

WELCOME

TO THE LAUNCH OF THE

BAY AREA GREENPRINT

BAYAREAGREENPRINT.ORG

A RESOURCE BROUGHT TO YOU BY:



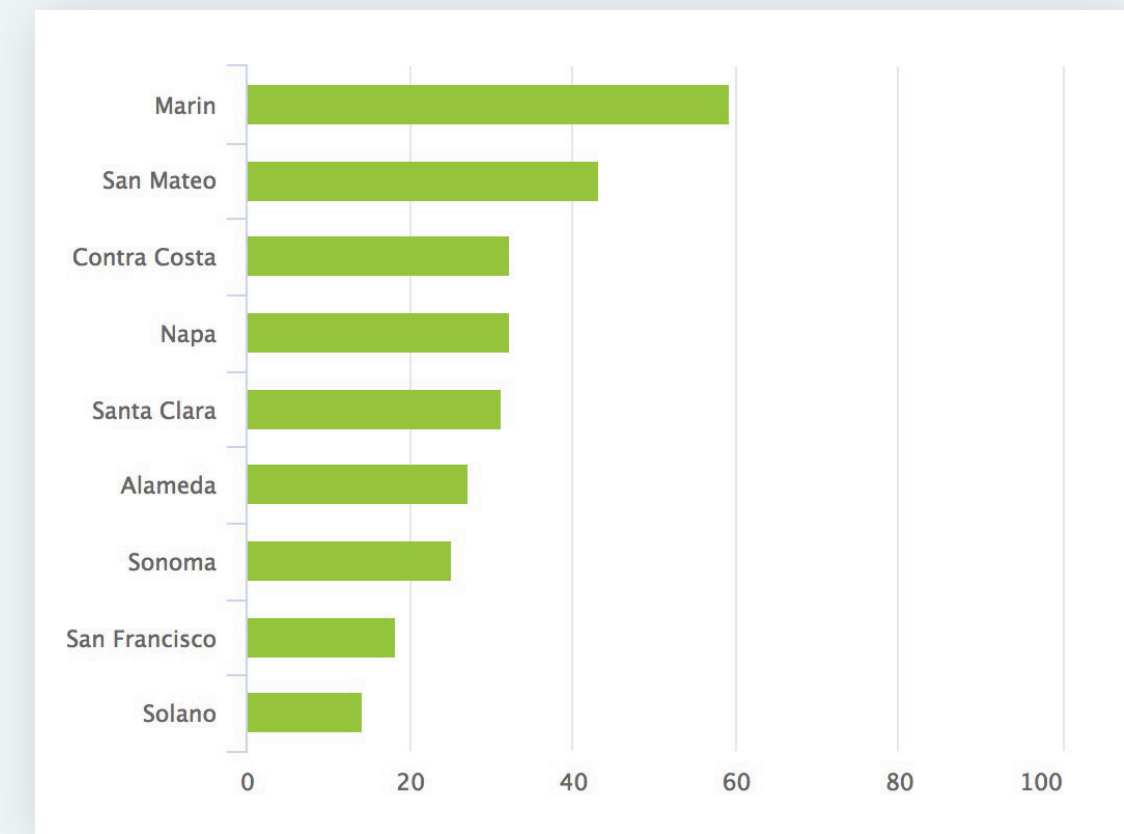
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HOW CAN I ACCESS INFORMATION IN THE GREENPRINT?

NATURAL RESOURCE DASHBOARD

An accessible and engaging introduction to natural resources and agricultural information through a series of charts, maps, and descriptions to that reveal how natural and agricultural resources, land protection, and development risk in the Bay Area stack-up by county.



PERCENT OF LAND PROTECTED

WEBMAP & DATA DOWNLOAD

A web map, data portal, and associated metadata for natural resources and agriculture in the Bay Area. Users can explore natural resource data in a web-based platform or download data into their own GIS environment.



MULTI-BENEFIT REPORTING

Reports on the multiple benefits of natural and agricultural resources within a user defined area of interest.

