

2022 DROUGHT IMPACT REPORT

An overview of the 2022 drought impacts to the lifeblood of the county: AGRICULTURE.

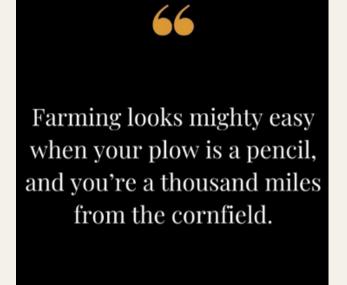


MARCIE SKELTON
GLENN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER



Agriculture is our wisest pursuit, because it will in the end contribute most to real wealth, good morals, and happiness.

THOMAS JEFFERSON





The farmer has to be an optimist or he wouldn't still be a farmer.

WILL ROGERS

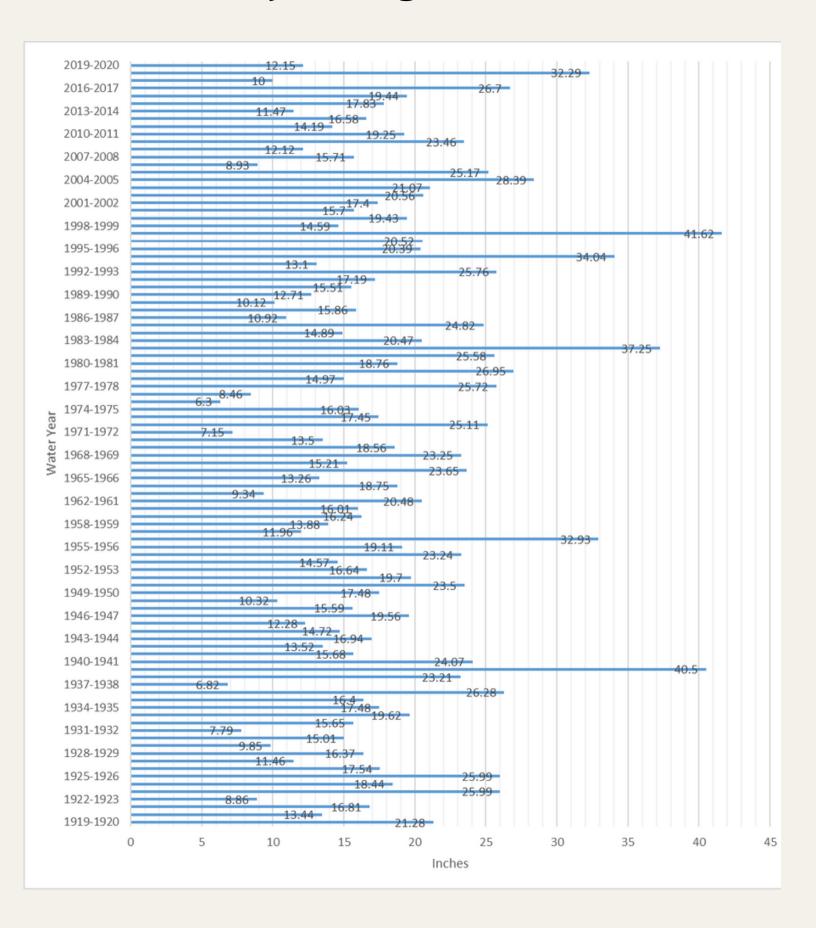


PRESIDENT DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Agriculture is the most healthful, most useful and most noble employment of man.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

Glenn County Average Rainfall 1919-2021



2020-2021 Water Year Average Rainfall was 9.01 inches

100 year average = 18.17 inches

In the Last 100 Years:

Years with 10 inches or LESS of Rainfall

1923-1924	8.86
1930-1931	9.85
1932-1933	7.79
1936-1937	16.4
1938-1939	6.82
1963-1964	9.34
1971-1972	7.15
1975-1976	6.3
1976-1977	8.46
2006-2007	8.93
2017-2018	10
2020-2021	9.01



Years with 25 inches or MORE of Rainfall

1924-1925	25.99
1926-1927	25.99
1937-1938	26.28
1957-1958	32.93
1972-1973	25.11
1977-1978	25.72
1979-1980	26.95
1981-1982	25.58
1994-1995	34.04
1997-1998	41.62
2004-2005	28.39
2005-2006	25.17
2018-2019	32.29

