A photograph of a dry, grassy field. In the foreground, two large, fluffy white dogs, likely Great Pyrenees, are standing and looking towards the camera. In the background, several sheep are scattered across the field. The text "Marin County" is written in a large, elegant, black cursive font across the middle of the image.

Marin County

LIVESTOCK & AGRICULTURAL

CROP REPORT 2008

MARIN COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE • WEIGHTS AND MEASURES



STACY K. CARLSEN
COMMISSIONER/DIRECTOR

FRED W. CROWDER
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER/DIRECTOR

June 2009

A. G. Kawamura, Secretary
California Department of Food and Agriculture

And

Marin County Board of Supervisors
Harold C. Brown Jr., President, District 2

Susan L. Adams,	District 1	Steven Kinsey,	District 4
Charles McGlashan,	District 3	Judy Arnold,	District 5

In accordance with the provisions of Section 2279 of the California Food and Agricultural Code, I am pleased to submit the Annual Livestock and Agricultural Crop Report for 2008. This report is a summary of counts, acreage, yields, and gross value of agricultural production in Marin County. The 2008 gross value of all production was \$63,311,293. This represents a decrease of \$3,821,548 or 5.7% from the 2007 total agricultural production value. The report represents gross returns to the producer and does not indicate actual net profit.

Milk is the long standing, premier commodity for Marin, and this year accounts for 56.2% of the crop report's total value. The average Market Milk price for 2008 was slightly lower than 2007, contributing to a decrease in overall milk value of \$3,348,642 (-8.6%).

Livestock value decreased by \$2,565,210, the 16.2% decrease was mainly a result of a decrease in meat chicken production. The value of wool increased by \$17,389, or 82.5%. The increased value was a result of more shepherds finding value added outlets for their wool, and an increase in prices paid for ungraded wool.

Aquacultures value increased 10.9%; as production in the industry as a whole was increased.

Wine grape value decreased, however, tons harvested increased by 14.6%. Nursery crops experienced an increased value of \$279,133, or 43.4% even as production acreage decreased by 84.0%. The loss of production acreage is a result of at least one nursery reporting no production for 2008, whereas the increase in value is mostly due to increased survey participation. The nursery industry in Marin County has not grown drastically in 2008; it is just being portrayed more accurately.

My appreciation goes to the many growers, individuals and organizations for their cooperation in providing the information necessary for this report. I would like to extend special thanks to members of my staff.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Stacy Carlsen".

Stacy K. Carlsen
Agricultural Commissioner

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Cover photo: Bill Jensen's Livestock-guarding Dogs
Photo credits: Anita Sauber

This report is available at our web site:
www.co.marin.ca.us/depts/ag/main/index.cfm

Livestock Protection Program

The constant pressure of predator activity on livestock is a reality that continues to challenge Marin County ranchers and July 1, 2009 marks the end of the eighth year of Marin County's Livestock Protection Program. This program was initiated to help ranchers manage the impacts of predators, especially coyotes, and it represents an innovative effort to support and collaborate with ranchers farming within a natural system.

The livestock protection program was enacted to replace a cooperative agreement between California Department of Food and Agriculture and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Wildlife Services, which ceased operation in Marin County in December 1999. In response, Marin County Board of Supervisors approved a five year action plan in October of 2000 to develop, implement and continuously evaluate a livestock protection program relying exclusively on non-lethal methods. After the initial five years proved to be successful, the program has continued to support and encourage innovation by livestock producers.

Since the inception of this program, participation has grown steadily. Of the thirty three sheep ranchers operating in Marin County twenty three participate in the Livestock Protection Program, including two goat operations, and a free-range poultry operation. The ranchers participating in the program constitute almost ninety percent of the sheep production in Marin County.

Non-lethal depredation reduction methods qualifying ranchers for cost share funds are predator exclusion through maintaining and improving fences; scare tactics such as noisemakers and strobe lights; husbandry and shepherding of herds, and guard animals such as dogs and llamas. Electric fences and existing fence improvement integrated with guard animals have proved to be the most successful for depredation mitigation.

