortunately, the Pajaro Valley may also be at 200 – 300 hours by then as well. Maybe we will end up planting antique warm winter varieties, like Pettingill, Yellow Bellflower and Winter Banana, to keep our juice and cider producers buying locally.

The Nordic Laplanders have over 100 words to describe snow, we may need to expand our vocabulary to discriminate between the different types of persistent summer fog. *"When a person is accustomed to 138 in the shade, his ideas about cold weather are not valuable....In India, 'cold weather' is merely a conventional phrase and has come into use through the necessity of having some way to distinguish between weather which will melt a brass door-knob and weather which will only make it mushy"* Mark Twain



"People tell me, 'You're such an optimist.' Am I an optimist? An optimist says the glass is half full. A pessimist says the glass is half empty. A survivalist is practical. He says, 'Call it what you want, but just fill the glass.' I believe in filling the glass."

Louis Zamperini,

Don't Give Up, Don't Give In: Lessons from an Extraordinary Life



FAVORITE RECIPES

Chicken Piccata with Lemon Sauce

Ingredients:

8 boneless skinless chicken breast halves (4 ounces each)	1/8 teaspoon hot pepper sauce
1/2 cup egg substitute	1/2 cup all-purpose flour
2 tablespoons plus 1/4 cup dry white wine or chicken broth, divided	1/2 cup grated Parmesan cheese
5 tablespoons lemon juice, divided	1/4 cup minced fresh parsley
3 garlic cloves, minced	1/2 teaspoon salt
	3 teaspoons olive oil, divided
	2 tablespoons butter



Directions:

1. Flatten chicken to 1/4 inch thickness. In a shallow dish, combine the egg substitute, 2 tablespoons wine or broth, 2 tablespoons lemon juice, garlic and hot pepper sauce. In another shallow dish, combine the flour, Parmesan cheese, parsley and salt. Coat chicken with flour mixture, dip in egg substitute mixture, then coat again with flour mixture.
2. In a large nonstick skillet, brown four chicken breast halves in 1-1/2 teaspoons oil for 3-5 minutes on each side or until juices run clear. Remove and keep warm. Drain drippings. Repeat with remaining chicken and oil. Remove and keep warm.
3. In the same pan, melt butter. Add the remaining wine or broth and lemon juice. Bring to a boil. Boil, uncovered, until sauce is reduced by a fourth. Drizzle over chicken. Yield: 8 servings.

This recipe was given to me by a friend during a recent visit to her home. I believe the recipe originally came from the "Taste of Home" magazine. We enjoyed the meal so much that evening, she thought I would like to try making it myself. I did and it's yummy...hope you enjoy!

President's Message - Continued from Page 2

farmworker housing shortfall. The results couldn't have come at a better time as we have the opportunity to collectively engage in crafting a meaningful Affordable Housing Bond Measure, currently in the works to be on the ballot for the November election. The current proposed measure, however, falls short in that it fails to specifically address the shortfall in farmworker housing.

Affordable and permanent farmworker housing needs to be a top priority for Santa Cruz County. Any Affordable Housing Bond Measure will need to include a separate "Farmworker

Housing Fund" with specific allocations in order help address the farmworker housing situation. If the measure were to make it on the ballot, and pass in November, not only would it help leverage available public and private funds, the County could also prioritize and make the necessary shifts in current affordable housing policies to create the necessary regulatory framework to expedite the approval of farmworker housing vital to our economic sustainability. There is little time left to shape an Affordable Housing Bond Measure that is favorable for agriculture and get it on the ballot for the November election. The time to get more informed and involved is now!

SAFETY FIRST!



Rural Road Safety

The following information is provided by Nationwide, the #1 farm and ranch insurer in the U.S.

Most states allow leeway regarding the use of implements of husbandry on public roadways. For the most part, regulations for size and type of equipment don't apply to those that operate agricultural equipment on the road. But drivers need to be aware of bridge and road embargos to help prevent serious injury and damage to roadways and equipment.