1878-2021 Water Year Average Rainfall

17.66 inches - 143 year average

Glenn County	y Rainfall	Totals	1878-2021
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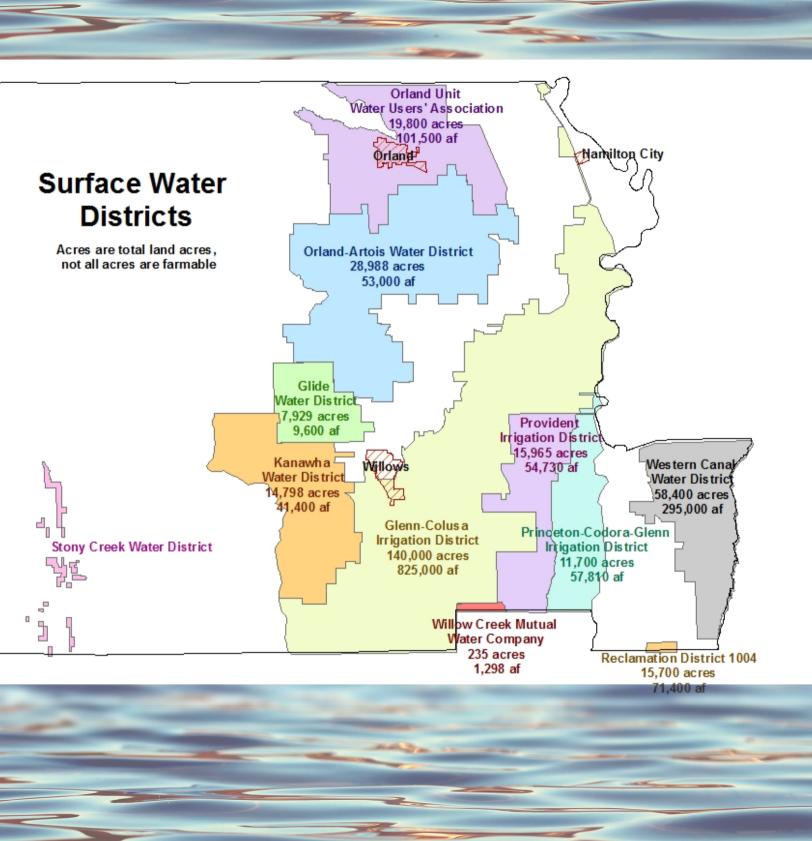
1878-1879	7.01
1879-1880	19.96
1880-1881	13.85
1881-1882	8.28
1882-1883	8.45
1883-1884	18.84
1884-1885	7.8
1885-1886	19.15
1886-1887	8.07
1887-1888	8.97
1888-1889	10.3
1889-1890	29.94
1890-1891	19.01
1891-1892	18.82
1892-1893	27.3
1893-1894	11.15
1894-1895	26.04
1895-1896	22.18
1896-1897	18.82
1897-1898	6.58
1898-1899	13.05
1899-1900	15.23
1900-1901	17.49
1901-1902	21.67
1902-1903	17.1
1903-1904	20.28
1904-1905	24.55
1905-1906	19.85
1906-1907	17.88
1907-1908	13.44
1908-1909	22.09
1909-1910	14.36
1910-1911	17.75
1911-1912	11.26
1912-1913	13.18
1913-1914	29.18