BAY AREA GREENPRINT

Albany

Metric	Value	Unit	% of State Contribution to County Total	% of State Protected	% of State Contribution to Bay Area Total	% of State Protected	% of State Protected
Prioritized Habitats							
Conservation Lands Network - Private Lands	11	acres	1%	0%	8,874	0%	1,008,490
Conservation Lands Network - Key Habitat Corridor	18	acres	0%	0%	84	0%	348
Recreation	7	acres	1%	0%	17,333	0%	35,712
<p>How will climate change impact biodiversity and habitat?</p> <p>Threat: It is assumed that habitats prioritized for conservation across will persist in those locations into the future. If climate change results in projected climate outside of the range of suitable climate for the vegetation types in that area, then the species and habitats in those prioritized lands may be more vulnerable to climate change. In your area, some of prioritized habitats have vegetation types likely to be at the margins of suitable climate.</p> <p>Opportunity: Some species and vegetation in prioritized landscapes are likely to persist despite climate change. Climate change may not result in climate stress to all vegetation types because the projected changes are still within the range of suitable climate for those vegetation types. Also, some areas may have a local microclimate pattern that make those vegetation types more resilient to projected climate stress. In your area, all of prioritized habitats have vegetation types that are likely to have suitable climate in the future. And this area of interest is lower than average resilience for the Bay Area.</p>							
Habitat Connectivity							
Bay Area Critical Corridor - Riparian Corridor	1	acres	0%	0%	16,571	0%	106,172
Bay Area Critical Corridor - Large Landscape Block	1	acres	0%	0%	79,104	0%	319,887
Regional Connectivity - Channel Connectivity	1	acres	0%	0%	23,248	0%	276,461
Regional Connectivity - Channel Connectivity	1	acres	0%	0%	23,248	0%	276,461
Regional Connectivity - Off-Road Connectivity	1	acres	0%	0%	23,248	0%	276,461

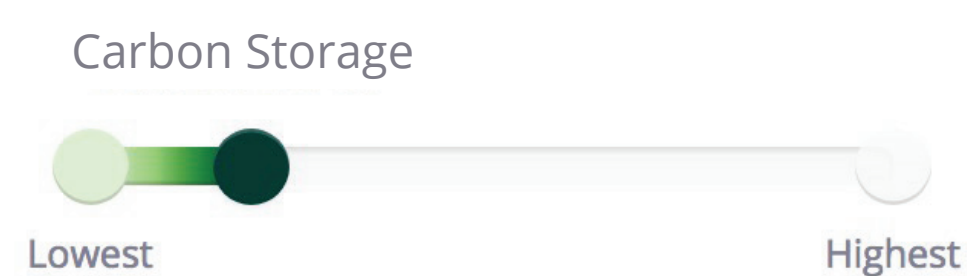
CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT

An interactive multi-benefit planning tool that enables users with multiple perspectives to generate a wall-to-wall resource assessment to evaluate synergies and tradeoffs between nature's values and benefits allowing for 'no-surprise' reporting.

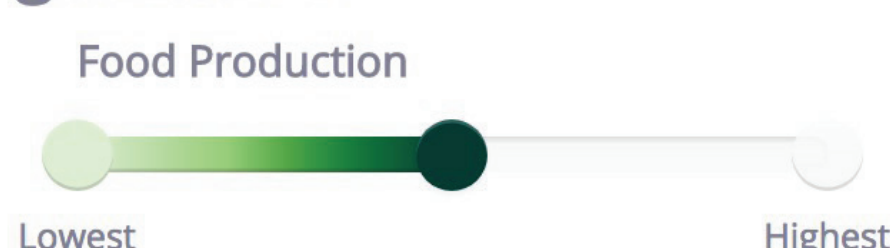
Recreation



Carbon



Agriculture



WHERE DO NATURE'S VALUES & BENEFITS OVERLAP?

The Greenprint features an assessment of nature's multiple values and benefits using geographic information.

This multi-benefit conservation assessment shows the degree of overlap of those values and benefits. Darker areas have more resources. Users can move the sliders to adjust the relative influence of each benefit.