The increase in size of agricultural equipment makes it almost certain that portions will extend "left of center" when operated on public roads. Courts have generally upheld the right of equipment operators to use public roads, but that doesn't give immunity from liability should you have an accident when the size of your equipment is in direct violation.

Accidents are more prevalent at certain times of the day. Operating in the morning presents an increased risk as people head off to work and school. Drivers are usually in a hurry and often lack the patience to follow a slow-moving vehicle. The same is true during afternoons and early evenings as schools let out and people are returning home from work.

When operating in the dark, be sure to:

- Turn on lights
- Use reflectors or conspicuity tape
- Display SMV sign
- Use an escort vehicle (if you don't have the proper lighting on the rear of the equipment)

Never use inexperienced or untrained drivers. Regulations require drivers to be trained on how to operate the specific equipment they are assigned to use and to how to navigate the equipment in the environment they're operating in.

On contoured rural roads, it's easy for a car traveling at higher speeds to be surprised by a larger, slow-moving vehicle, especially around a sharp bend or after the crest of a hill. It's difficult for drivers of faster, smaller vehicles to judge the speed and gap distance of a larger piece of equipment. Stay vigilant and keep a lookout for areas of high traffic or activity. Rural bridges, passing cars, left-turn collisions and rear-end collisions are common hazards that can lead to an accident or loss scenario.

To learn more, visit nationwide.com/cfbf.

2018 Calendar of Events

Santa Cruz County Farm Bureau

101th Annual Meeting

Cowell Ranch Hay Barn at UCSC
June 21, 2018
5:45 p.m.

California State Fair

Cal Expo, Sacramento, CA
July 13 through July 29, 2018

25th Annual Golf Tournament

Seascape Golf Club
12:00 p.m. Shotgun Start, July 13, 2018

Santa Cruz County Fair

September 12 through September 16, 2018

Annual Directors' Dinner

Location to be determined
November 1, 2018
5:45 p.m.

CFCF 100th Annual Meeting

Reno, NV
December 2 through December 5, 2018

Agri-Culture

10th Annual Testicle Festival

Estrada Deer Camp
August 18, 2018
3:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.

21st Annual Progressive Dinner

Location: Top Secret!
October 27, 2018
3:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.



Mother Nature apologizes for the
late arrival of Spring.

Father Time was driving and refused
to stop and ask for directions.

New Regulations Aim at Preventing the Spread of ACP



The California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) recently implemented additional regulations to prevent the further spread of Asian Citrus Psyllid (ACP), *Diaphorina citri*, through the movement of nursery stock. ACP is a pest that is a vector for spreading Huanglongbing (HLB) disease, a devastating bacterial disease of citrus trees with no known cure. HLB is also called citrus greening disease. HLB is transmitted to citrus trees by ACP after it feeds on infected citrus plant tissue. Citrus trees can die once infected with HLB.

The additional regulations can be found in their entirety within the California State Interior Quarantine (SIQ) 3435 Asian Citrus Psyllid at <http://pi.cdfa.ca.gov/pgm/manual/pdf/420.pdf>. The regulations establish three nursery stock zones; the zones regulate the movement of all ACP host nursery stock. Common hosts are *Choisya ternate* (Mexican or mock orange) and all Citrus species, a complete host list is found in the regulations. All 58 California counties have a zone designation. The three zones are labeled Zone 1, Zone 2 and Zone 3. Zone 1 comprises California counties that are uninfested with ACP and no detection of HLB. Zone 2 comprises California counties that are partially infested with ACP and HLB has not been detected. Zone 3 comprises California counties that are generally infested with ACP and HLB has been detected in some areas. Santa Cruz County has a Zone 1 designation. All four neighboring counties to Santa Cruz County have a Zone 2 designation. Counties under a Zone 1 designation may ship ACP host nursery stock to the other zones without delay and by a direct route in an enclosed vehicle or container or completely enclosed by a covering to prevent exposure to *Diaphorina citri* while transiting. ACP host nursery stock from Zone 2 and Zone 3 cannot be brought into Zone 1. The ACP quarantine has two nursery stock exemptions. These two exemptions allow unrestricted movement of defoliated dormant bare-rooted nursery stock and defoliated dormant nursery stock in containers where all leaf litter and any weeds have been removed within the three ACP host nursery stock zones.

