

**California Department of Conservation
FARMLAND MAPPING AND MONITORING PROGRAM**

2012 FIELD REPORT

COUNTY: Sacramento

FIELD MAPPER(S): Troy Dick

IMAGE DATA USED:

Source: National Agriculture Imagery Program, USDA
Acquisition date: Summer 2012
Data description: True color mosaic, 1 meter resolution
Coverage gaps: None
Additional imagery used: None

WRITTEN, DIGITAL & ORAL INFORMATION SOURCES:

The following entities and individuals provided information used to conduct 2012 mapping.

Local Review Comments (submitted by cities, counties, & others on 2010 maps)
Gerald Park, Senior Planner, City of Elk Grove
Personal Contacts
None
Websites Used for Reference
Elliott Homes: http://www.elliotthomes.com/microsite/overview/CA/Folsom/terrazzo-estates-at-broadstone
Google Earth, Street View: http://maps.google.com
GIS Data Used for Reference
California City Boundary Layer Sacramento County Base Map FMMP-compiled solar facilities database

2010-2012 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	14 changes
<p>The majority of these changes occurred in or adjacent to the City of Elk Grove, and adjacent to the City of Galt. The largest conversions occurred in Elk Grove, where approximately 310 acres were converted for three solar facilities: Bruceville Solar Facility, a portion of the Kammerer (SMUD FIT) Solar Facility, and Green Acres Solar Facility; as well as homes: Glenbrook by Del Webb and Valencia by Meritage Homes & Constellation Park.</p> <p>Meanwhile adjacent to Galt, approximately 110 acres converted for three solar facilities: McKenzie (SMUD FIT) solar facility, Van Connett Solar Farm, and the Fleshman Solar Farm.</p>	
Nonirrigated Land Uses and Other Land to Urban Land	34 changes
<p>The majority of the urbanization this update was due to the expansion of urban development in or adjacent to the cities of Elk Grove, Sacramento and Rancho Cordova. The largest conversions occurred in Elk Grove where approximately 340 acres were converted for two solar facilities: Kammerer Solar Facility and a portion of the Kammerer (SMUD FIT) Solar Facility; as well as: Vineyard Point development, Derr-Okamoto Community Park, a Kaiser Permanente building and parking lot, Taylor Morrison development and the Rancho Verde development. There were also other instances of new homes, apartments, buildings, and increased structural density in formerly low-density housing areas. Meanwhile, in the City of Sacramento, approximately 250 acres were converted for Valley Hi-North Laguna Library, Shasta Community Park, Hampton Station development, Sam's Club with a gas station and the Depot Park Solar Project. There were also other instances of new homes, buildings, and increased density in formerly low-density housing areas. Two freeway interchanges were added next to urban areas. Furthermore, in or adjacent to the City of Rancho Cordova, approximately 140 acres were converted for the Mariposa at Sunridge Park development, Kavala Ranch development, Bureau of Automotive Repair building, new buildings, and an expansion of the Kiefer Landfill.</p>	
Conversions from Irrigated Farmland aside from urbanization	
Irrigated Farmland to Nonirrigated Land Uses	123 changes
<p><u>Irrigated Farmland on Prime or Statewide soils convert to Farmland of Local Importance; while Unique Farmland soils convert to Grazing Land:</u></p> <p>There were two primary reasons for the conversion of irrigated farmland to nonirrigated uses:</p> <p>First, the majority of these changes were due to plots of irrigated land having been fallow for three or more update cycles. Most of the changes in this category occurred on the Bruceville quad with approximately 960 acres going out of production. This was followed by the Taylor Monument and Jersey Island quads with approximately 620 and</p>	

550 acres, respectively, going out of production.

Second, areas of irrigated farmland were identified that were no longer being irrigated but, instead, were being used for the cultivation of nonirrigated grain crops. These areas had not been irrigated for multiple update cycles. The largest changes due to nonirrigated grain production occurred on the Bruceville quad (310 acres) followed by the Thornton quad (210 acres).

Irrigated Farmland to Other Land

22 changes

A majority of these conversions to Other Land were due to a combination of irrigated farmland having been fallow for three or more update cycles and which has been graded for development, or were too small to be mapped as nonirrigated land uses. There were also areas of vacant or disturbed land, wetlands or natural vegetation. The use of high resolution (1 meter) imagery assisted in delineating areas of rural residential land and low-density commercial areas throughout the county. The majority of these conversions happened on the Taylor Monument quad with approximately 340 acres converting to Other Land for wetlands and irrigated farmland having been fallow for three or more update cycles which has been graded for development. This was followed by the Isleton quad with approximately 300 acres converting to Other Land for rural residential land, low-density commercial area and natural vegetation.

Conversions to Irrigated Farmland

Nonirrigated Land Uses and Other Land to Irrigated Farmland

22 changes

The most notable addition of irrigated farmland occurred on the Clay quad with a total of approximately 810 acres being converted to irrigated farmland for vineyards and row crops. This was followed by the Taylor Monument and Rio Vista quads with approximately 510 and 200 acres, respectively, converting to irrigated farmland.

Unusual Changes

(Types of change not already described or special circumstances during the 2012 update.)

Conversion to Urban due to Solar Facilities: There were 15 conversion to Urban due to solar facilities. Countywide approximately 610 acres went to Urban due to the construction of solar facilities.

Areas of Concern for Future Updates

(Locations or map categories noted as needing careful checking during 2014 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 2012 update.

Image interpretation, start date: April 7, 2014
Image interpretation, number of days: 9
Ground truth dates: April 9 – 11, 2014
Number of days for post-ground truth clean-up: 4

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