California Department of Conservation
FARMLAND MAPPING AND MONITORING PROGRAM

2008 FIELD REPORT

COUNTY: San Bernardino

FIELD MAPPER(S): Michael Kisko

IMAGE DATA USED:

Source	Digital Globe Inc.
Acquisition date	March 2008
Data description	True color mosaic, 1 foot resolution
Coverage gaps	Hinkley and Water Valley Areas
Additional imagery used	n/a

WRITTEN, DIGITAL & ORAL INFORMATION SOURCES:

The following entities and individuals provided information used to conduct 2008 mapping.

Local Review Comments (submitted by cities, counties, & others on 2006 maps)
None
Personal Contacts
N/A
Websites Used for Reference
Google Earth, Street View: http://maps.google.com/maps?tab=wl The Preserve at Chino: http://www.thepreserveatchino.com/
GIS Data Used for Reference
California City Boundary Layer San Bernardino County Base Map

2006-2008 CHANGE SUMMARY:

Changes made during the map update are summarized by type and location. Particular attention is paid to large or unusual changes and their estimated acreages. Please note that land use type, size of land use unit, soil quality, and Farmland of Local Importance definition (if any) determines the final Important Farmland (IFL) category. See definitions at bottom of table.

Conversions to Urban Land	
Irrigated Farmland to Urban Land	46 changes
The urbanization of irrigated farmland occurred in the inland valley cities of San Bernardino County and was due to the construction of new homes, industrial and commercial buildings, schools, and athletic fields.	

City of Redlands

Approximately 440 acres of industrial buildings were added in Redlands, with one addition of eight buildings around the intersection of California Street and Pioneer Avenue encompassing approximately 240 acres. Other conversions of irrigated farmland were due to new homes (~60 acres), commercial buildings (~30 acres), the Redlands Sports Park (~30 acres), and a new school (~5 acres).

City of Chino

New homes were the primary cause of the conversion of irrigated farmland in Chino with the addition of approximately 250 acres of new homes, including the initial phases of the Preserve at Chino and its accompanying school and parkland (~100 acres). Furthermore, approximately 45 acres of new industrial buildings were added along with 10 acres of new commercial buildings.

City of Ontario

Approximately 40 acres of industrial buildings were added in Ontario along with 15 acres of commercial buildings, including a Lowe's home improvement store and 20 acres of new homes.

City of Rancho Cucamonga

Rancho Cucamonga saw the addition of approximately 30 acres of new homes, 15 acres of new industrial buildings, and a new school (~5 acres).

City of Fontana

The approximately 70 acres of new industrial buildings in the Sierra Business Park accounted for the urbanization of irrigated farmland in Fontana.

Other Cities

Lesser amounts of new homes were developed on irrigated farmland in Highland (~25 acres), Yucaipa (~25 acres), Montclair (~10 acres), and Loma Linda (~50 acres). Meanwhile, Rialto saw an addition of approximately 20 acres of industrial buildings.

Nonirrigated Land Uses and Other Land to Urban Land	280 changes

Conversions of nonirrigated land uses to Urban Land occurred in the inland valley as well as the Mojave Desert areas of San Bernardino County and were due to the construction of new homes, industrial and commercial buildings, schools, parks, and athletic fields.

Mojave Desert areas

City of Victorville

Almost 1,000 acres of new homes and apartments were added in Victorville this update, including the West Creek, Silvertree, and Cypress Pointe home developments. Meanwhile, approximately 35 acres of new commercial development took place in the form of a self-storage business, a Home Depot, and Honda and Nissan car dealerships. Lastly, the Goodwill Education Center (~15 acres), West Creek Elementary School (~10 acres) and baseball fields at Mojave Vista Park (~10 acres) were notable additions in Victorville.

City of Hesperia

The City of Hesperia saw the addition of approximately 250 acres of new homes and apartments. New commercial buildings, including the "Shops at Topaz" accounted for 20 acres of the conversion of nonirrigated lands. The Mission Crest Elementary School (~15 acres) and Cedar Middle School (~15 acres) were also added in Hesperia.

Town of Apple Valley

New homes in Apple Valley, including the completion of Sun City Apple Valley (~160 acres) accounted for conversion of approximately 400 acres of nonirrigated lands. Commercial development accounted for the conversion of a further approximately 150 acres of nonirrigated lands, including a new Target, Lowe's, Home Depot, Apple Valley Plaza, and expansion at the Jess Ranch Marketplace.

Other Cities

Adelanto exhibited approximately 170 acres of new homes. Finally, Barstow added approximately 30 acres of new homes and 20 acres of new commercial buildings, including a Home Depot, Holiday Inn Express, Hampton Inn, and factory outlet stores.

Inland Valley areas

City of Fontana

New homes accounted for the conversion of approximately 340 acres of nonirrigated land in Fontana. Approximately 110 acres of new commercial buildings were a further cause for conversion, including three new shopping centers (one with a Ralph's and another with a Winco foods store), as well as a Home Depot, a Costco, and a new Chevy dealership. Approximately 50 acres of industrial buildings were a further addition. A paved storage area for a car auction also caused the conversion of approximately 40 acres. Finally, the Kathy Banks Elementary School (~10 acres) was added.

City of San Bernardino

New industrial buildings were the largest cause of conversion in San Bernardino with approximately 330 acres of conversion taking place, including a large addition of buildings (~100 acres) nearby the San Bernardino International Airport and a large industrial development (~150 acres) nearby Glen Helen Regional Park. On the other hand, approximately 90 acres of new homes and a new baseball field (~10 acres) were also added in San Bernardino.