Compliance with the additional ACP quarantine requirements and all other existing quarantines will help to prevent pests from being spread or introduced into other areas. Please contact the Agricultural Commissioner's Office for additional information or assistance regarding these new regulations.

Resources and additional reading:

CDFA website for **ACP/HLB Quarantine information for nurseries**: <https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/plant/acp/nurseries.html>

The website for **The Citrus Pest & Disease Prevention Program** (an initiative funded by California citrus growers and administered by the California Department of Food and Agriculture dedicated to combating serious pests and diseases that threaten the state's citrus trees): <http://californiacitrusthreat.org/>

The UC IPM website about how to manage **Asian Citrus Psyllid and Huanglongbing Disease** in gardens and landscapes: <http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn74155.html>

I'm a Farm Bureau Member because...



"it keeps me connected to good people who do good things for agriculture and also for the community in general."

Tom Am Rhein, Strawberries
Agri-Culture Past President & Director Emeritus

DEW LUNCHEON

Down to Earth Women Luncheon May 10, 2018 - Over 325 attending - record number!



Another record setting crowd attended the Down to Earth Women Luncheon held May 10th at Rancho Corralitos. This annual event is for women who are involved in, or support, agriculture in Santa Cruz County and the Pajaro Valley. The purpose of the luncheon is to raise funds for Agri-Culture's Focus Agriculture program, the Jimmie Cox Memorial Scholarship fund and the Santa Cruz County Farm Bureau's school programs.

This year's featured speaker for the event was Kathryn Lukas, Owner of Farmhouse Culture who spoke on the topic "Getting Down with Live-Culture Foods." Brittany Nielsen, News Anchor, KSBW Action News 8, was the Mistress of Ceremonies for the luncheon.

Also speaking at the event was Angela Farley, Executive Director of the Teen Kitchen Project

spoke about her experience as a participant in Agri-Culture's Focus Agriculture program. Meghan Clifton, the recipient of the 2018 Jimmie Cox Memorial Scholarship, also said a few words about winning the \$4,000 scholarship.

Women wearing hats has become a tradition of the event. Find us on Facebook and see the insert for more pictures!

Farmhouse Culture

Mexican Street Fruit Salad

- 1 small papaya (about 2 cups) peeled, seeded and cubed
 - 2 large mangos, (about 1 cup) peeled and cubed
 - 1 small pineapple (about 2 cups) cored, peeled and cubed
 - 6 ounces Fermented Vegetable Taqueria Mix, finely chopped, juice reserved
 - 4 tablespoons juice from Taqueria Mix
 - 4 tablespoons lime juice (about 2 limes)
 - 2 - 5 ounce containers coconut yogurt
 - 4 tablespoons cilantro leaves, coarsely chopped
 - 1 lime cut into 4 wedges
- Step 1:** Mix first 6 ingredients together and divide between cups.
- Step 2:** Spoon coconut yogurt over mixture, top with cilantro leaves and secure a lime wedge to the rim of each cup.