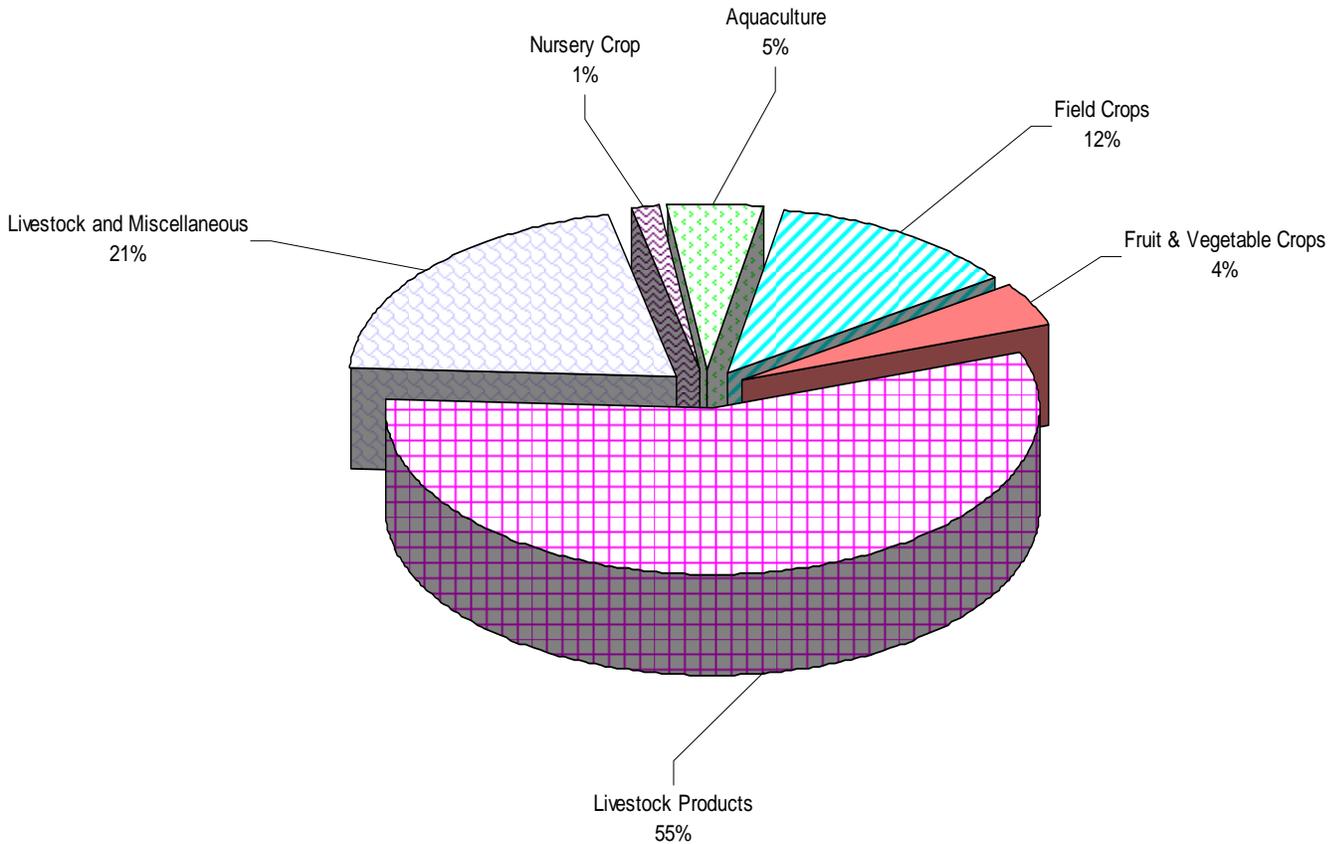
To date 155,254 Linear Feet (twenty nine and half miles) of fencing has been built or improved to exclude predators. Guard animals populations have grown from twenty dogs and six llamas in 2001, to forty five dogs and twenty nine llamas in 2008.

Guard animals must bond with the herd or flock they are intended to protect and llamas and dogs have been found to do this well. Llamas provide a relatively inexpensive, low maintenance but effective guard animal by relying on their instinctive guarding responsibility when they are with other herd animals. A more advanced method of guard animals is the use of dogs that have been bred and trained to defend livestock from predators. Such breeds as Great Pyrenees, Maremma, Anatolian Shepherd, and Komodor are currently the most popular being used by Marin County ranchers. The doubling of guard dogs in the Livestock Protection Program is indicative of their success as a method of depredation reduction.

