

California Department of Conservation
FARMLAND MAPPING AND MONITORING PROGRAM

2016 FIELD REPORT

COUNTY: Napa

FIELD MAPPER(S): Andrew McLeod

IMAGE DATA USED:

Source: National Agricultural Imagery Program (NAIP)
Acquisition date: Summer 2016
Data description: 1 meter resolution, true color mosaic
Coverage gaps: None
Additional imagery used: None

WRITTEN, DIGITAL & ORAL INFORMATION SOURCES:

The following entities and individuals provided information used to conduct 2016 mapping.

Local Review Comments (submitted by cities, counties, & others on 2014 maps)
None
Personal Contacts
Nathan Kyle, acting concessions manager at U.S. Bureau of Land Management Lake Berryessa Field Office
Websites Used for Reference
Google Maps and Streetview: https://www.google.com/maps/
Berryessa Estates sewage treatment expansion: http://napavalleyregister.com/news/local/berryessa-estates-in-deep-dark-hole-without-rate-hikes/article_47063c26-c349-11e2-841f-001a4bcf887a.html
Lake Berryessa campground removals: http://napavalleyregister.com/news/local/feds-terminate-pensus-resort-contract/article_70e5af6a-40c0-11e2-ab14-001a4bcf887a.html
GIS Data Used for Reference
None

2014-2016 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>These changes were mostly smaller than 10 acres. The largest change, of approximately 15 acres, was due to the addition of a new parking area at Cakebread Cellars on Highway 128. This change created sufficient density for the winery and adjacent Sequoia Grove Winery to be reclassified as Urban Land.</p>	
Nonirrigated Land Uses and Other Land to Urban Land	15 changes
<p>Most such conversions were smaller than 5 acres. The most significant cluster of new development took place on the Cuttings Wharf quad where large warehouses of approximately 45, 20, and 10 acres were constructed, the largest of these being the first phase of the Napa Logistics Park. On the Walter Springs quad, sewage treatment ponds for Berryessa Estates were expanded to cover approximately 15 acres.</p>	
Conversions from Irrigated Farmland aside from urbanization	
Irrigated Farmland to Nonirrigated Land Uses	14 changes
<p>This type of conversion was primarily due to irrigated farmland going fallow for three or more update cycles. The largest changes were approximately 45 acres of former vineyards on the Aetna Springs quad and approximately 45 acres converted to nonirrigated grain on the Cordelia quad.</p>	
Irrigated Farmland to Other Land	7 changes
<p>Most of these conversions were under 10 acres, with the largest change being a cluster of new estates on former vineyards on the Rutherford quad. This change resulted in the conversion of approximately 20 acres.</p>	
Conversions to Irrigated Farmland	
Nonirrigated Land Uses and Other Land to Irrigated Farmland	43 changes
<p>This type of conversion accounted for a large number of changes, almost entirely new vineyards, but only 10 changes were greater than 20 acres. The largest change was approximately 150 acres of new vineyards on the Yountville quad, which also saw new vineyard additions of approximately 30 and 25 acres. The cluster of vineyard additions on the Yountville quad was the largest concentration in the county. Aetna Springs quad was also active with 8 changes. These included an addition of approximately 70 acres and 100 acres and two additions of approximately 35 acres each. Other noteworthy changes included one addition of approximately 45 acres on the St. Helena Quad and a pair of 25-</p>	

acre additions on the Rutherford quad.

Unusual Changes

(Types of change not already described or special circumstances during the 2016 update.)

Most of this update's unusual changes occurred on the shores of Lake Berryessa, where four decommissioned campgrounds no longer meet the criteria for Urban Land. The largest were approximately 100 acres and 40 acres on the Chiles Valley quad where the facilities are no longer open to the public and significant deterioration of pavement and removal of bathrooms was observed in the field check. Sites of approximately 45 acres on the Walter Springs quad and approximately 30 acres on the Capell Valley quad are still open for day use. All of these campgrounds were former Bureau of Land Management concessions, which are at this time without plans for reopening due to termination of an earlier redevelopment contract and a lack of viable bids during a recent submission period. It should be noted that these campgrounds were originally classified as Urban Land at a time when they included approximately 1,500 manufactured homes, which were removed during 2008-2010 and unlikely to be included in any future concessions due to water quality issues. In some cases, these conversions also resulted in a change to the county area classified as Water, due to closer attention to improved imagery of Lake Berryessa's boundaries.

Areas of Concern for Future Updates

(Locations or map categories noted as needing careful checking during 2018 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 2016 update.

Image interpretation, start date: 12/7/2016
Image interpretation, number of days: 8
Ground truth dates: 2/10 and 2/14/2017
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>