Irrigator Training Series - Detach this page and give it to your irrigator

For a free training one-on-one to your irrigator in Spanish, contact (831) 464-2950

Distrito de Conservacion de los Recursos Naturales del Condado de Santa Cruz

Como Estimar La Cantidad Máxima De Agua A Aplicar En Cada Riego, Dependiendo Del Tipo De Suelo Y Profundidad De Las Raíces

La cantidad de pulgadas (lámina) de agua que se debe aplicar con cada riego depende de la capacidad de retención del suelo y la profundidad de las raíces. Si se aplica una cantidad de agua más grande que la capacidad de retención del suelo, el agua drena hacia capas de suelo más profundas (por debajo de donde están las raíces) y se pierde. Las tablas abajo indican la lámina de agua máxima que se debe aplicar con un riego para diferentes cultivos, tipos de suelo y profundidad de las raíces. Además las tablas indican la máxima profundidad de las raíces para cultivos en madurez. Estas tablas son una referencia rápida de campo y no buscan reemplazar sistemas más avanzados como análisis del suelo, tensiómetros, CropManage etc.

Los suelos arcillosos tienen una capacidad de retención de agua alta (hasta 2 pulgadas de agua por pie de suelo), mientras que los suelos arenosos tienen capacidad de retención baja (alrededor de media pulgada de agua por pie de suelo). En la tabla abajo usted puede encontrar las cantidades de agua que hace falta aplicar dependiendo del tipo de suelo y de la profundidad de las raíces del cultivo. Cuando un cultivo crece, las raíces exploran una capa de suelo más profunda y la capacidad total de retención de agua en la zona de las raíces aumenta. Por lo tanto, a medida que la temporada avanza, se pueden aplicar láminas de agua más altas en cada riego.

Las tablas indican las cantidades máximas de agua en pulgadas por riego; ellas no muestran las necesidades de agua de un cultivo por semana o por mes y tampoco dicen

con qué frecuencia se debe regar. Para decidir cuánta agua en total necesita el cultivo o cuándo regar se utilizan otras herramientas.

Como leer la tabla:

Elija la tabla correspondiente a su cultivo (hay una tabla para lechuga y fresa y una para mora y broccoli) y la línea correspondiente a la profundidad de las raíces. Para cultivos en madurez, elija la última línea.

Elija la columna correspondiente a su tipo de suelo. La combinación de línea y columna da la cantidad de agua que se debe aplicar en un riego en pulgadas (para convertir pulgadas a horas de riego mire la guía sobre la tasa de aplicación).

Por ejemplo, Don Miguel cultiva fresa en una arena limosa. A finales de marzo, Miguel estima que el cultivo está maduro y las raíces llegaron a 12 pulgadas. Mirando en la tabla Miguel observa que tiene que aplicar 0.2 pulgadas de agua.

Arturo cultiva mora en un suelo arcilloso. Arturo estima que las raíces llegaron a 6 pulgadas. En la tabla encuentra 0.49, entonces Arturo tiene que aplicar poco menos de media pulgada.

Para más información, o para ayuda sobre como leer y utilizar las tablas o para una evaluación gratuita de su sistema de riego contacte al Distrito de Conservación de Santa Cruz: (831) 464-2950, info@rcdsantacruz.org.

Profundidad de las raíces en pulgadas	Arcilla	Franco Arcilloso	Franco	Franco Arenoso	Arena Limosa	Arena fina	Arena Gruesa
1	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
2	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02
3	0.11	0.11	0.09	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.02
4	0.15	0.14	0.12	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.03
5	0.18	0.18	0.15	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.04
6	0.22	0.21	0.18	0.12	0.10	0.08	0.05
7	0.26	0.25	0.20	0.15	0.12	0.09	0.06
8	0.29	0.28	0.23	0.17	0.13	0.10	0.07
9	0.33	0.32	0.26	0.19	0.15	0.11	0.07
10	0.37	0.35	0.29	0.21	0.17	0.13	0.08
11	0.40	0.39	0.32	0.23	0.18	0.14	0.09
Fresa y Lechuga en madurez	12	0.44	0.42	0.35	0.20	0.15	0.10

Figura 1. Fresa y Lechuga: Cantidad máxima de pulgadas (lámina) de agua aplicable por riego para diferentes tipos de suelo y profundidades de las raíces con MAD=20%