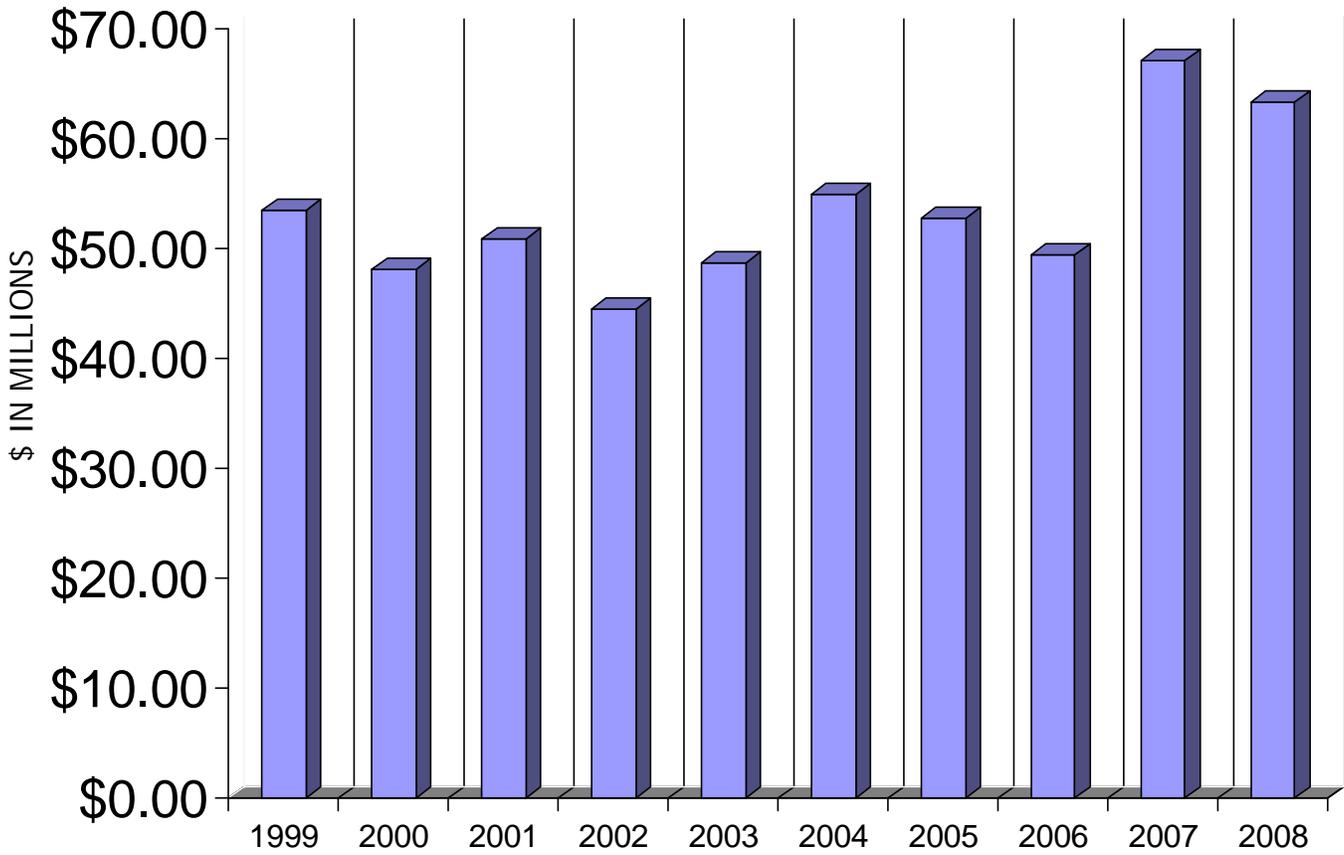
Summary of Production

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Livestock Products	\$ 35,624,799	\$ 38,956,052
Livestock & Misc.	\$ 13,304,779	\$ 15,869,989
Field Crops	\$ 7,886,586	\$ 6,465,039
Fruit & Vegetable Crops	\$ 2,654,374	\$ 2,565,989
Aquaculture	\$ 2,918,780	\$ 2,632,930
Nursery Crops	\$ 921,975	\$ 642,842
TOTAL	\$ 63,311,293	\$ 67,132,841

2008 Production Summary



Agricultural Production Gross Value A Ten Year Summary



Livestock and Aquaculture

Item	Year	No. of Head	Live Weight	Unit	Dollar Value	
					\$/Unit	Total
Cattle & Calves	2008	14,592	85,315	cwt	\$ 82.79	\$ 7,063,047
	2007	15,656	92,261	cwt	\$ 84.86	\$ 7,829,268
Sheep & Lambs	2008	14,266	15,406	cwt	\$ 75.79	\$ 1,167,610
	2007	14,087	15,032	cwt	\$ 76.40	\$ 1,148,461
Miscellaneous†	2008	1,606				\$ 83,850
	2007	3,439				\$ 132,379
Poultry*	2008	250,078				\$ 4,990,272
	2007	230,723				\$6,759,881
Aquaculture	2008		Oysters, Mussels, & Clams			\$ 2,918,780
	2007		Oysters, Mussels, & Clams			\$ 2,632,930
Total	2008					\$ 16,223,559
	2007					\$ 18,502,919

† Miscellaneous figures include goats, hogs, and rabbits.