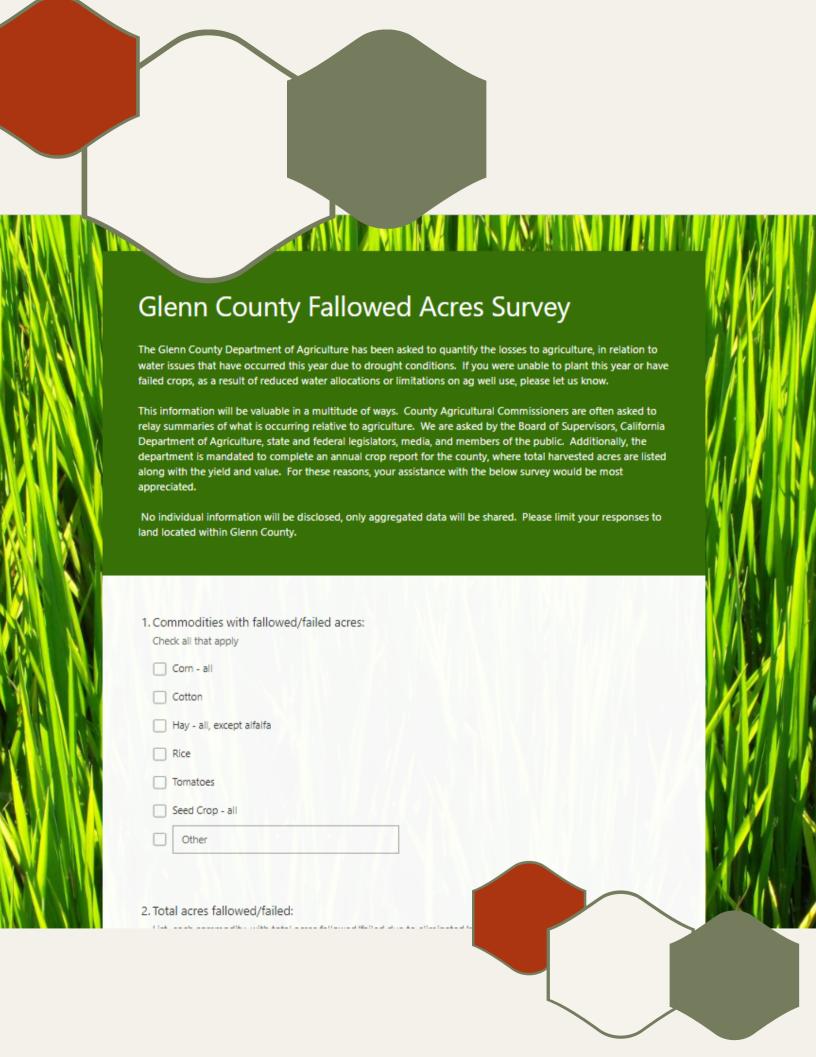
Glenn Co	unty Rain
1914-1915	27.19
1915-1916	18.11
1916-1917	11.43
1917-1918	11.9
1918-1919	12.9
1919-1920	7.7
1920-1921	21.28
1921-1922	13.44
1922-1923	16.81
1923-1924	8.86
1924-1925	25.99
1925-1926	18.44
1926-1927	25.99
1927-1928	17.54
1928-1929	11.46
1929-1930	16.37
1930-1931	9.85
1931-1932	15.01
1932-1933	7.79
1933-1934	15.65
1934-1935	19.62
1935-1936	17.48
1936-1937	16.4
1937-1938	26.28
1938-1939	6.82
1939-1940	23.21
1940-1941	40.5
1941-1942	24.07
1942-1943	15.68
1943-1944	13.52
1944-1945	16.94
1945-1946	14.72
1946-1947	12.28
1947-1948	19.56
1948-1949	15.59
19/19-1950	10.32

1950-1951	17.48
1951-1952	23.5
1952-1953	19.7
1953-1954	16.64
1954-1955	14.57
1955-1956	23.24
1956-1957	19.11
1957-1958	32.93
1958-1959	11.96
1959-1960	13.88
1960-1961	16.24
1961-1962	16.01
1962-1963	20.48
1963-1964	9.34
1964-1965	18.75
1965-1966	13.26
1966-1967	23.65
1967-1968	15.21
1968-1969	23.25
1969-1970	18.56
1970-1971	13.5
1971-1972	7.15
1972-1973	25.11
1973-1974	17.45
1974-1975	16.03
1975-1976	6.3
1976-1977	8.46
1977-1978	25.72
1978-1979	14.97
1979-1980	26.95
1980-1981	18.76
1981-1982	25.58
1982-1983	37.25
1983-1984	20.47
1984-1985	14.89
1985-1986	24.82

1986-1987 1987-1988 1988-1989 1989-1990	10.92 15.86
1988-1989	15.86
1989-1990	10.12
2303 2330	12.71
1990-1991	15.51
1991-1992	17.19
1992-1993	25.76
1993-1994	13.1
1994-1995	34.04
1995-1996	20.39
1996-1997	20.52
1997-1998	41.62
1998-1999	14.59
1999-2000	19.43
2000-2001	15.7
2001-2002	17.4
2002-2003	20.56
2003-2004	21.07
2004-2005	28.39
2005-2006	25.17
2006-2007	8.93
2007-2008	15.71
2008-2009	12.12
2009-2010	23.46
2010-2011	19.25
2011-2012	14.19
2012-2013	16.58
2013-2014	11.47
2014-2015	17.83
2015-2016	19.44
2016-2017	26.7
2017-2018	10
2018-2019	32.29
2019-2020	12.15
2020-2021	9.01

Glenn County Irrigation District Map







Overview



- \$789M to CDFA and ~\$1.2B for agriculture in total for FY22-23
- \$656M for drought and water programs specifically supporting agriculture
- \$520M for climate action on agricultural lands and a more resilient food system
- \$75M for farms in the CA State University System



CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURAL ISSUES LAB

of the University of California

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JUNE 14, 2022 BY SWETA CONJEEVARAM

