

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

2010 FIELD REPORT

COUNTY: Yolo

FIELD MAPPER(S): Amy Klug

IMAGE DATA USED:

Source	National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP)
Acquisition date	Summer 2009 and Summer 2010
Data description	1 meter resolution, true color mosaic
Coverage gaps	
Additional imagery used	Google Maps

WRITTEN, DIGITAL & ORAL INFORMATION SOURCES:

The following entities and individuals provided information used to conduct 2010 mapping.

Local Review Comments (submitted by cities, counties, & others on 2008 maps)
None
Personal Contacts
Jeff Anderson, Planner, Yolo County Planning Department.
Websites Used for Reference
GIS Data Used for Reference

2008-2010 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	5 changes
There were approximately 60 acres of conversions near Woodland due to the addition of new homes and park expansions. Buildings were also added near Greendale (≈20 acres).	
Nonirrigated Land Uses and Other Land to Urban Land	1 changes
New homes were built on Grazing Land near West Sacramento (≈15 acres).	
Dense housing noted on Other Land led to approximately 125 acres converting to Urban Land. The changes were located near Davis and West Sacramento.	

**Conversions from Irrigated Farmland
aside from urbanization**

Irrigated Farmland to Nonirrigated Land Uses	103 changes
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Grazing Land on Prime and Statewide soils qualify as Farmland of Local Importance on the Yolo County Important map. There were 5,015 acres total in which Irrigated Farmland converted to Grazing Land or Farmland of Local Importance due to land being fallow for three or more updates. Conversions occurred in the vicinity of the Capay Valley (≈445 acres), Zamora, Dunnigan, and Oat Valley (≈625 acres), Esparto and Woodland (≈1,335 acres), Knights Landing (≈140 acres), West Sacramento, Beatrice, and to the Davis Wetlands (≈1,820 acres), along Putah Creek near Lake Solano, Winters, and Davis (≈110 acres), and Saxon, Silverdale, Valdez, and Clarksburg (≈350 acres).

The addition of nonirrigated grain led to the conversion to Farmland of Local Importance near Davis (≈35 acres) and Bird Valley, Oat Valley and Jacobs Corner (≈255 acres).

Lastly, approximately 85 acres of nonirrigated orchards were noted slightly south of Rumsey and west of Esparto ≈20 acres were also added.

Irrigated Farmland to Other Land	33 changes
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A large cluster of changes mostly due to ranchettes , ponds, agricultural staging areas and a mine occurred in the vicinity of Esparto (≈50 acres), Zamora (≈20 acres), Woodland (≈170 acres), Kiesel (≈65 acres), Norton (≈100 acres), east of Davis (≈205 acres), and Clarksburg and Saxon (≈135 acres).

Conversions to Irrigated Farmland

Nonirrigated Land Uses and Other Land to Irrigated Farmland	31 changes
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Row crops, orchards and vines were added on Grazing Land close to Bird Valley (≈80 acres), Guinda (≈25 acres), Capay and Citrona (≈50 acres), Conaway, Knights Landing, and Beatrice (≈370 acres), and Clarksburg and Saxon (≈40 acres).

Nonirrigated grains converted to vines and row crops near Guinda (≈60 acres). At the top of the county close to Bird Valley approximately 20 acres of nonirrigated grains converted to alfalfa. Orchards and canola were added in the vicinity of Zamora (≈225 acres). Canola was also noted near Winters (≈100 acres). Lastly, irrigated row crops were added in the vicinity of Davis (≈25 acres) and south east of Saxon (≈15 acres).

The majority of changes which occurred on Other Land were due to the addition of orchards or row crops and occurred close to Madison (≈30 acres), Winters (≈30 acres), and Clarksburg (≈85 acres).

Unusual Changes

(Types of change not already described or special circumstances during the 2010 update.)

Note that Yolo County’s Farmland of Local Importance definition includes both nonirrigated grain and uncultivated Prime and Statewide soils. As a result, land use conversions between grazing land and nonirrigated farmland may or may not have an impact on the Yolo County Land Use Conversion Table, depending on the type of soil affected. Grazing Land/ Farmland of Local Importance conversions this update were noted close to Bird and Capay Valley (≈3,860 acres), Woodland (≈105 acres), Edgar Peak (≈85 acres), and

Clarksburg and West Sacramento (≈120 acres). Nonirrigated grain also converted to Grazing Land due to land left fallow for four or more update cycles in the Capay Valley (≈860 acres), Bird Valley (≈385 acres), near Esparto (≈775 acres), Zamora and Woodland (≈820 acres), Winters (≈35 acres), Davis (≈70 acres), and West Sacramento (≈10 acres).

Approximately 10 acres of new homes were added in Knights Landing on the edge of the Sacramento River. Land use units in this section of the county are narrow, so this change resulted in a small conversion from Water to Urban Land.

Agricultural ponds and ranchettes (Other Land) were noted on Grazing Land and led to a conversion to either Grazing or Farmland or Local Importance in the Capay Valley (≈10 acres), near Winters (≈10 acres) and next to the Yolo County Landfill (≈120 acres).

Nonirrigated grain (Farmland of Local Importance) converted to wetlands and led to a change to Other Land in the Yolo Bypass south east of Saxon (≈220 acres). Approximately 60 acres of Other Land converted to Farmland of Local Importance due to dry farmed grains close to Bird Valley and Capay.

Areas of Concern for Future Updates

(Locations or map categories noted as needing careful checking during 2012 update, and reasons.)

Make sure to watch for irrigated grains such as wheat before making changes to the nonirrigated agriculture class (Farmland of Local Importance), especially in valley floor areas where irrigated agriculture predominates.

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 2010 update.

Image interpretation, start date	1/5/11
Image interpretation, number of days	11 days
Ground truth dates	March 1 st and 2 nd , 2011
Number of days for post-ground truth clean up	4 days

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