* Poultry 2007 figures include poultry fryers, chicken eggs for consumption, ballute, ducks, turkeys, and quail. Poultry 2008 figures include poultry fryers, chicken eggs for consumption, ballute, pheasant, and quail.

Livestock Products

Item	Year	Production	Unit	Dollar Value	
				\$/Unit	Total
Milk (Market)	2008	2,019,201	cwt	\$17.62	\$ 35,578,322
	2007	2,063,773	cwt	\$18.86	\$ 38,922,759
Milk (Manufacturing)	2008	461	cwt	\$17.35	\$ 7,998
	2007	727	cwt	\$16.51	\$ 12,203
Wool	2008	80,165	lbs	\$ 0.48	\$ 38,479
	2007	76,813	lbs	\$ 0.27	\$ 21,090
Total	2008				\$ 35,624,799
	2007				\$ 38,956,052

Inventories of Livestock and Poultry

ITEM	HEAD	NUMBER
All Cattle†		32,000*
Milk cows and heifers 2 years and over	10,000	
Beef cows and heifers 2 years and over	8,000	
Sheep and Lambs, all†	10,021	
Poultry		250,078
Miscellaneous**		1,606

† Number of Head as of January 1, 2009.

* Includes cows, heifers, calves, and bulls.

** Miscellaneous 2008 figures include goats, hogs, and rabbits.



Field, Fruit and Vegetable Crops

Item	Year	Harvested Acreage	Ton/ Acre	Total Tons	Unit	Dollar Value	
						\$/Unit	Total
Hay, Grass	2008	1,125	2.16	2,430	ton	\$ 141.93	\$ 344,890
	2007	910	2.78	2,530	ton	\$ 108.70	\$ 275,011
Hay, Oat	2008	380	2.2	836	ton	\$ 173.92	\$ 145,400
	2007†	273	2.1	573	ton	\$ 110.30	\$ 64,472
Silage	2008	2,202	10.3	22,681	ton	\$ 32.74	\$ 742,576
	2007	1,642	13.0	21,346	ton	\$ 38.60	\$ 823,956
Pasture, Irrigated	2008	810				\$ 100.00	\$ 81,000
	2007	810				\$ 100.00	\$ 81,000
Pasture, Other	2008	154,000				\$ 42.68	\$ 6,572,720
	2007	154,000				\$ 33.90	\$ 5,220,600
Fruits & Vegetables	2008	281					\$ 1,950,480
	2007	275					\$ 1,810,337
Grapes, Wine*	2008	195		198.5	ton		\$ 703,894
	2007	192		173.2	ton		\$ 755,652
Total	2008						\$ 10,540,960
	2007						\$ 9,031,028

† Acreage and Total Dollar Value Total include values for Oat Seed grown for the production of Oat Hay.

* Varieties: Cabernet Sauvignon, Chardonnay, Gewürztraminer, Merlot, Pinot Noir, Shiraz, and Riesling. Acreage values include 47 acres of Non-fruit bearing plantings.



Nursery Products

Item	Year	Production Acres	Dollar Value Total
Nursery	2008	6.68	\$ 921,975
Stock, All	2007	42.00	\$ 642,842



Marin County Department of Agriculture/Weights & Measures

Departmental Mission Statement

Our mission is to serve the public's interest by ensuring equity in the market place, promoting and protecting agriculture, protecting environmental quality and the health and welfare of Marin County's residents.

Following is a description of the department's activities:

Pest Prevention

Pest prevention encompasses several activities aimed to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic pests in Marin County. Pest exclusion focuses on preventing the entry and establishment of exotic pests and limiting the intrastate movement of newly discovered pests. Marin County inspectors monitor all avenues of pest entry into the county. Pest detection is the systematic search for exotic pests outside of a known infested area. The goal is to find infestations of harmful exotic pests and eradicate them before it becomes biologically or economically unfeasible.

Protection of the Environment

Over the years Marin County has developed a program of Pesticide Use Enforcement that includes all the facets that are needed to comply with Federal and State laws and to ensure proper, safe, and efficient use of pest control methods and pesticides for the production of food and fiber and for the protection of public health, safety and welfare, and the environment. This is accomplished by a permit process and monitoring the use of pesticides, investigating pesticide incidents and complaints, continuous enforcement of pesticide use and records associated with that use, collecting and reviewing of pesticide use data, and educating and assisting users of pesticides.