Continued Drought in 2022 Ravages
California's Sacramento Valley Economy

Click here to view the study

Economic Contributions

FOR 2017

of the Agricultural Industry

\$1.352 billion

Glenn County Agriculture's total contribution to the local economy



\$1.014

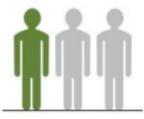
billion in direct economic output

million multiplier effects



\$337.7





Employment Effects

of the Agricultural Industry

ONE in THREE

(30.2%)

jobs in Glenn County was attributable to the agricultural industry

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

4,182

direct employees

5,245 total jobs

Agriculture dollar out of

One Dollar

out of

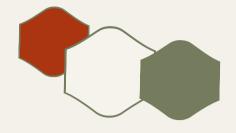
every \$2.20



accounted for 1 every \$2.20 of the county's direct economic output



List of Most Impacted Commodities



Rice
Seed Crops
Corn
Cotton
Apiaries
Cattle & Sheep



10 Years of Planted Acres Data

	//	Corn	Corn Silage	Cotton	Rice	Seed Crops
	2013	17,609	4,303	1,252	85,253	11,366
	2014	17,797	2,120	1,832	73,318	8,277
/	2015	13,948	2,133	1,414	68,400	8,345
	2016	12,867	1,731	2,200	77,400	9,516
	2017	12,620	1,455	2,978	83,407	8,592
	2018	12,363	1,204	1,809	83,484	9,121
	2019	11,978	1,308	2,700	82,306	8,502
T	2020	11,819	935	1,663	72,455	7,982
1	2021	10,377	518	1,898	61,120	7,208
	2022	3,899	150	645	21,429	3,407

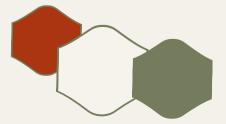


Data Source: 2017 Economic Contribution of Glenn County Agriculture, pg 6

	Output Effects (\$ Millions)			
FARM PRODUCTION	Direct	Indirect	Induced	TOTAL
Tree Nut Farming	\$413.6	\$64.3	\$42.7	\$520.7
Grain Farming	\$158.3	\$47.8	\$10.0	\$216.0
Livestock & Livestock Products	\$102.9	\$23.4	\$9.6	\$136.0
Fruit Farming	\$70.0	\$11.3	\$7.4	\$88.7
Seed Crop Production	\$41.4	\$5.7	\$4.0	\$51.1
Miscellaneous Other Crop Farming	\$20.5	\$3.8	\$2.2	\$26.5
Support Activities for Agricultural Production	\$40.0	\$0.6	\$10.2	\$50.7
TOTAL ECONOMIC OUTPUT	\$846.7	\$156.9	\$86.1	\$1,089.7

"Grain Farming" Includes: Barley, Corn, Corn Silage, Oats, **Rice**, Wheat, Wheat Silage, Sorghum

- --79% of the "Grain Farming" category is attributable to rice production.
- --The economic effects of rice production in 2017 was \$170,719,000
- --In 2022, only 28% of normal rice production occurred, with an estimated 21,430 acres planted.
- --With an estimated 21,430 acres of rice planted, the result could be an **estimated economic loss of \$122,917,680**, when applying the the 2017 Crop Report Plus data.



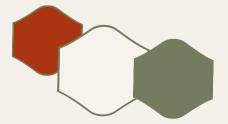


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"<u>Grain Farming" Includes</u>: Barley, **Corn, Corn Silage**, Oats, Rice, Wheat, Wheat Silage, Sorghum

- --8% of the "Grain Farming" category is attributable to corn production
- --The economic effects of corn production in 2017 was \$17,504,000
- --In 2022, only 25% of normal corn production occurred, with an estimated 4,050 acres planted.
- --With an estimated 4,050 acres of corn planted, the result could be an **estimated economic loss of \$13,128,075**, when applying the 2017 Crop Report Plus data.



Data Source: 2017 Economic Contribution of Glenn County Agriculture, pg 6

	Output	t Effects (\$ Mi	illions)	
FARM PRODUCTION	Direct	Indirect	Induced	TOTAL
Tree Nut Farming	\$413.6	\$64.3	\$42.7	\$520.7
Grain Farming	\$158.3	\$47.8	\$10.0	\$216.0
Livestock & Livestock Products	\$102.9	\$23.4	\$9.6	\$136.0
Fruit Farming	\$70.0	\$11.3	\$7.4	\$88.7
Seed Crop Production	\$41.4	\$5.7	\$4.0	\$51.1
Miscellaneous Other Crop Farming	\$20.5	\$3.8	\$2.2	\$26.5
Support Activities for Agricultural Production	\$40.0	\$0.6	\$10.2	\$50.7
TOTAL ECONOMIC OUTPUT	\$846.7	\$156.9	\$86.1	\$1,089.7