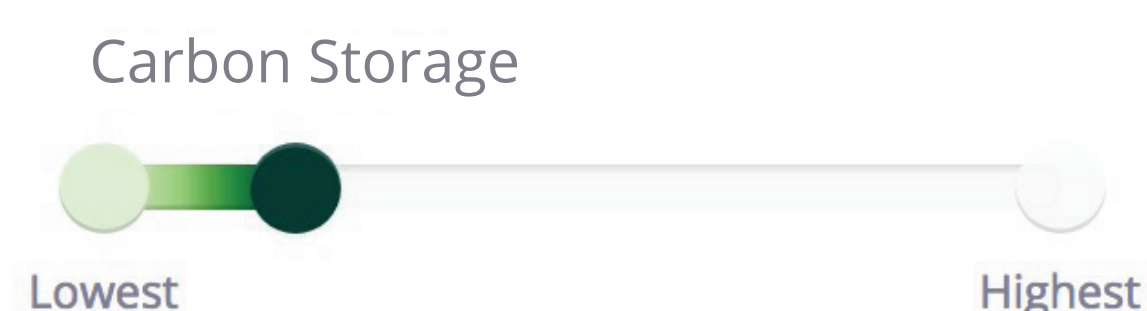
Water Resources



Agriculture



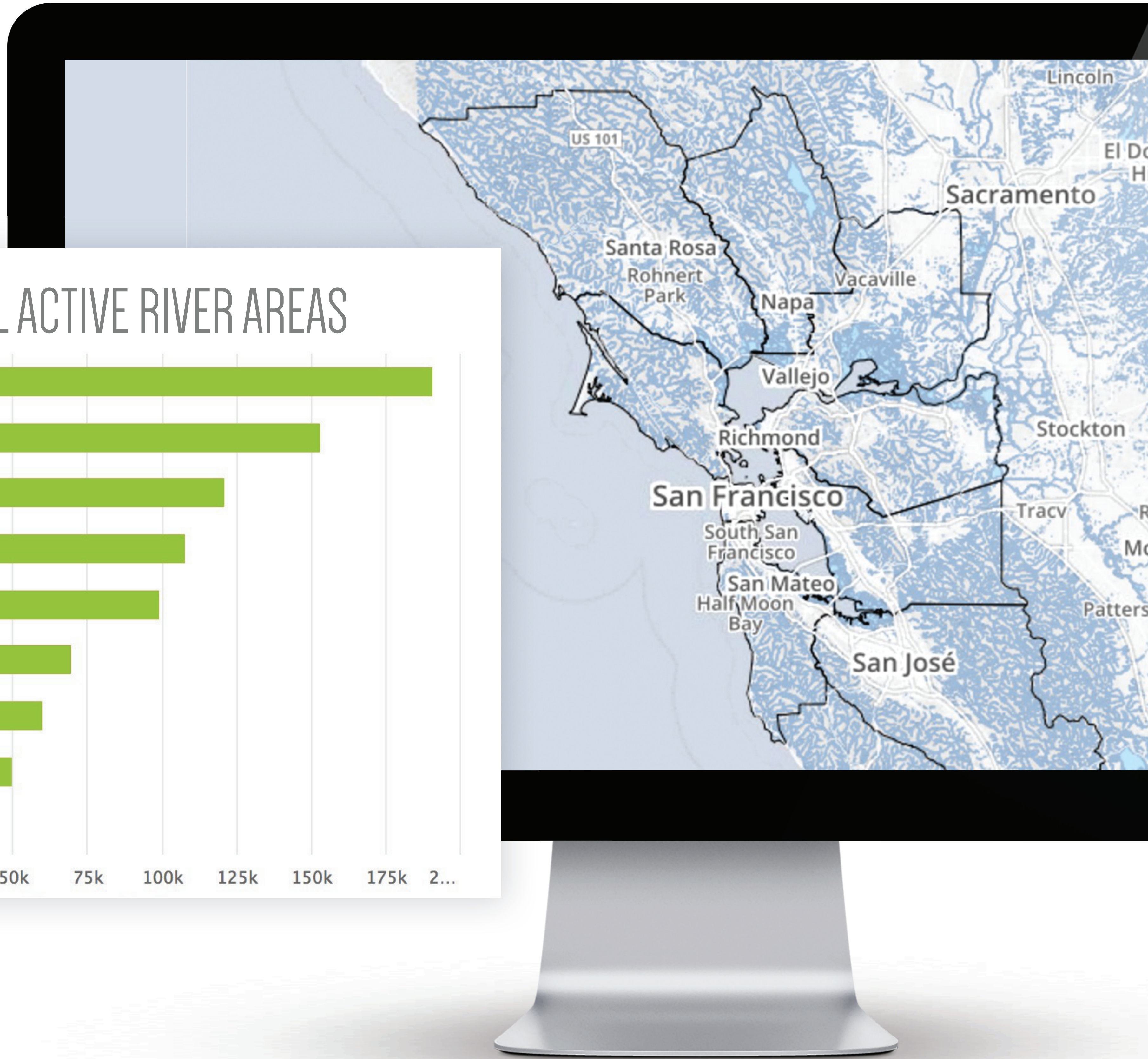