Continued on Page 11

"Agriculture, the Original Green"



PAPER

Towels
Tissue
Plates
Cups
Bags

CHEMICALS

Hand Soaps
Deodorizers
Disinfectants
SPA & Pool Supply

JANITORIAL EQUIPMENT

Vacuums
Scrubbers
Buffers
Extractors
Gloves

Specializing in Green Products

"We Deliver"

220 Airport Blvd
Freedom, CA
(831) 724-6301 (800) 272-2221

Barbara & Company

"A Family Affair"

CATERING SERVICE

Over 20 Years Experience

Owned & Operated By:
Marina Camarlinghi
Victor Sanchez

831-426-6051
www.barbara-company.com

P.O. Box 4155 • Santa Cruz, CA 95063 • Fax: 831-476-8645

WEBBS FARM SUPPLIES

**Hi-Weed, Brush Mowers and...
ROTOTILLERS • COMPOST SHREDDERS**

- CHAIN SAWS
- BLOWERS
- POST HOLE DIGGERS

- LOG SPLITTERS
- GENERATORS
- TREE CLIMBING EQUIP.

Everything in Power Equipment
(408) 395-2227 • (831) 475-1020
5381 Old San Jose Road, Soquel, CA. 95073

CHRIS NIELSEN

TRACTOR SALES

SALES • RENTALS • APPRAISALS

831-331-0144

chrisnielsentractorsales.com • chris@chrisnielsentractorsales.com

~ Just Keep It Simple ~



(831) 475-4214
Since 1938 FAX (831) 475-1756

CARDIFF PEST CONTROL

Locally Owned - Community Involved

2701 Soquel Avenue
Santa Cruz, CA 95062

Michael Reid
OPR 8607
QAL 32132




TORO PETROLEUM CORP.



BRIAN HILL

308 W. MARKET STREET
SALINAS, CALIFORNIA 93901
BHILL@TOROPETROLEUM.COM

(831) 424-1691
(831) 424-0176 FAX
(831) 970-8437 CELL









SAMBRAILO®

PACKAGING

PACKAGING SOLUTIONS FROM OUR HANDS TO YOUR FARM

800 WALKER ST. WATSONVILLE, CA 95076 PH: 831.724.7581 WWW.SAMBRAILO.COM 

MONTEREY BAY CERTIFIED FARMERS MARKET

Celebrating 35 years on the Central Coast
Your Local Certified Farmers Market

www.montereybayfarmers.org
www.edibleparadise.com

For more information (831) 728-5060





Ag News

Irrigator Training Series: Continued from Page 9

Profundidad de las raíces en pulgadas	Arcilla	Franco Arcilloso	Franco	Franco Arenoso	Arena Limosa	Arena fina	Arena Gruesa
1	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02
2	0.16	0.16	0.13	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.04
3	0.25	0.24	0.20	0.14	0.11	0.08	0.06
4	0.33	0.32	0.26	0.19	0.15	0.11	0.07
5	0.41	0.40	0.33	0.23	0.19	0.14	0.09
6	0.49	0.48	0.39	0.28	0.22	0.17	0.11
7	0.58	0.56	0.46	0.33	0.26	0.20	0.13
8	0.66	0.64	0.53	0.37	0.30	0.23	0.15
9	0.74	0.72	0.59	0.42	0.34	0.25	0.17
10	0.82	0.80	0.66	0.47	0.37	0.28	0.19
11	0.91	0.88	0.72	0.51	0.41	0.31	0.21
12	0.99	0.96	0.79	0.56	0.45	0.34	0.22
13	1.07	1.04	0.85	0.61	0.49	0.37	0.24
14	1.15	1.12	0.92	0.66	0.52	0.39	0.26
15	1.24	1.19	0.99	0.70	0.56	0.42	0.28
16	1.32	1.27	1.05	0.75	0.60	0.45	0.30
17	1.40	1.35	1.12	0.80	0.63	0.48	0.32
Broccoli y Mora en madurez	18	1.48	1.43	1.18	0.84	0.51	0.34

Figura 2. Broccoli y Mora: Cantidad máxima de pulgadas (lámina) de agua aplicable por riego para diferentes tipos de suelo y profundidades de las raíces con MAD=45%

The Santa Cruz County Farm Bureau (SCCFB) does not assume responsibility for statements by advertisers in Between The Furrows, nor for statements or expressions of opinion other than in editorials or in articles showing authorship by an officer of the SCCFB.