Integrated Pest Management

Integrated pest management (IPM) is a common-sense approach to pest management that uses a variety of methods to control pests. Pesticides may be part of an IPM program, however, effort is focused towards preventing pest problems by controlling conditions which may attract and support pests. Marin County's IPM program is designed to ensure that County departments and everyone applying pesticides to property owned and/or managed by the County of Marin utilize IPM practices, eliminate or reduce pesticide applications where ever possible and take reasonable measures to ensure that long-term prevention or suppression of pest problems has minimal negative impact on human health, non-target organisms, and the environment. The goal of the County IPM Ordinance was to reduce countywide total yearly pesticide use by 75% by weight, as compared to the total pesticide use in 1997. Once again, the county has exceeded that goal with current estimates showing a greater than 80% pesticide use reduction. Currently, the County IPM Ordinance is being reviewed and updated so it reflects the county's current ongoing IPM program. Also, policy is being developed to provide clearer direction to departments for the implementation of the IPM ordinance.

Product Quality

Marin County inspectors are protecting consumers by inspecting agricultural products for compliance with laws, regulations, and standards and ensuring that businesses are afforded a fair and equitable opportunity to market their products. Inspections are conducted at horticultural nurseries, farmers markets, and organic farms, as well as locations selling wholesale and retail eggs.

Weights and Measures

The Weights and Measures program protects the interests of the consumer and market place to ensure honesty and integrity of routine transactions when products are sold by weight, measure, count or time. This is accomplished through continuous and systematic inspection of all equipment that is used to weigh or measure a commodity. Weights and Measures inspectors test taximeters, scales in stores, gasoline pumps, fabric and cordage meters, electric meters, water meters, livestock and animal scales, vehicle scales, scanner systems for pricing accuracy, and packaged products for stated net contents. Every transaction involving the exchange of goods by volume, count, or weight is affected in a very vital way by some form of weights and measures.

Price Verification

The emergence and application of scanner/point-of-sale systems technology at retail check out stands has provided retailers substantial benefits concerning the tracking of sales and inventory; however, the remote location of the price database and its maintenance, has increased price discrepancies between an item's advertised price on the store shelf and what the consumer is charged when checking out at the register. It is unlawful to charge at the time of sale a price that is more than the price that is advertised or posted. Pursuant to California Business and Professions Code sections 12103.5, 12024.2, and 12024.6, the purpose of this Chapter is to ensure that the advertised or posted price of a commodity is the price charged for that commodity. Business and Professions Code Section 12024 mandates that county weights and measures departments perform price verification inspections to regulate pricing and price representation. Beginning in January 2007 Marin County Department of Agriculture/Weights and Measures began routinely inspecting the approximately 420 different locations that use the estimated 1,502 scanner/point-of-sale devices in Marin County. Previously these inspections were only done as a result of a complaint.



Summary of the Sustainable Agricultural Activities

Sustainability is a method of balancing resource use in such a manner that it provides for current needs while ensuring such resources will be available to meet the needs of future generations.

Organic Food Production, Registration, and Certification

Organic production systems strive to achieve agro-ecosystems that are ecologically, socially, and economically sustainable. Organic farming emphasizes a greater cooperation with nature without reliance on synthetic inputs.

All California organic producers register in their principal county of operation. There are 56 registered organic producers in Marin County, farming 20,598 acres which includes 20,197 acres in pasture, producing a total gross value of \$17,443,946.

Organic crop production in Marin County include pasture, silage, milk, dairy products, hay, oats, fruits, vegetables, cut flowers, eggs, herbs, livestock, vegetable starts, olive trees, and nursery stock.

Marin Organic Certified Agriculture (MOCA)

The Marin County Agricultural Commissioner's Office is accredited by the USDA as an official organic certification agency. MOCA serves the local community who are promoting sustainable farming practices.

Locally and world wide consumer demand for certified organic products is increasing with an expectation by consumers that organic products are verifiable. MOCA was developed to provide a professional service to local individual and business operations engaged in the production and distribution of organically grown commodities. The main duty of MOCA is to uphold the standards of the USDA National Organic Program, and document operations practices of sustainable agriculture. One of the most important benefits of the MOCA program is a local service that promotes productions of organic value added products by Marin's family farms. In 2008 the number of MOCA certified operations in Marin and Sonoma Counties increased to 49 operators including 1 processor.

