

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

2012 FIELD REPORT

COUNTY: San Bernardino

FIELD MAPPER(S): Farl Grundy

IMAGE DATA USED:

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

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) Cities of Grand Terrace, Hesperia, and Ontario
Personal Contacts None
Websites Used for Reference County of San Bernardino: http://www.sbcounty.gov/default.asp County of San Bernardino Crop Report: http://cms.sbcounty.gov/Portals/13/CropReports/2013%20Crop%20and%20Livestock%20Report%20-%20Final.pdf Google Street View: http://maps.google.com
GIS Data Used for Reference California City Boundary Layer San Bernardino County Base Map

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	7 changes
<p>Changes from irrigated farmland to urban land this update where due primarily to the construction of new homes, commercial buildings, schools, and sports fields.</p> <p>The City of Fontana converted approximately 40 acres to urban land with the construction of Citrus and Jurupa Hills High Schools. The City of Ontario added approximately 30 acres of new homes and commercial buildings. Approximately 50 acres of new commercial buildings and approximately 10 acres of landfill expansion occurred in the City of Redlands.</p> <p>The City of Grand Terrace converted approximately 20 acres to urban land use with the construction of a new stadium and sports fields at Grand Terrace High School. In the community of Oro Grande approximately 60 acres was transformed to urban land use with construction of the Riverside Preparatory School.</p>	
Nonirrigated Land Uses and Other Land to Urban Land	53 changes
<p>The conversion to urban land was seen in the inland valley as well as the Mojave Desert areas and was due to the construction of new homes, industrial and commercial buildings, schools, and sports fields.</p> <p>Inland Valley areas:</p> <p><u>City of Rancho Cucamonga</u> Changes of approximately 100 acres occurred due to new home and apartment construction: Etiwanda Estates, Whispering Ranch, Andalusia, and San Sevaine Villas.</p> <p><u>City of Fontana</u> Approximately 80 acres of nonirrigated land was converted to urban land with the construction of Nancy R. Kordyak Elementary School, Rock Honda auto dealership, and new homes at Shady Trails and Citrus Grove. The city also converted approximately 20 acres to urban land for Citrus and Jurupa Hills High Schools.</p> <p><u>City of Rialto</u> Construction of Bloomington Middle School accounted for approximately 40 acres of change to urban land, while another approximately 40 acres occurred due to new home construction at Elm Park and Rosena Ranch just north and east of the city.</p> <p><u>City of Ontario</u> The only noteworthy conversion occurring in the City of Ontario came through the construction of the new Home Depot retail distribution center, which accounted for approximately 60 acres.</p> <p><u>City of Chino</u> The City of Chino had approximately 110 acres converted form nonirrigated land use to urban land this update. These changes were due to the construction of new commercial buildings and residential homes. Some of these changes included: Victory Outreach Church of Chino, Arco gas station, and a new commercial building and solar</p>	

panels for the Inland Empire Utilities Agency. New homes were also built at The Preserve and Charleston communities.

City of San Bernardino

Approximately 100 acres were converted to urban land with the construction of the Indian Springs High School and new homes at the Pinnacle community.

City of Yucaipa

Changes to urban land within Yucaipa were due to the construction of new homes at the Reserve community totaling approximately 40 acres.

Mojave Desert areas:

City of Adelanto

Approximately 80 acres were converted to urban land with the construction of new homes, the Adelanto Detention Facility, and the George Visual and Performing Arts Magnet School.

Town of Apple Valley

New homes at Sun City Apple Valley and new commercial buildings for the Mojave Water Agency and the Motor Valley Community College District Regional Public Safety Training Center, resulted in approximately 50 acres of change.

City of Victorville

The majority of the changes in Victorville, approximately 60 acres, occurred as a result of new commercial construction including Azusa Pacific University, Victor Elementary School District Transportation Facility, Walmart, Hawthorn Suites and CVS Pharmacy. Victorville also converted approximately 50 acres to urban land through the construction of new homes at Spring Valley Ridge and Serrano.

City of Hesperia

Approximately 50 acres of change to urban land occurred in Hesperia due in part to new commercial buildings for the Hesperia Police Department and the Victor Valley Transportation Authority. The city also witnessed the construction of a few homes and a new park with soccer fields called Maple Park.

City of Barstow

The City of Barstow constructed new homes and the Barstow Community Hospital for a total of approximately 50 acres of change to urban land.

**Conversions from Irrigated Farmland
aside from urbanization**

Irrigated Farmland to Nonirrigated Land Uses

42 changes

Conversions of irrigated farmland to nonirrigated land uses were due primarily to irrigated farmland having been fallow for three or more update cycles. Changes were relatively small and scattered throughout the county. The following are approximate totals: Ontario (~130 acres), Redlands (~190 acres), Chino (~60 acres), Community of Bryman (~170 acres), Victorville (~70 acres), Barstow and surrounding areas (~230 acres).

Irrigated Farmland to Other Land

7 changes

Changes this update were due to irrigated farmland having been fallow for three or more update cycles that occurred on plots of land too small to be mapped as nonirrigated land. The majority of these changes were less than 10 acres and were dispersed throughout the county.

Conversions to Irrigated Farmland	
Nonirrigated Land Uses and Other Land to Irrigated Farmland	32 changes

The majority of the changes this update were mainly due to the identification of row crops, field crops, and orchards. Most of these changes were less than 20 acres in size.

City of Chino

Within the city of Chino there were approximately 180 acres converted from nonirrigated or other land to irrigated farmland. Most of these change were due to the expansion of a sod farm and the identification of irrigated field crops.

City of Ontario

The identification of new field and row crops, along with some irrigated pasture, resulted in approximately 150 acres being converted to irrigated farmland.

City of Redlands

An avocado orchard and a small organic farm resulted in approximately 20 acres of change to irrigated farmland.

Hinkley Valley

Approximately 50 acres of new center pivot irrigated farmland was identified, as well as approximately 20 acres of new field crops.

City of Barstow and surrounding communities

These areas witnessed approximately 30 acres of change, which came in the form of new field crops and orchards.

El Mirage Valley

Approximately 40 acres of new field crops were identified in the El Mirage Valley area.

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

It is always unusual to witness urban land change to any other category. This update there were multiple instances throughout the county where this occurred. This conversion of urban land was primarily due to the lack of sufficient infrastructure and the use of detailed digital imagery to delineate more distinct urban boundaries. These changes resulted in approximately 200 acres worth of change to various other categories.

This update there were approximately 200 acres of change involving the conversion of Farmland of Local Importance to Grazing Land. This type of change is due to areas of nonirrigated grain having been fallow for four or more update cycles. Nonirrigated grain is part of the Farmland of Local Importance category in San Bernardino County.

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: 10/27/14
Image interpretation, number of days: 11
Ground truth dates: 11/19/14 – 11/21/14
Number of days for post-ground truth clean-up: 5

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