"<u>Seed Crop Farming" Includes</u>: Beans, Rice, Sunflowers, Vine Seeds, and Other (carrots, chard, gourds, onions, kale, mustard, radishes)

- --The economic effects of seed crop production in 2017 was \$41,400,000
- --In 2022, only 39% of normal seed production occurred with an estimated 3,410 acres.
- --With an estimated 3,410 acres of seed crops planted, the result could be an **estimated economic loss of \$25,254,000**, when applying the the 2017 economic effect data.



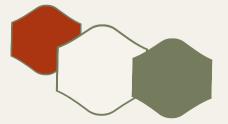


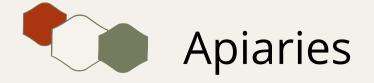
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Support Activities for Agricultural Production	\$40.0	\$0.6	\$10.2	\$50.7
TOTAL ECONOMIC OUTPUT	\$846.7	\$156.9	\$86.1	\$1,089.7

"<u>Miscellaneous Other Crop Farming" Includes</u>: Alfalfa, Beans, **Cotton**, Hay, Nursery, bees, Vegetables, Honey, Beeswax, Pasture and Rangeland.

- --25% of the "Misc. Other Crop Farming" category is attributable to cotton production
- --The economic effects of cotton production in 2017 was \$5,196,000
- --In 2022, only 33% of cotton was produced, at an estimated 645 acres
- --With an estimated 645 acres of cotton planted the results could be an **estimated economic loss of \$3,481,822**, when applying the 2017 economic effect data.





In order to not experience greater than normal losses beekeepers have increased their inputs to maintain healthy as possible hives. These additional inputs have substantially increase costs of products and associated labor.

Estimated Added Costs accrued in 2022 due to the drought:

-- 40% increase of fuel, attributed to both rising cost but also increased travel to administer hive medications, provide supplemental water and feed



Cattle & Sheep



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE/WEIGHTS & MEASURES



720 North Colusa Street P.O. Box 351 Willows, Ca 95988 Phone: 530-934-6501 Fax: 530-934-6503 agcommr@countyofglenn.net www.countyofglenn.net Marcie Sketton Agricuttural Commissioner Sealer of Weights & Measures

Jason Beauchamp Assistant Agricultural Commissioner Assistant Sealer of Weights & Measures

September 15, 2022

Glenn County Farm Service Agency 132 N. Enright Ave Willows, CA 95988

RE: Glenn County Loss of Rangeland Forage Due to Persistent Drought Conditions

As the current water year comes to an end on September 30th, the lack of precipitation in Glenn County is taking its toll on livestock production, along with many other facets of agriculture. Multiyear shortfalls of rain add to the pressures already being faced by ranchers. The USDA drought monitor categorizes the majority of Glenn County as in Extreme Drought (D3). Rangeland in the western foothills of Glenn County in 2022, have reduced forage available due to a lack of adequate spring rainfall.

The beginning of the water year was initially wet. The early fall rains in October 2021, led to forage growth in the parched western foothills of Glenn County. This welcomed reprieve was short lived, the new year started very dry and continued that way. The early fall rains germinated the annual plants that were grazed by livestock and wildlife. Without enough rain over winter and spring, the annual plants completed their lifecycle in a shortened period. The limited precipitation turned the hills brown much earlier than normal.

This weather pattern led to an estimated 70% reduction of forage availability for ranchers, during the usual fast-growing period of the spring. Often ranchers retain spring forage for the fall. There simply was not enough precipitation to promote adequate forage growth during the spring months, let alone save any for fall. This puts further pressure on ranchers and their current need for additional feed and grazing access. The results will mean purchasing extra hay to feed, feeding earlier, or staying longer on out of state summer grazing land. Many ranchers could be forced to consider downsizing their herd in order to make any plan economically viable.

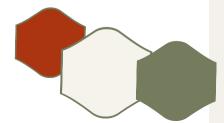
In summary, from my observations, data reviewed, and conversations with ranchers, the drought has resulted in an approximate 70% reduction of available forage for grazing cattle. If you have any questions or desire further information, please reach out. I can be contacted at (530)934-6501 or by email at mskelton@countyofglenn.net.

Sincerely,

Marcie Skelton

Marie Stelton

Glenn County Agricultural Commissioner/Sealer of Weights & Measures





Ecological Impacts



