# California Department of Conservation FARMLAND MAPPING AND MONITORING PROGRAM

## **2016 FIELD REPORT**

**COUNTY**: Siskiyou

FIELD MAPPER(S): Andrew McLeod

#### **IMAGE DATA USED:**

Source: National Agriculture Imagery Program, USDA

Acquisition date: Summer 2016

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 2016 mapping.

**Local Review Comments** 

(submitted by cities, counties, & others on 2014 maps)

None

**Personal Contacts** 

None

Websites Used for Reference

Google Maps, Street View: <a href="http://maps.google.com">http://maps.google.com</a>

GIS Data Used for Reference

FRAP California City Boundary Layer (2016)

Siskiyou County Base Map

#### **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

0 changes

There were no significant conversions of irrigated farmland to Urban Land this update.

# Nonirrigated Land Uses and Other Land to Urban Land

3 changes

These conversions were due to new construction increasing density to a level sufficient to be mapped as Urban Land. The largest such change resulted in the conversion of approximately 25 acres on the northern edge of Fort Jones.

# **Conversions from Irrigated Farmland**

aside from urbanization

Irrigated Farmland to Nonirrigated Land Uses

62 changes

Irrigated farmland was converted to nonirrigated land use due either to the area having been fallow for three or more update cycles or due to a conversion to dryland farming for three update cycles. The majority of these changes were due to plots of irrigated land having been fallow for three or more update cycles. The largest such change occurred on the Gazelle quad where approximately 240 acres were converted from irrigated to nonirrigated land uses. The largest concentration of changes was on the Lake Shastina quad where seven changes resulted in the conversion of approximately 150 acres. The Macdoel quad was also active with four changes resulting in an aggregate conversion of approximately 310 acres.

## Irrigated Farmland to Other Land

1 change

Conversion to Other Land was made due to irrigated farmland having been fallow for three or more update cycles that was too small to be mapped as Grazing Land. Also, high resolution imagery assisted in delineating areas of vacant and disturbed lands. This type of change on the Macdoel quad resulted in the conversion of 14 acres to Other Land.

### **Conversions to Irrigated Farmland**

Nonirrigated Land Uses and Other Land to Irrigated Farmland

41 changes

The most notable addition of irrigated farmland occurred on the Lower Klamath Lake quad where approximately 1,750 acres were converted to irrigated grain within the Lower Klamath National Wildlife Refuge. Also of note, a pair of conversions occurred on the Dorris quad with the introduction of new center pivot sprinklers, each approximately 250 acres. The Fort Jones quad also saw significant new irrigation with four such changes resulting in a total increase of approximately 280 acres, mostly irrigated crops. The largest concentration of new irrigated pastureland was on the Gazelle Mtn. quad where three such changes resulted in the conversion of approximately 180 acres to irrigated land.

# **Unusual Changes**

(Types of change not already described or special circumstances during the 2014 update.)

## Conversion between Important Farmland categories:

There were 11 changes between Important Farmland categories, with conversions mostly smaller than 20 acres. These changes were due to either irrigated pasture being replaced by irrigated crops or irrigated crops being replaced by irrigated pasture. The largest such change being approximately 55 acres converted from irrigated pasture to irrigated crops, located on the McConaughy Gulch. These changes may result in conversions between Prime Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, Unique Farmland and Farmland of Local Importance.

#### Conversion to Water

Two changes were made to the boundary of Tule Lake as a result of improved imagery. These changes resulted in an increase of approximately 50 acres mapped as Water.

## **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: April 20, 2017
	Image interpretation, number of days: 7
Ī	Ground truth dates: July 11-12, 2017
ſ	Number of days for post-ground truth clean-up: 2

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