Biological Control

Biological pest control is the use of natural enemies to help suppress pest populations to economically and environmentally acceptable levels. Once the agent becomes established, control is self perpetuating, potentially reducing the need to use pesticides. The following are pests found in Marin and some of the methods that have been used to control them.

Pest

Gorse
Bull Thistle
Yellow Star Thistle

Scotch Broom
Ash White Fly
Italian Thistle
Purple Star Thistle
Klamath Weed
Eucalyptus Red Gum Lerp Psyllid

Biological Agent/Mechanism

Gorse Mite, Seed Weevil
Bull Thistle Gall Fly
Seed Head Weevil, Gall Fly, Hairy Weevil, Peacock Fly,
Rust – Puccinia jaceae var. solstitialis
Seed Weevil, Stem Boring Moth
Parasitic Wasp
Seed Weevil
Seed Weevil
Beetle
Parasitic Wasp

Livestock Protection Program

The Marin County Board of Supervisors has continued to support and appropriate funds to the Livestock Protection Program. Recognized non-lethal control methods such as protection animals, electric fencing, scare devices, and herd shepherding are initiated through cost share funds to livestock ranchers. The Marin County Agricultural Commissioner's Office administers verification inspections, cost share funding, and indemnification reimbursement for livestock losses for ranchers participating in this program.

Pest Prevention Programs

Marin/Sonoma Weed Management Area

The Marin Sonoma Weed Management Area (MSWMA) is a cooperative effort of federal, state, county and city agencies, private industry and private landowners. Formed in 1999, our goals include improving the effectiveness of local weed management efforts, increasing public awareness of invasive weeds, and advancing responsible land stewardship practices. The MSWMA unites landowners and public agencies, provides an opportunity to share resources in mapping, planning information, and helps control weeds across land ownership boundaries.

In 2008, the MSWMA received over \$33,000 from the California Department of Food and Agriculture for the development of a Rapid Response Program for 2009. The program is designed to address early infestations of invasive weeds before they spread to larger areas and require costly control methods, or become completely uncontrollable. Under this funding, Noelle Johnson of the Gold Ridge Resource Conservation District, a partner organization, has assumed the role of Rapid Response Coordinator, and is working to collect information on early infestations throughout Marin and Sonoma counties.

A website is being developed to allow Weed Management Area (WMA) partners, landowners, and the general public to report early invaders, stay informed about WMA activities, and follow links about invasive weeds and control methods. Please visit www.marinsonomaweedmanagement.org or contact the Rapid Response Program at Noelle@goldridgercd.org for more information. Information about the larger Bay Area Early Detection Network can be found at: <http://baedn.org/>

Some priority weed occurrences occur on private lands. The Rapid Response/Bay Area Early Detection Network ensures that these habitats are not left out of the solution, and also connects the MSWMA with ranchers, farmers, and private landowners.

Pest Exclusion

In 2008, Marin County personnel conducted 7,437 incoming plant quarantine inspections. Plant shipments were monitored at Federal Express, UPS, DHL, nurseries, ethnic markets, aquatic supply stores, and post entry quarantine. 47 gypsy moth inspections of household goods from infested states were conducted, as well as 1,345 Glassy-Winged Sharp Shooter inspections on plant material from infested California counties.

28 rejections of plant material were made. Rejected plant material was either destroyed or reconditioned and released.

A total of 39 pests were intercepted. Of those, 7 were "Q" rated, 30 were "C" rated, and 2 were "D" rated. In addition, as of 1,240 Light Brown Apple Moths, "A" rated, were detected.

The following is a list of the significant pest interceptions:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Rating
Chelisoches morio	Black Earwig	C
Fungal Spore Mass	Fungus	Q
Philomycidae sp.	A Slug	Q
Kallitaxila granulata	Planthopper	Q
Linepthema humile	Argentine Ant	C
Naupactus sp.	A Beetle	C
Noctua pronuba	Large Yellow Underwing Moth	Q
Pheidole sp.	An Ant	Q
Technomyrex albipes	An Ant	Q

Q – rating: Quarantine Action

A – rating: State Action

B – rating: County Action

C – rating: County Action at Discretion of the Agricultural Commissioner

D – rating: No action

Pest Detection

2,829 traps were serviced for exotic insect pests (including Mediterranean and Oriental Fruit Flies, Mexican Fruit Fly, Olive Fruit Fly, Gypsy Moth, Japanese Beetle, Melon fly, Vine Mealy Bug, Asian Longhorn Beetle, Glassy-Winged Sharpshooter, and Light Brown Apple Moth(LBAM)). Of the 2,829 traps, 269 traps were placed for the Glassy-Winged sharpshooter in nurseries and vineyards, 251 Mediterranean Fruit Fly traps were placed in fruit trees, 231 Gypsy Moth traps were placed on hardwood trees, and 1,758 LBAM traps were placed throughout the county.