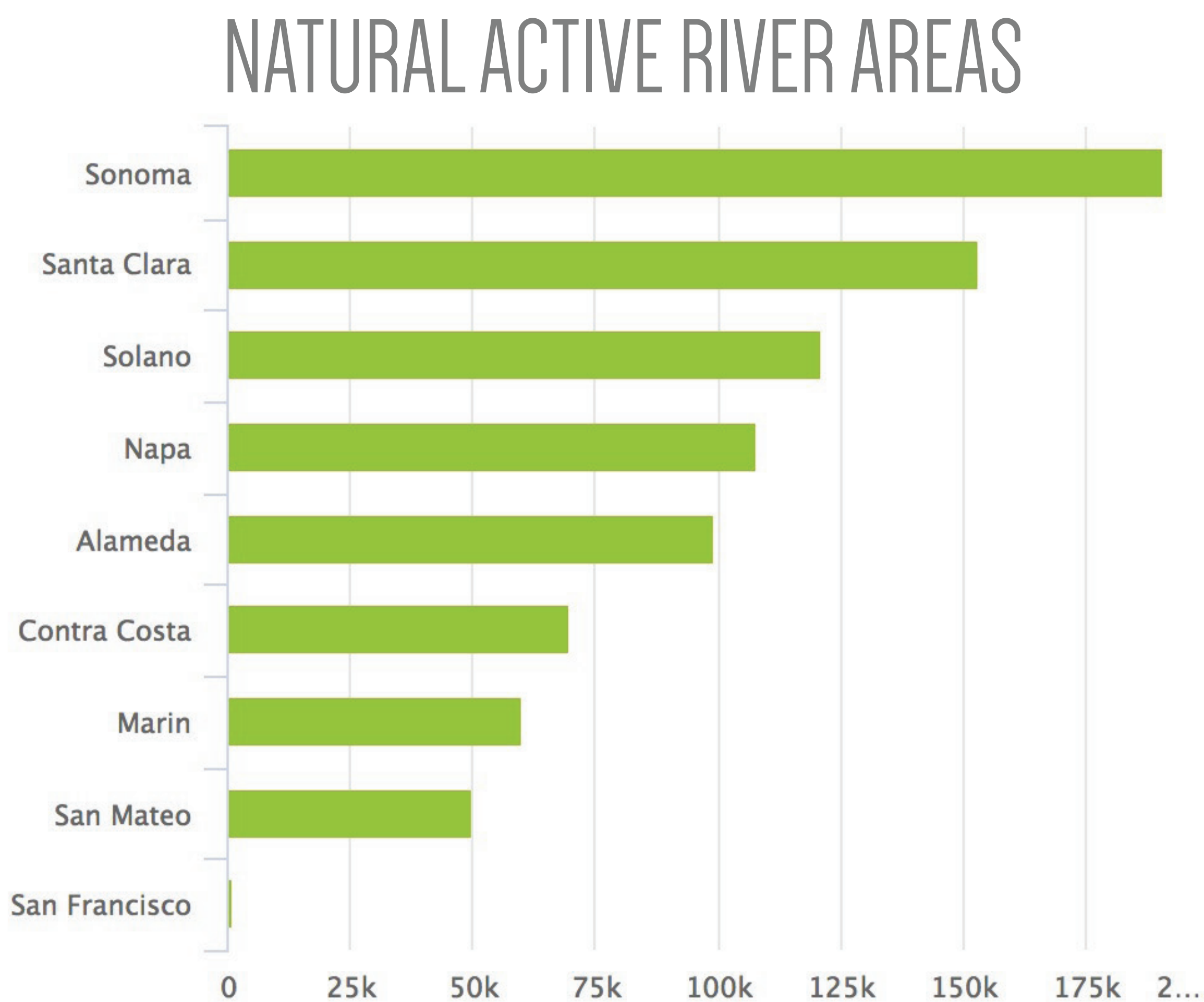
Carbon



Recreation



HOW DO BAY AREA COUNTIES STACK UP?