City of Ontario

The development of industrial buildings was also the largest cause of conversion in Ontario where approximately 175 acres of new industrial/warehouse buildings were seen to the southeast of the Ontario International Airport. Commercial development accounted for another approximately 50 acres of conversion, including a new shopping center with a Target store and a Bass Pro Shops Outdoor World store. Meanwhile, new homes, such as the Vintage Condominiums, accounted for the conversion of approximately 20 acres. The Perdew Elementary School (~10 acres) was another notable addition.

City of Chino

Approximately 100 acres of new industrial buildings were added in Chino. Another 100 acres of nonirrigated land was converted due to the expansion of the Ruben S. Ayala Park. A large commercial development (~60 acres) with a Home Depot was also in evidence. Finally, approximately 50 acres of new homes and condominiums were added.

City of Rialto

Industrial developments were the bulk of the urbanization in Rialto encompassing approximately 260 acres. The most notable were a large addition of six new buildings (~190 acres) nearby the Santa Ana River and the new Dayton Superior Warehouse (~20 acres). Approximately 40 acres of new homes were also added in Rialto.

City of Rancho Cucamonga

On the other hand, new homes accounted for most of the urbanization in Rancho Cucamonga, encompassing approximately 250 acres, including the Rancho Etiwanda Estates. Meanwhile, industrial and commercial buildings accounted for approximately 30 acres of conversion.

Other Cities and Communities

A new golf course community (~210 acres) in Chino Hills nearby Sleepy Hollow was a notable addition. In Redlands, approximately 40 acres of new homes were added along with a school (~10 acres) and soccer fields (~10 acres). Meanwhile, Highland added approximately 20 acres of new homes. Yucaipa also exhibited approximately 50 acres of new homes. Finally, Colton had a conversion encompassing approximately 60 acres for new industrial buildings.

Conversions from Irrigated Farmland **aside from urbanization**	
Irrigated Farmland to Nonirrigated Land Uses	82 changes

These conversions were primarily due to irrigated farmland having been fallow for three or more update cycles. The conversions were scattered throughout the desert and inland valley areas of the county with the majority of the conversions having been for less than 40 acres. Larger conversions of 100 acres or more occurred on the Prado Dam (~240 acres), Yermo (~180 acres), Corona North (~130 acres), Apple Valley South (125 acres), Redlands (~125 acres), and Minneola (105 acres) quads. A notable conversion occurred nearby the town of Daggett and the former Solar II solar power plant where approximately 475 acres of irrigated farmland was removed from production.

One further cause for the conversion of irrigated farmland to nonirrigated land uses was due to the identification of areas that have transitioned from growing irrigated crops to nonirrigated grain crops. There were five conversions of this type that took place on the Prado Dam quad to the south of Chino, totaling approximately 250 acres.

Irrigated Farmland to Other Land	12 changes

Conversions from irrigated farmland to Other Land were all less than 20 acres and were due to small plots of irrigated farmland that had been fallow three update cycles and were disturbed, the delineation of ranchettes and farmsteads, and the expansion of existing dairies.

Conversions to Irrigated Farmland	
Nonirrigated Land Uses and Other Land to Irrigated Farmland	13 changes

Additions of newly irrigated farmland were seen in both the Mojave Desert area as well as the inland valley area of the county. Irrigated farmland was added in plots of 40 acres or less and consisted of alfalfa or irrigated grains, irrigated pasture, orchards, a vineyard, and the delineation of a few nurseries.

Unusual Changes

(Types of change not already described or special circumstances during the 2008 update.)

Grazing Land to Other Land: There were 228 conversions of Grazing Land to Other Land that were primarily due to the construction of new ranchettes in the Mojave Desert areas of the county.

Local to Grazing Land: There were 30 changes of local to Grazing Land due to nonirrigated grain being fallow for four update cycles, primarily on the Yucaipa and Forest Falls quads.

Conversions from Urban Land: Urban Land was converted to Other Land and Grazing Land due to digital imagery that allowed for the delineation of more distinct urban boundaries.

Areas of Concern for Future Updates

(Locations or map categories noted as needing careful checking during 2010 update, and reasons.)

None

Definitions:

Irrigated Farmland includes most irrigated crops grown in California. When combined with soil data, these farmed areas become the Important Farmland (IFL) categories of Prime Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance & Unique Farmland. Because of the nature of the IFL definitions, some irrigated uses, such as irrigated pastures or nurseries, may not be eligible for all three IFL categories.

Nonirrigated land uses include grazing areas, land used for dryland crop farming, and formerly irrigated land that has been left idle for three or more update cycles. These uses are frequently incorporated into county Farmland of Local Importance definitions.

Other Land includes a variety of miscellaneous uses, such as low density rural residential development, mining areas, vacant areas and nonagricultural vegetation. Confined animal agriculture facilities are mapped as Other Land unless incorporated into a county Farmland of Local Importance

definition.

Urban Land includes residential, industrial, recreational, infrastructure and institutional uses.

For more on map categories, including Farmland of Local Importance definitions, visit the FMMP web site.

LABOR ESTIMATE:

Time estimates for conducting the 2008 update.

Image interpretation, start date	March 16, 2009
Image interpretation, number of days	15
Ground truth dates	May 4th and 6th, 2009
Number of days for post-ground truth clean up	8

Further information on the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program can be found at:
http://www.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/fmmp/Pages/Index.aspx