Pajaro Valley Irrigation

577 Judd Rd.
Watsonville, CA 95076
gary.pvi@gmail.com

- Aluminum Pipe
- Drip Tape and Fittings • Filters • Pumps
- System Design • PVC Pipe and Fittings
- NRCS Cost Share Experience

Gary Peixoto
General Manager
www.PVIrrigation.com
(831) 722-2283



SANTA CRUZ COUNTY BANK

We're lending

Growing local businesses

Agricultural Financing

Farm Service Agency Loans

Equipment Financing

Working Capital Lines of Credit

Solar & Energy Efficiency Loans



"Our 4th generation wholesale nursery business secured financing through Santa Cruz County Bank to purchase our property, along with a line of credit to help with seasonal cash flow. It was a breath of fresh air to find a bank that listened to our needs and delivered. Thank you for making our banking so effortless!"

Aaron Dillon, Lexa Dillon, & Don Dillon, Jr.
of Four Winds Growers

457.5000 sccountybank.com

EQUAL HOUSING LENDER MEMBER FDIC

MARINI AND GOLD INSURANCE AGENCY

MARTY GOLD, LUTCF

CA LICENSE 0438827

WATSONVILLE OFFICE

141 Monte Vista Avenue
Watsonville, CA 95076
(831) 724-7593
(831) 724-5821 Fax

SALINAS OFFICE

1368 S. Main St. Ste. A
Salinas, CA 93901
(831) 754-2722
(831) 424-4761 Fax



Email: mariniandgold@jps.net
www.mariniandgold.com

FOR ADVERTISING INFO AND RATES CONTACT US AT: (831) 724-1356 OR sccfb@sbcglobal.net

141 Monte Vista Avenue
Watsonville, CA 95076

JUNE 2018
VOLUME 42, ISSUE 6

PSRT STD
U.S. Postage
PAID
Mailed from
Zip Code 95076
Permit No.237

Change Service
Requested



LIKE US ON FACEBOOK



FOLLOW US ON TWITTER

Between the Furrows

A Santa Cruz County Farm Bureau Monthly Publication

CALENDAR

THURSDAY - JUNE 21

**101st Annual Dinner/
Meeting**

THURSDAY - JUNE 28

**Agricultural Policy Advisory
Committee meeting**

WEDNESDAY - JUNE 27

Focus Agriculture, Session 5

WEDNESDAY - JULY 4

**Independence Day Observed
Office Closed**

MONDAY - JULY 9

**Public Relations &
Information Committee
meeting**

WEDNESDAY - JULY 11

- **Legislative Committee
meeting**
- **Executive Committee
meeting**
- **Membership Committee
meeting**

WEDNESDAY - JULY 11

**Young Farmers & Ranchers
meeting**

FRIDAY - JULY 13

**25th Annual Golf Tournament
Seascape Golf Club**

THURSDAY - JULY 26

**Agricultural Policy Advisory
Committee meeting**

FRIDAY - JULY 27

Focus Agriculture, Session 6

MONEY BACK? BETTER BELIEVE IT.

Once again American AgCredit is paying cash dividends to our members — \$59.8 million for 2017, more than \$400 million since 2005.



**AMERICAN
AGCREDIT**
MONEY FOR AGRICULTURE

Find out how it works at AgLoan.com/dividends
or call us at 831.424.1756.

A part of the Farm Credit System. Equal Opportunity Lender.