Natural lands surrounding rivers and streams can benefit farmers, ranchers, municipal water districts, and rural and urban water users by providing clean surface water.

Natural land cover in the active river area filters excess sediment and pollutants from surface runoff before runoff enters rivers thereby benefiting water users downstream by maintaining or enhancing water quality. Natural land cover in the active river area is particularly important in catchments where surface water is diverted for municipal drinking water.

WHAT RESOURCES ARE IN MY PROJECT AREA?



BAY AREA GREENPRINT

Marsh Creek Watershed

Metric	Value	Unit	% of Shape	% Area Contributes to County Total	Amount Protected County	% Area Contributes to Bay Area Total	Amount Protected Bay Area	% of Watershed
Food Production								
Prime Farmland	706	acres	1 %	%	2,308	%	12,825	%
Farmland of Statewide Importance	215	acres	0 %	%	697	%	3,865	%
Unique Farmland	101	acres	0 %	%	559	%	6,019	%
Farmland of Local Importance	12,143	acres	22 %	%	16,154	%	69,028	%
Suitable Grazing Land	29,504	acres	53 %	%	88,797	%	519,102	%

Did you know? Crops in this area are worth as much as \$13,924,259. (Note: Because of the differences between county crop types and best available spatial data, countywide Greenprint reports differ from published countywide crop reports.)

How will climate change impact food production?
Threat: A warmer and/or drier climate may require additional irrigation to maintain the same crop in the same location. **In your area, 16,796 acre-feet per year of additional irrigation will be needed to offset climate change under the "Hotter, Drier" scenario and 5,288 acre-feet per year of additional irrigation will be needed under the "Warmer, Wetter" scenario.**

Opportunity: Growers in the Bay Area are particularly innovative and adaptable to changing conditions. Even in the



WHAT BENEFITS DO NATURAL & AGRICULTURAL LAND PROVIDE?



FOOD PRODUCTION ~\$1.4 BILLION IN THE BAY AREA

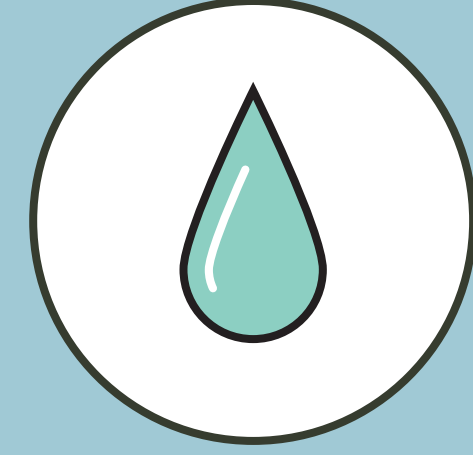
WHO BENEFITS:
local population
and beyond.



WATER YIELD

BENEFIT: Availability of water for agricultural water use and for drinking water through the replenishment in groundwater basins and surface water streams, lakes, and reservoirs.

WHO BENEFITS: Water users (municipal and from wells) and farmers and ranchers.



WATER QUALITY

BENEFIT: Clean surface water; especially those that provide water to municipal water districts, clean runoff entering the bay, and avoided contamination of groundwater.

WHO BENEFITS: Municipal water districts, farmers and ranchers, and urban populations.



WATER HAZARD RISK REDUCTION

BENEFIT: Reduced flood risk to cities and agricultural lands.

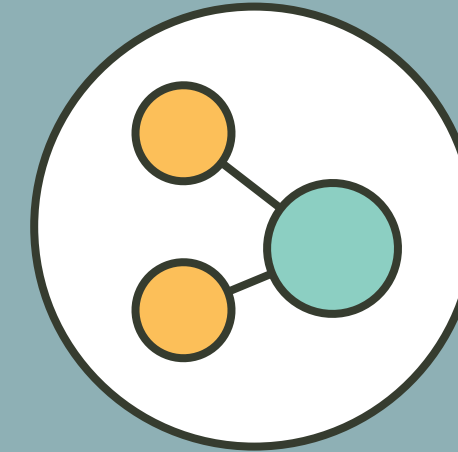
WHO BENEFITS: Population centers along shorelines in downstream floodplains.