Glassy-Winged Sharpshooter

The Glassy-Winged Sharpshooter (GWSS) name was changed from *Homalodisca coagulata* to *Homalodisca vitripennis*. This serious pest to California agriculture was first observed in the state in 1990, and is now found throughout Southern California and portions of the San Joaquin Valley. It is a particular threat to vineyards due to its ability to spread *Xylella fastidiosa*, the bacterium that causes Pierce's disease. Pierce's disease kills grapevines and there are no effective treatments for it. The Glassy-Winged Sharpshooter also spreads other diseases to a variety of agricultural and ornamental plants, having the potential to substantially impact California's agriculture and environment if left unchecked.

To prevent the introduction of this leafhopper into Marin County, staff inspects all incoming nursery plant shipments from infested California counties. In 2008 a total of 1,155 shipments were inspected for GWSS. Detection traps placed throughout the county are also monitored.

Sudden Oak Death

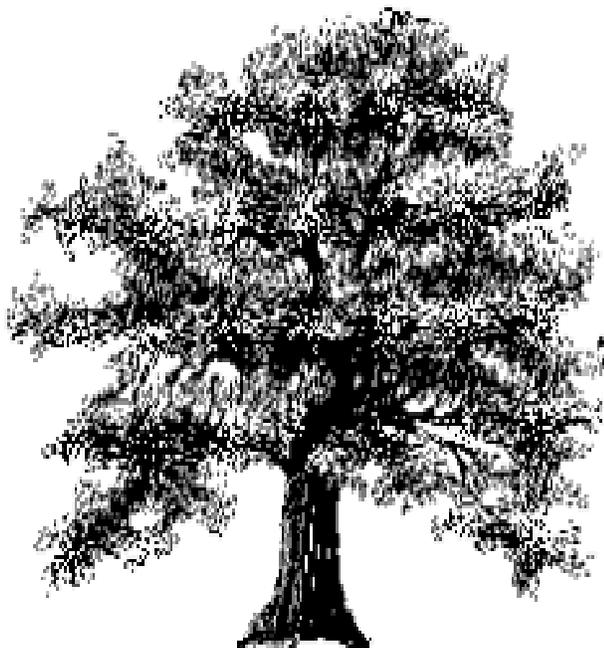
Marin County continues to be infested with Sudden Oak Death, the disease caused by the pathogen *Phytophthora ramorum*. Increased infestations have been detected in West Marin. Tree mortality in wildland and urban/wild land interface areas causes dramatic changes in the landscape, affecting ecosystems, increasing fire and safety hazards, and decreasing property values.

P. ramorum hosts include native woodland trees and understory plants, as well as ornamental nursery plants. Currently there are over 100 native and ornamental hosts; new hosts continue to be found and added to the state and federal quarantines.

On oaks, *P. ramorum* causes potentially lethal trunk cankers; on other hosts it causes a rarely lethal leaf or twig blight. Tanoaks may have both trunk cankers and leaf dieback. Unlike oaks, some hosts (i.e. California Bay Laurel) are not killed by this pathogen; instead these hosts are a vector, allowing inoculum to spread through natural or artificial means (rainwater, soil, infested nursery stock) under moist conditions.

The phosphonate product Agri-Fos® continues to be the only registered product for control of SOD on oaks. It works best as a preventative, stimulating the tree's natural defense system to fight the disease.

The California Oak Mortality Task Force (COMTF) was established in 2000 to research and understand SOD. More information, including diagnostic guides and management recommendations may be found at www.suddenoakdeath.org.



Light Brown Apple Moth

In early 2007, Light Brown Apple Moth (LBAM), *Epiphyas postvittana*, was confirmed in Alameda County, California. This represented the first time LBAM had been detected in the contiguous 48 States. Currently the infestation occupies fourteen counties including Marin, Solano, Napa, Sonoma, Monterey, Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, San Mateo, Contra Costa, San Francisco, Alameda, Santa Barbara, Ventura, and Yolo. A native of Australia, LBAM has also established itself in New Zealand, New Caledonia, the British Isles, and Hawaii.