PRIORITIZED HABITATS

DESCRIPTION: These habitats are identified by regional scientists as critically important for conserving the unique diversity and array of plants and animals in the Bay Area, recognized as a global biodiversity hotspot.

WHO BENEFITS: Bay Area population.



HABITAT CONNECTIVITY

DESCRIPTION: Connectivity helps wildlife survive and thrive in an increasingly fragmented landscape and helps plants and animals adapt to a changing climate.

WHO BENEFITS: Bay Area population.



COMPENSATORY MITIGATION

BENEFIT: Cost savings and efficiencies in development projects due to early identification, and potential avoidance, of impacts to species or habitats that could require compensatory mitigation and the conservation of ample future mitigation opportunities.

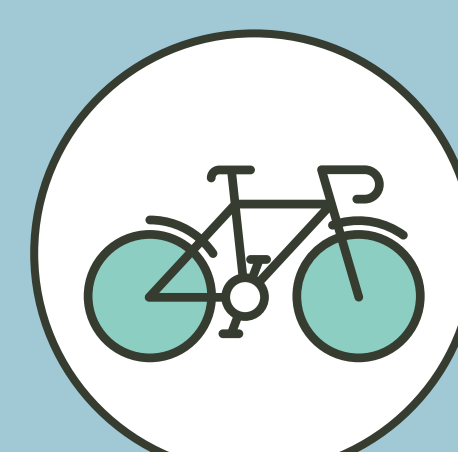
WHO BENEFITS: Infrastructure agencies and developers.



CARBON STORAGE

BENEFIT: Climate change mitigation through avoided conversion of carbon stored on-site.

WHO BENEFITS: Global and local populations due to reduction in CO₂ released into the atmosphere.



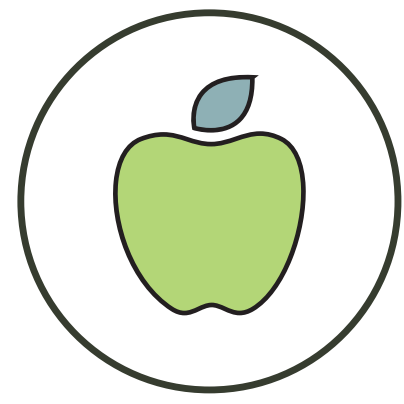
OUTDOOR RECREATION

BENEFIT: Outdoor recreation and the associated mental and physical health benefits for people.

WHO BENEFITS: Bay Area population and visitors to the Bay Area.



HOW WILL CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT NATURE'S VALUES & BENEFITS?



FOOD PRODUCTION

THREAT: A warmer and/or drier climate may require additional irrigation to maintain the same crop in the same location.

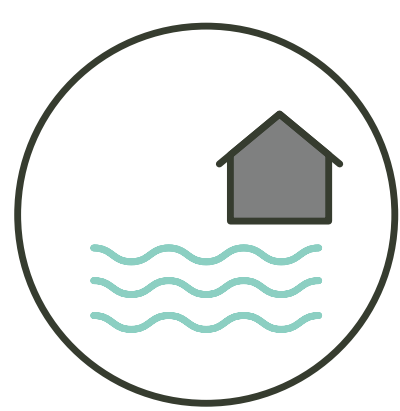
OPPORTUNITY: Even in the recent drought, many agricultural lands in the Bay Area still supported crops.



PRIORITIZED HABITATS

THREAT: It is assumed that habitats prioritized for conservation action will persist in those locations into the future. If climate change results in projected climate outside of the range of suitable climate for the vegetation types in that area, then the species and habitats in those prioritized lands may be more vulnerable to climate change.

OPPORTUNITY: Some species and vegetation in prioritized landscapes are likely to persist despite climate change either because projected changes are still within the range of suitable climate for those vegetation types or because local microclimate options make those vegetation types more resilient to potential climate stress.



WATER HAZARD RISK

THREAT: Climate change may increase the frequency and extent of potential floods through sea level rise, increased storm surges, and increased flood frequency and intensity.

OPPORTUNITY: Undeveloped portions of floodplains can provide a way to manage flood risk to communities by storing floodwaters and regulating in stream flow. This reduces risk to developed areas in the floodplain.