If left to spread unchecked, the LBAM could adversely impact a large number of plants including native tree species, horticultural crops and over 250 fruit and vegetable crops. Potentially impacted crops include-but are not limited to-grapes, citrus, peaches, plums, cherries, apricots, pears, apples, avocados, kiwis, strawberries, nursery industry plants, and trees such as pine, cypress, and oak. Almost every ornamental plant in the average garden or yard is in danger of being harmed by LBAM.

A mature LBAM female can deposit 300 – 1,500 eggs before dying. Each generation lives approximately 6 – 7 weeks. The eggs of LBAM, laid on the upper leaf surface, are white to pale green, flat and oval, and are laid in mass with each egg slightly overlapping other eggs that resemble fish scales. The larvae may be found inside furled leaves. LBAM constructs leaf rolls (nests) by webbing leaves together, a bud and one or more leaves, leaves to a fruit, or by folding and webbing individual mature leaves. Fully grown, the larvae are about 0.2 to 0.4 inch long, light green in color with a light brown head. Pupae are red-brown in color, or may appear greenish when newly developed, and ½ inch long. Many leaf roller moths are gray, tan, or brown in color, as is LBAM. Female wingspan is up to 3/4 inch; color may include a darker brown spot on the wing. Males have a smaller wingspan of 1/4 - 3/8 inch, color may include a darker red-brown band across the folded wings. Male moth wings fold upward on the front edge of the front wings (hard to see – probably need magnification to spot).

These moths are not native to the United States and therefore have no known predators or parasites here to reduce populations naturally.

Other countries and States want to keep the pest out and some foreign countries have enacted quarantines and restrictions on crops and plants grown in the eleven counties infested with LBAM. Other states within the United States could impose restrictions on plant, fruit, and vegetable movement, as LBAM is not established in the rest of the lower 48 states. Quarantines and added restrictions adversely impact the marketing of California agricultural and horticultural products.

At time of printing this report, over 4,536 male Light Brown Apple Moths had been captured in traps placed throughout Marin County. More information may be found at: www.cdfa.ca.gov/lbam



Farmers Markets of Marin County

The purpose of farmers markets is to allow local producers to sell their certified commodities direct to the public. There are 28 certified producers that have been issued certificates in Marin County. The following 12 Farmers Markets have been certified by the Agricultural Commissioner to market local produce in Marin County.

Civic Center Farmers Markets

Civic Center, San Rafael
Thursdays – 8:00 am – 1:00 pm
Sundays – 8:00 am – 1:00 pm
Open All Year

Tam Valley Farmers Market

Tamalpais Community Center
Tennessee Valley Rd. @ Marin Ave.
Tuesdays – 3:00 pm – 7:00 pm
May – October

Old Town Novato Farmers Market

Downtown, Novato
Tuesdays – 4:00 pm – 8:00 pm
May – September

Corte Madera Farmers Market

Corte Madera Town Center
1554 Redwood HWY
Wednesdays – 12:00 pm - 5:00 pm
Open All Year

Fairfax Farmers Market

Bolinas Park, Downtown Fairfax
Wednesdays – 4:00 pm – 8:00 pm
May – September

Ross Farmers Market

Post Office
Thursday – 3:00 pm – 7:00 pm
May – October



Downtown San Rafael Farmers Mkt.

Fourth St., San Rafael
Thursdays – 6:00 pm – 9:00 pm
April – September

Mill Valley Farmers Market

East Blithedale Ave. @ Lomita Dr.
Fridays – 9:00 am – 2:00 pm
May – October

Sausalito Farmers Market

Bridgeway @ Bay Street
Fridays – 4:00 pm – 8:00 pm
May – October

Pt. Reyes Farmers Market

Toby's Feed Barn
11250 Hwy 1, Pt. Reyes Station
Saturdays – 9:00 am – 1:00 pm
June - November

Larkspur Farmers Market

Larkspur Landing Circle
Saturdays – 10:00 am - 2:00 pm
May - October

Current Department Staff

**Agricultural Commissioner
Director of Weights and Measures**

Stacy K. Carlsen



**Deputy Agricultural Commissioner
Deputy Director of Weights and Measures**

Fred W. Crowder



**Supervising Agricultural/Weights and Measures
Inspector**

Laurel Thomassin



Agricultural/Weights and Measures Inspectors

**Hugo Abaurre
Johanna Good
Albert Powell
Anita Sauber
Jeffrey Stiles
Susan Ventura
Scott Wise**



Senior Agricultural Program Assistant

Eric Richardson



Senior Secretary

Joanne Van Cleave



Sr. Clerk/Typist

Diana Gano-Rosete